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SCOTTISH PAPERS

VOL. IV.
1571-1574

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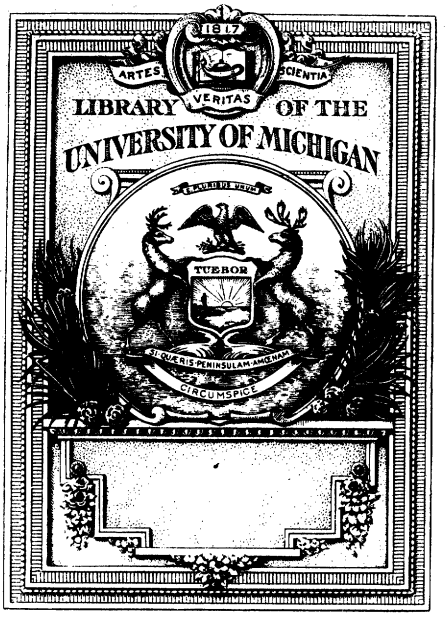

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CALENDAR OF SCOTTISH PAPERS.

VOL. IV.

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CALENDAR

OF THE

STATE PAPERS

RELATING TO

SCOTLAND

AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

1547-1603

PRESERVED IN THE

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WILLIAM K. BOYD.

VOL. IV.

A.D. 1571—1574.

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INTRODUCTION.

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INTRODUCTION.

1571.

We are now in possession of the principal historical documents relating to Scotland up to the end of June 1574. As far as the historical importance of the documents printed in this, the fourth, volume of the Calendar of Scottish Papers is concerned, it is not the intention of the Editor to enter into any elaborate review; and once again he is desirous of pointing out that he himself avoids all unnecessary expressions of sympathy or otherwise for one party or the other, or for any particular individual during the tragic events which it has been his duty to place before the reader.

The Calendar commences with a document, dated 1st October 1571,[1] setting forth the demands of the King of Scots' party for the siege train and soldiers which they considered necessary for the reduction of Edinburgh Castle. On 2nd October Elizabeth[2] writes to the Earl of Mar informing him that she "is right glad" that the choice has been so good as to name him Regent, for surely she thinks none could have been named more plausible to that nation nor meeter for the charge.

In the same letter she informs the new Regent that she has lately discovered such "pernicious practices" of the Queen of Scots, that she is fully resolved not to deal any further in her favour to have any rule by her means, to the prejudice of her son's estate, assuring herself of the favour of the Almighty. It will be remembered that, as long as six months before this letter was written to Mar, no man under Elizabeth's rule dared to utter a word openly in favour of the woman on whose shoulders she considered the entire responsibility of the murder at Kirk o' Field rested.

[1] P. 1. [2] *Ib.*

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1571. Mary's existence was very far from being made happier by the discovery of Ridolfi's plot. Elizabeth's orders for the restraint of her and her attendants were duly carried out, and on 25th October[1] Shrewsbury writes, "I will be no less careful over my charge than I am bound to her majesty," and trusts her majesty shall find her safely kept against all her majesty's enemies. That Shrewsbury's promise to Elizabeth was kept is evident. He was determined that, as far as it was possible for him to prevent it, no correspondence should pass between Mary and her supporters. On the 29th[2] Mary writes to Elizabeth that the extreme severity with which, by her orders, she is used, convinces her of being esteemed as an enemy. A letter in cipher, dated 7th November, from Mary to Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon, gives full details of the faithful performance of Elizabeth's orders to Shrewsbury. Her people were not permitted to go beyond the gate of Sheffield Castle; Shrewsbury's servants were prohibited from speaking to hers; she is threatened and confined to her chamber, the windows of which they wish again to wall up; Shrewsbury, as a great favour, said he was willing she should take an airing on the leads of the Castle; she is resolved to die Queen of Scotland; is a miserable captive.

On 13th November[3] she again writes to De La Mothe Fénélon pointing out the danger of his letters falling into the hands of her captors, and telling him that she does not see appearance of any good treatment. She also expresses much anxiety at not having news of those in the Tower. In a letter dated 18th November[4] she complains that air and exercise are forbidden her.

Writing to the Bishop of Ross on 22nd November[5], in answer to a letter of his delivered to her by Shrewsbury, she indicates that she does not understand his discourse. "It is Esau's hand and Jacob's voice," she says, and remits the answers to certain points to a more convenient time than during their detention in prison.

Two letters of Mary's in cipher, dated 10th December,[6] one to

[1] P. 21. [2] P. 25. [3] P. 43. [4] P. 46. [5] P. 49. [6] Pp. 60–1.

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Grange and the other to Lord Seton, show that the Duke of Alva had granted 10,000 crowns for the urgent necessities of the Castilians. 1571.

On Christmas Day 1571[1] Mary wrote a long letter to Elizabeth rebuking her for disdaining to answer her letter, and again laying before her the wrongs she had done her, the justice of her cause, and the integrity of her deportment, and assuring her that she had fulfilled all her promises made to Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay when they were at Chatsworth. For years she has done nothing but complain that Elizabeth refused her support. Her intention was sincere to her, and she prays God to direct her to take advice to His glory, her honour, the public utility, and for her discharge. This letter is written in Mary's own hand, and bears evident traces of her deep emotion —indeed, it is stated, and not without reasonable evidence, that some of the stains were caused by her tears falling on it. Is it possible that some of Elizabeth's tears are mingled with them? The only solution that can be given to this question is, the Editor believes, to study the draft of the memoir,[2] written in Burghley's hand, dated 1st February 1571-2. This memoir the Earl of Shrewsbury! was to declare to her, "or cause the same to be read to her once or twice, or oftener, as she shall require it." Shrewsbury himself read this memoir to her[3] twice. He does not need "to recite her sly answers."[4] Mr. Chancellor (Sir Walter Mildmay) was present when he read it, and, no doubt, gave an account of the matter to Elizabeth.

We are, fortunately, in possession of Mary's answer[5] to the memoir, couched in terms of equal dignity. This answer is dated 14th February, and is of great length. She has been refused a copy of the memoir signed by the hand of the Queen of England. One of her requests every day to God is to strengthen her in her afflictions; she has not ceased to search for reasonable means to content the Queen of England; the accusers to whom the Queen of England has wished to give ear were falsities and imposters;

[1] Pp. 70–2. [2] Pp. 106–9. [3] P. 111. [4] *Ib.* [5] Pp. 115–126.

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1571. she never wished to maintain the Earl of Bothwell in tyranny: whereas the Queen of England says she protected her from an ignominious death, she thanks God, who alone extricated her out of the hands of her rebels, and, after having given Him thanks, she thanks the King of France, who bestowed good presents and good treatment on the Earl of Murray, taking assurance and promise from him that nothing would be attempted against the Queen, his sovereign; she is not an ungrateful Princess; the Queen of England reproaches her with the expense of her detention, but that has only been the diet for herself and a small number of servants; the "benefits" on the part of the Queen of England are unjust detention and imprisonment with indignity! She would feel herself to be for ever reputed ungrateful if she did not employ all the means that God permits to mitigate the anger of the Queen of England towards the Duke of Norfolk and the other Lords who have borne such goodwill to her.

Shrewsbury returned to Sheffield from London, where he had been attending the Duke of Norfolk's trial, on 5th February,[1] bringing with him authority to relax the confinement placed on Mary, and in his letter to Burghley of 18th February[2] he mentions that she has now walked abroad since his coming home.

Elizabeth and Burghley were informed by Shrewsbury on 28th February[3] that one Morgan, a servant of Shrewsbury's, and various persons were concerned in sending intelligence to Mary.

Shrewsbury did not fail to keep watch for any persons. He has, he says, in a letter dated 9th March, "bolted forth" her carriers of letters as far as Carlisle, and some are fled.[4]

Letters written by Shrewsbury to Burghley on 4th and 6th April 1572[5] mention that Mary had a return of "her old disease" and was discontented; and again the same writer, on the 22nd, says that she is now in her melancholy disease, and seems to despair of life.

On the 30th[6] Mary writes to Elizabeth asking to be allowed to

[1] P. 111. [2] P. 127. [3] Pp. 137-8. [4] P. 158. [5] P. 231. [6] P. 267.

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have some apparel, and for permission to go to Buxton, which she thinks would give ease to her arm and side, with which she is very much tormented. 1572.

The charges made against Mary by Elizabeth were drawn up in April 1572 under the title of "Five causes showed against the Queen of Scots."[1]

The news of the Duke of Norfolk's execution on 2nd June 1572 caused Mary to fall into "a passion of sickness" by grief,[2] Shrewsbury reports to Burghley on 10th June. On the same day[3] she writes to Burghley telling him that she had heard "the unpleasant news" which Shrewsbury said he had required him to impart to her.

The trial of the Duke of Norfolk, the revelations made public upon that occasion, and various other matters tended very much to injure Mary's cause. She was deserted by many of her friends in England. On 20th May the Lords Spiritual openly advocated the execution of the Queen of Scots.

Lord De La Warr, Sir Ralph Sadleir, Doctor Wilson, Master of Requests, and the Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Bromley, were sent by Elizabeth on 11th June 1572[4] to examine Mary with regard to her transactions with Ridolfi. One of the documents[5] brought down by these commissioners, and dated the same day as the Commission, sets forth in detail the points which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of England required Elizabeth to consent to and order against her. Shrewsbury is to join with the commissioners, and to treat with her. Mary's answers[6] to the questions put to her by the English Parliament were ready on 17th June, after a protestation[7] on her part that she would submit to no jurisdiction of the Queen of England nor acknowledge her deputies, otherwise than in such manner as one free Prince is accustomed to do to another. She further prays that she may answer the point contained in the third article in the Parliament of England.[8]

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[1] P. 274. [2] P. 321. [3] *Ib.* [4] P. 323. [5] P. 325.
[6] P. 331. [7] P. 326. [8] P. 332.

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1572. Shrewsbury mentions in a letter to Burghley, dated 7th July 1572,[1] that he brought Mary to a stand near his house where she saw four or five courses, in order that Monsieur d'Ardoye, who had brought letters to her, should not be ignorant that she had liberty to walk; and on the 9th[2] he declared to her at large the Queen's majesty's "clemency and most honourable favour showed towards her."

It is not till 10th October 1572[3] that we can gather, from these documents, with the exception of Sir Ralph Sadleir's letters hereafter noticed, any further information with regard to Mary's life at Sheffield; and on that occasion Shrewsbury merely mentions that she complains of sickness by reason of her restraint of liberty in walking abroad.

In a letter to Leicester and Burghley, on 24th December 1572,[4] Mary merely complains of not receiving as ample answer as she looked for from Elizabeth, and thanks them for their pains.

Shrewsbury, writing to Burghley the same day,[5] remarks, upon some warning given to him with regard to his continual attendance at Sheffield, that he was persuaded Elizabeth never had so much as one doubtful thought of his care or due regard to his charge, "neither will I live to deserve her less trust and good opinion than she already has conceived, and your lordship last wrote to me of," and adds that he has often wished for admonition beforehand.

What news, if any, Mary received of the state of affairs at Edinburgh during the greater part of the siege, we have no means of ascertaining, until the 7th of June 1573,[6] when Shrewsbury informs Burghley that he let her know the state of Edinburgh Castle; not well pleased with which, she said he never brought her any good, and willed him to keep the like news to himself from henceforth. When he told her she had cause to like the Queen's majesty's consideration of her son by seeking the recovery of Edinburgh Castle, she said no thanks were due to

[1] P. 349. [2] P. 351. [3] P. 417.
[4] P. 445. [5] *Ib.* [6] P. 580.

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her for helping her son to annoy her.[1] Shrewsbury's opinion was that "it nips her very near." 1571-4.

Two other holograph letters of Mary's only remain to be noticed; one, dated 8th November 1573,[2] to Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon acknowledging some letters she had received from him, and hoping that he will be able to demonstrate her innocence; the other, dated 16th January 1573-4,[3] to Elizabeth, expressing a hope that she will no more find her ear deaf to her entreaties.

The discovery of Ridolfi's conspiracy put an end to all hope of aid from Spain for Mary's party.

The "State Papers, Scotland," give most interesting and minute details of passing events. Numerous letters from Drury, Randolph, and Killigrew have been calendared at considerable length in order that no point whatever may be omitted that might elucidate the state of affairs in Scotland.

The two factions in Scotland—the one upholding the Queen of Scots, and the other that of James VI. and his Regents—were face to face before Edinburgh Castle.

Mar was besieging the Castle with his own followers. Assistance in the form of money had been forthcoming from the Queen of England from time to time, which enabled him to pay the soldiers.

On the 16th of November 1571[4] Hunsdon, writing to Burghley from Berwick, tells him that they of the Castle are given to understand that, although the Queen makes this show of setting up the King, she will neither be at the charge nor send any men thither this winter. Elizabeth's intention was to make an attempt to induce the two factions to agree, and at the end of 1571 Hunsdon and Drury were in correspondence with Maitland and Grange in hope of winning them over to maintain James VI. These negotiations failed. Civil war raged throughout the country. Adam Gordon in the North and Farnyhurst on the Borders were left entirely to pursue their own course.

[1] P. 580. [2] P. 623. [3] P. 637. [4] P. 45.

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1572. — Hunsdon always despaired of any agreement between the two factions, and on 27th November[1] he informs Burghley of the number of forces necessary for reducing the Castle. The next day he writes to Elizabeth, "your majesty is now driven to use force, and the sooner your majesty begins, the sooner and better end you shall have of it, and thereby prevent such forces and aid as they look for."

On 14th December 1571[2] Hunsdon informs Burghley that daily conference takes place between the King's side and the Castle, and sundry practices are used to bring them to accord without the Queen's majesty.

At the close of 1571 Elizabeth was still unresolved how to proceed with regard to Scottish matters.[3] Hunsdon tells her he has left nothing undone with them of the Castle that was in his instructions, and that she will never bring them to accord by fair means.[4]

Maitland reminds Burghley, on 3rd January 1571-2,[5] that he has for a long time ceased to correspond with him, and when it will please him to renew the correspondence he will think himself the more assured of the continuance of his goodwill. At the same time he honestly objects to promising more than he has a mind to perform.

During January 1571-2 attempts were again made to bring the two factions to agreement, the documents in connection with which are advice given by Elizabeth,[6] articles by Maitland and Grange,[7] and various letters.

Drury and Randolph arrived at Berwick on the 10th of February 1571-2,[8] where they received from Lord Hunsdon, as commissioners from Elizabeth to Mar, a memorial of such things as were to be observed in the pacification which it was now hoped to bring about.

Their first letter is dated 23rd February, from Leith,[9] to Leicester and Burghley. They have dealt somewhat with either

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[1] P. 54. [2] P. 66. [3] P. 72. [4] *Ib.* [5] P. 75.
[6] P. 93. [7] P. 97. [8] P. 112. [9] P. 127.

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party ; they find Scotland in great calamity and misery—thefts, murders, spoils unmerciful, the execration of the people upon the causers, and prayers to the Queen's majesty to be their deliverer. 1572.

The detailed account sent to Hunsdon by these two commissioners, the same day,[1] is a document of deep interest ; especially the conference with Maitland and Grange in the Council Chamber in Edinburgh Castle. Chatelherault, Huntly, "full of malice against his enemies" ; Lord Hume, "led as Lethington lists" ; Lord Seton, "malicious, vain, despiteful—neither honest nor reasonable" ; two worthy prelates ; and Farnyhurst, "fretting and fuming for his last defeat—more proud than witty or reasonable," were present to hear Elizabeth's declaration. Maitland, by reason of his infirmity, sat ; the others stood.

Monsieur Le Croc was appointed special ambassador to Scotland by Charles IX. in March, but was prevented from proceeding thither till May 1572, when he and Drury, who was associated with him, proceeded to negotiate between the two parties, with the result that, on 30th July the same year, an Abstinence was concluded for two months.[2]

It fell to the lot of Randolph and Drury, during the exercise of their commission, to negotiate with Mar for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, who had been in captivity since the early days of 1570, under the custody of the Laird of Lochleven, and on the 1st of April 1572 Hunsdon was able to inform Elizabeth[3] that the Earl and rebels should be at her commandment, on condition that the Laird of Lochleven and Lord Lindsay were paid for keeping them. In spite of this promise, three of the English rebels were set at liberty by Lord Lindsay.[4] £2000 was the least sum demanded by Lochleven[5] for Northumberland ; which sum was paid by Hunsdon, and the Earl was delivered to him on 29th May 1572.[6] Northumberland remained at Berwick for some weeks, where he opened his mind freely to Hunsdon, taking the entire responsibility of the rebellion on himself, but seemed to think more of sport than the unsafe position he was

[1] P. 129. [2] P. 363. [3] P. 198. [4] P. 199. [5] P. 221. [6] P. 312.

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1572. — in. The details of his fate are too well known to require repetition here: sufficient to say that he was executed at York on the 22nd of August following.

The Abstinence before mentioned was signed by Mar, Morton, Ruthven, Boyd, and James Macgill, for James VI.'s party, and by Chatelherault, Huntly, Hume, Fleming, and Grange on behalf of Mary's party.[1] In case the assembled nobility, at the end of the two months, could not conclude a final peace, the King of France and the Queen of England were accepted as arbitrators.[2] Certain persons, named, were excepted out of the pacification, the town of Edinburgh was to be set at liberty, and provision was made for the reduction of the Castle garrison.

Complaints were made by Maitland and Grange during the Abstinence that the King's party were not acting honestly, and that they were foully betrayed.[3] On the other hand, Maitland wrote a letter to Mary on the 10th of August following, explaining the desperate straits the garrison had been in previous to the Abstinence, the brutality of the King's party, who had hanged women with child, and that she must provide in same way for the safety of the Castle and furnishing of it. If the French had played their part, he adds, it had long since put this matter out of play. She must provide money with diligence, "for so long as the Castle is preserved the cause will not perish."

After three weeks of the Abstinence had passed, Maitland and Grange received the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day from James Kirkaldy, Grange's brother, who was in Paris at the time, and "had hard saving" of his life.[4]

Upon learning the news of the massacre of the Huguenots, Elizabeth determined to send Henry Killigrew, Burghley's nephew, to Scotland, and, accordingly, instructions were drawn up of what he was to declare to the Scottish nobles of both parties.[5] On 5th September the Bishop of London suggested that Mary's head should be forthwith cut off;[6] and another

[1] P. 365. [2] P. 363. [3] P. 374.
[4] P. 383. [5] P. 384. [6] P. 388.

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letter,[1] from an anonymous hand, urges her extermination in words of indescribable frenzy. 1572.

Henry Killigrew arrived at Leith on or about the 14th of September,[2] after visiting Morton at Tantallon, where he had lain sick.

The most important matter with which Killigrew was entrusted was not mentioned in the "Instructions" of the latter end of August.[3] This secret document, dated 10th September 1572,[4] instructs him to deal with the King's party and the others of the Castle for the better observation of the Abstinence, and to point out that the continuance of the Queen of Scots in England is dangerous both for the person of the Queen of England and for her State and realm, and that it is desirable to hand her over to the Scots to receive what she deserved there by order of justice. So secret was this document kept that Killigrew must have left without a copy of it, or, perhaps, it was too unsafe to hazard such matters in writing about the person of a special messenger travelling to Berwick. He arrived at Berwick on 11th September[5] with the instructions of 10th September given to him by the lips of his sovereign.

By the death of Mar on the 28th of October 1572—some suggest by poison—the Regency was again vacant, and the "great matter" that Killigrew had in hand could not proceed till his successor was elected.

The Convention for the choice of a Regent assembled on the 15th of November 1572,[6] and, shortly after, Morton was elected. The Abstinence had been prolonged for two months. On the 10th of December 1572[7] Killigrew writes to Burghley, "these abstinences serve the Castilians but to drive time," and that Grange had confessed to receiving 2000 crowns and looked for more daily.

The Abstinence was broken on the 1st of January 1572–3,[8] and a declaration was drawn up the same day by the King's

[1] P. 388. [2] P. 396. [3] P. 384. [4] Murdin, pp. 224–5.
[5] P. 396. [6] P. 433. [7] P. 443. [8] P. 453.

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1572. party showing how matters had proceeded during the late Abstinence, and how, by the default of the withholders of Edinburgh Castle, the war was renewed.

The Earl of Huntly and the Hamiltons submitted to the King's authority on the 23rd of February[1] following, at Perth; the terms of which submission are contained in a long document, subscribed by Argyll, Huntly, Montrose, Ruthven, Boyd, the Commendator of Dunfermline, and Sir John Bellenden, the King's commissioners, and Huntly and Lord John Hamilton. Killigrew, at the same time, gave his written promise for Huntly and the Hamiltons that they would keep the pacification.[2]

A copy of a letter from Maitland and Grange to Huntly,[3] dated the same day, shows how they appealed to him not to desert them. He is told that Elizabeth dare not meddle openly in the matter of Scotland for fear of provoking France. James Kirkaldy informs them that France will not spare expense to preserve the Castilians. He that sent the money by James Kirkaldy has money enough behind to help.

Maitland and Grange appear to have thought that Elizabeth and the English Council might have been flattered into holding back the forces they had determined to send to assist in taking Edinburgh Castle. Their long letter to Killigrew on 2nd March 1572–3,[4] in which they mention that they understand that men and battering pieces are to be sent, contains no dangerous outburst of passion or defiance, no sentimentalism. They are sorry for this determination; if they have begun the war, let them be contemned; Morton has intruded himself into a usurped authority over Scotland; if they have killed any of Elizabeth's men, if they have spoiled her people, and, being required to reform such enormities, have refused, then may she justly plague them with war.

The conclusion of negotiations with the Castilians, which took place on the 27th of March 1573, owing to the answer delivered by Maitland and Grange to Elizabeth's messenger,[5] was followed

[1] P. 495. [2] P. 499. [3] *Ib.* [4] P. 505. [5] P. 526.

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almost immediately by open hostility. Drury was appointed to take the command of the English army to besiege the Castle. The force arrived on the 17th of April, and on the 25th, the date of the arrival of the ordnance, the Castle was summoned for the last time to surrender within six hours. Lord Seton had sent word to the Castilians that they should hold out, for their aid was nearer at hand than they were aware of; a fugitive also confirmed "that they boast upon aid by the third Sunday in May."[1] Thereupon a flag was set on the height of the Castle with the Scottish Queen's arms thereon, and an answer given that they would keep the Castle for Queen Mary until Michaelmas, although all Scotland and half England had sworn the contrary. Morton promised on his honour to offer himself to the assault, if it came to that. 1573.

On the 27th of April a Parliament was held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for choosing Lords of Articles, at which Morton and the chief of the nobility of the King's party were present, and another on the 30th.

A roll of the names of those within the Castle, both "rag and tag," was sent to Leicester on the 2nd of May.[2] There is a letter written by Grange to Drury on the 8th of May requesting liberty for his sister, Lady Colluthy, to pass out of the Castle to a house in the town;[3] which was refused, because the Regent misliked it.

Thomas Cecil, Burghley's eldest son, arrived at Edinburgh on the night of the 11th of May, whose presence, Killigrew reports to Burghley, is comfortable both to the English and Scottish. He said he came to learn to be a soldier and not an ambassador. Hubbard, a miner who accompanied Drury's army, had wrought himself under the ground, as far as the Spur, on the 13th,[4] and on the same day sixteen pieces of battery were in their places. At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th some of the pieces "began to speak such language that it made both them in the Castle think more of God than they did before," Killigrew is sure,[5]

[1] P. 552. [2] P. 556. [3] P. 559. [4] P. 563. [5] P. 564.

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1573. and all the pieces of battery were planted, saving six cannons for the main battery. On the following day Drury is able to report to Burghley that they had had good success by discharging 34 demi-cannons into David's Tower and other parts, when great cries were made by the women, and the soldiers who showed themselves, displaying two ensigns, were driven from the top of the Tower, that they durst not once look out or show themselves. Afterwards he caused three demi-cannons to be levelled at such part of the Castle where he judged they would gather in the night, "which fell in the place they wished."[1]

Killigrew himself became a pioneer on the occasion of some "hot shooting" from the Castle which had hindered Drury's ordnance from battering.[2] A great part of David's Tower fell on the 23rd, and on the 26th the Spur was scaled and captured. All the Castle defences were now in hopeless piles of ruins; there was no longer any hope of holding out; no aid had appeared from France. Grange and Robert Melville obtained permission to talk with Killigrew and Drury between the Spur and the Castle, the parley lasting for more than two hours; the result of which was that the Castle party promised to send the next day the conditions upon which they would surrender the Castle. The conditions proposed by them were not accepted by the Regent, and his own conditions were thereupon drawn up. These conditions were, that the Castle, with the ordnance, munitions, plate, jewels, and registers should be given up to the King; and that all persons in the Castle should come forth singly, without armour, and submit to the mercy of the King and Regent, who should be pardoned, except Lord Hume, Grange, William Maitland, John Maitland, the Bishop of Dunkeld, Robert Logan, Laird of Restalrig, Robert Melville of Murdocairny, Alexander Creichton, Laird of Drylaw, Henry Echlin, Laird of Pittadro, James Mosman, and James Cocky, who were to be kept by the Regent till the Queen of England determined how they should be used, according to the agreement made between the English and Scottish commissioners.

[1] Pp. 565–6. [2] P. 567.

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The soldiers were permitted to bring out their own baggage.[1] Nine o'clock the same evening was the limit of the time appointed for an answer. From the tone of these conditions it was plain that little hope remained for Grange. On the 29th of May Maitland and Grange wrote to Burghley that they had surrendered to the General of the Queen of England's forces and Killigrew.[2] Their desire was to be used as she pleased, and that Lord Hume, they two, Robert Melville, and some of their friends might live in England. 1573.

On the 31st of May Morton wrote to Burghley requesting Elizabeth's speedy advice how the prisoners should be used.[3] Drury had charge of the prisoners, whom he removed to Leith, and was there awaiting Elizabeth's instructions with regard to them, when Maitland died on the 9th of June 1573. There is a contemporary statement by his bitterest enemy that the fountain of all the mischief departed this life at Leith, "haisting the same him self, as sum hes jugeit";[4] and Killigrew states that he died "not without suspicion of poison,"[5] but he himself can say nothing therein.

There is not sufficient space in the limited pages of this Introduction to enter further into the history of this particular man, whose character is of such absorbing interest. Much has been written about him. Mr. Bain gives some interesting remarks with regard to him in the Introduction to the second volume of this series. Sir John Skelton has dealt fully with his political career. A history of his life is given in Chalmers' "Mary Queen of Scots." Maitland was married first to Janet Menteith, and secondly to Mary, daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming.

Grange and his brother, after large offers made on behalf of the former for his life, were hanged on the 3rd of August 1573, together with two goldsmiths who had been found guilty of counterfeiting coin during the siege of the Castle,[6] Elizabeth having referred the prisoners taken in the Castle to the laws of

[1] P. 571. [2] P. 573. [3] P. 575. [4] P. 595. [5] P. 585. [6] P. 602.

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1573. Scotland.[1] With the death of this famous man and his companion, Maitland, the cause of Mary Queen of Scots was terminated.

Robert Melville's life was spared at Elizabeth's request, as she knew he had dealt very sincerely with her "when things stood in doubtful terms," which she could not forget.[2] Melville was detained prisoner by Morton for a year, when he was released. He afterwards took part in many interesting events, one of which was his mission from James VI. to beg Elizabeth to spare Mary's life. On the 1st of April 1616 he was created a Baron of Parliament, and died in 1621, at the advanced age of 94. Some letters of his calendared in this volume will be found of interest.[3] His long examination on the 19th of October 1573[4] with regard to the proposed match between Mary and Don John of Austria, Mary's escape from Lochleven, her jewels, horses, and other things, preserved amongst the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, although badly mutilated by damp, and now printed for the first time, gives many interesting details.

The proposal made by Killigrew to the Regent Mar and Morton, on the 9th of October 1572, for the delivering up of Mary to her foes in Scotland was held in abeyance for some time owing to Mar's death and the outbreak once more of hostilities with the Castle. It has been suggested that a passage in a letter from the Regent Morton to Burghley, dated the 26th of June 1573, was an invitation for Elizabeth to renew the negotiations with reference to the "great matter."[5] However, nothing further on this subject appears amongst the papers calendared in the volume; but in 1574 the matter again arose. This will be dealt with in the next volume.

Mar, after his election to the Regency, had collected a force of 4000 men, and with that force he besieged Edinburgh Castle. With this force he attempted to storm the Castle, but failed. As Regent, Mar was entirely ruled by Morton. No accusation was ever brought against him that he had participated in the

[1] P. 599. [2] *Ib.* [3] Pp. 605, 611-13. [4] P. 615. [5] Tytler, Vol. III., p. 94.

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murders of Darnley or Rizzio. It was only after long negotiations and persuasions that Mar, unwillingly, gave his consent to the delivering of the Earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth on payment of 2000*l.* to Sir William Douglas, Laird of Lochleven; at the same time he begged that the Earl's life should be spared.[1] The money paid to the Laird of Lochleven was ostensibly for the charges of keeping the Earl at Lochleven. Mar declared that his own interest in the money was "very small."[2] 1573.

The Bishop of Ross, it will be remembered, had again been committed to the Tower immediately after his examination before the Council on the 24th of October 1571. Proposals to have him delivered to the King's party in exchange for the Earl of Northumberland were rejected by Elizabeth. Owing to representations from the Court of France, he was removed, in July or August 1572, to Farnham Castle, where he was kept under the custody of the Bishop of Winchester till January 1573-4, when he was released on condition that he left England.

Sir Valentine Browne, writing on the 6th of March 1573-4,[3] mentions that the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Bishops of Ross and Dunblane, and other workers against the Regency are proclaimed traitors in Scotland. On the 20th of March 1573-4 the Bishop of Ross wrote to Burghley acknowledging his obligation to Elizabeth for her favour and goodness, and inclosed him an oration to be presented to her as a signification of his goodwill and ready mind to do her service. In the same letter he complains that his pension assigned to him by the Queen of Scots has not been paid, and requests Burghley to obtain a passport for his servant to repair to his mistress for the purpose of obtaining payment of the same. There are but few letters from him during the period of his confinement. On the 8th of November 1571[4] he wrote to Burghley begging him to forward a letter to Mary, and stating that he hopes to receive further favour and

[1] P. 279. [2] P. 307. [3] P. 650. [4] P. 30.

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1573. liberty. The next day[1] he writes to Burghley his answer to certain points concerning the practices of Fitzwilliam and Hawkins, who had been conveying letters between the King of Spain and Mary. On the 20th of December he writes to Cuthbert Reid[2] asking him to obtain permission from Burghley to come and visit him sometimes, and also to provide some partridges, pheasants, turkeycocks, and other fowls for Christmas. He complains to Burghley, on the 8th of January 1571-2,[3] that he supposes some sinister information has come to Mary's ears against him, as he has never heard anything from her since his committal to the Tower. He again makes the complaint on the 8th of May 1572[4] that he has heard nothing from Mary. Complaint is made by him to Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon on the 26th of May[5] that the Lieutenant of the Tower has requested him to pay 5*l.* a week since his entry into prison for his fare, which amounts to 500 crowns, who is requested to travail with the Lords of the Council to content them, otherwise he must live on pledge, for he has nothing at all to pay with. His forfeited bishopric was given to Lord Methven.[6]

Sir Ralph Sadleir was appointed by Elizabeth to take Shrewsbury's place at Sheffield Castle during the time he was in attendance at Westminster for the trial of the Duke of Norfolk at the close of the year 1571.[7] He reports, on the 3rd of January 1571-2, to Burghley[8] that Shrewsbury and his wife have been very careful of the charge committed to them, and that he had told Mary that the Queen's Majesty had great reason to do more than she did to her; who replied that she knew no such cause, but would arm herself with patience to suffer whatsoever should happen to her. On the 9th of the same month[9] he mentions, in a letter to Burghley, that this Queen of Scots comes not out of her chamber, where the Countess of Shrewsbury continually visits her and keeps her company, and that he had told her that she was the cause of Elizabeth's strait dealing with her. He

[1] P. 30. [2] P. 69. [3] P. 80. [4] P. 289. [5] P. 311. [6] P. 338. [7] P. 70. [8] P. 75. [9] P. 81.

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also informs him at some length of his conversation with her on the subject of the Duke of Norfolk's practices. Sadleir's suspicion was aroused by the arrival of Cuthbert Reid, the Bishop of Ross's servant, at Sheffield, and in a letter to Burghley of the 11th of January[1] he describes the precautions which were taken to prevent any information reaching Mary from her friends. A letter to her from the French ambassador was received by the gentleman porter of the Castle and delivered to Sadleir, who tried the spare paper in it with heat and moisture, but could find nothing. 1573.

Sadleir's opinion was that as long as the Duke of Norfolk lived, and that there was any hope of his and Mary's liberty, some dangerous and perilous practices would be still attempted,[2] and he prayed God grant they might have that they deserved, and the sooner the better. He mentions that now, 14th January, Mary sometimes appears in Shrewsbury's dining-chamber, and when the weather is fair she will walk on the leads over her lodging or in the court within the gates.[3] It would appear that Sadleir himself did not inform Mary of the Duke of Norfolk's condemnation, but gave it out to the gentlemen of the house.[4] When the news was brought to Mary she wept bitterly, and said she was sure that the Duke fared the worse for what she had of late written to the Queen of England. Sadleir, in the same letter, trusts God will put it into the Queen's Majesty's heart so to provide for herself that such true lovers may receive such reward and fruit of their love as they have justly deserved at her majesty's hands, and states that all the last week she did not once look out of her chamber.

Elizabeth's resolution to maintain James VI. never changed for a moment. It was her unalterable determination that the young King should be preserved. The destruction of his mother was, in the opinion of most of the Bishops and many of the advisers of Elizabeth, the only safe way to accomplish that object. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day caused many

[1] P. 83. [2] P. 85. [3] *Ib.* [4] P. 93.

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1573. men to open their mouths more freely on that subject. Elizabeth herself was unwilling to give forth the mandate for Mary's execution.

But little information is forthcoming with regard to the private life of James VI. A document drawn up in February 1572–3[1] shows that he lived at Stirling Castle with Alexander Erskine as keeper of his person, the Countess of Mar as his governess, and George Buchanan and Peter Young as his instructors in literature and religion. No Earl was to be received into Stirling Castle with more than two servants, no Lord with more than one, and no gentleman but alone, and all without armour or weapons.[2] On the 1st of June 1573 Henry Killigrew informs Burghley that Mr. Thomas Cecil could not go to see the King, because his Grace was sick of the smallpox.[3]

A Parliament met at Edinburgh on the 15th of January 1572-3,[4] at which most of the Scottish nobility, bishops, abbots, and commissioners of burghs were present. Another Parliament met there on the 27th of April following.[5]

A Survey of the town and castle of Edinburgh was made on the 26th of January 1572-3 by Rowland Johnson and John Fleming, by command of Sir William Drury, for the purposes of the siege.[6]

Some of the jewels belonging to the King of Scots had fallen into the hands of Sir William Drury and others, mention of which will be found in various documents in the year 1573.

On the 22nd of May 1574 Henry Killigrew was sent to Scotland to ascertain what alteration had happened since his last being there, and particularly whether the Regent Morton continued constant in his affection to Elizabeth. He was also to deliver messages to the Regent with regard to Hume Castle and the proposed league between England and Scotland.[7]

In June 1574 complaints were made as to the ravages made by English pirates on Scottish ships.

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[1] P. 482. [2] P. *Ib.* [3] P. 577. [4] P. 463.
[5] P. 553. [6] P. 475. [7] P. 663.

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An Appendix[1] is added to the present volume giving the "Correspondence of the Regent Mar" from a manuscript preserved at His Majesty's General Register House, Edinburgh. The dates of the documents calendared in the Appendix comprise the period between [September] 1571 and the 7th of October 1573, and they refer mainly to the maintenance of the peace between England and Scotland. Amongst them are "Instructions" to James Cunningham, who had been sent to the English Court to obtain men, money, and powder from Elizabeth. There are also letters from and to Thomas Randolph, George Buchanan, Hunsdon, Drury, Walsingham, and Sir John Foster, and a copy of the Instructions to Morton, the Commendator of Dunfermline, and James Macgill, who had been appointed commissioners to treat with Lord Hunsdon for Elizabeth's protection of the Protestant religion, her aid for the recovery of Edinburgh Castle, for her forces to resist strangers who might arrive in Scotland,[2] and the matter of the provision of men and money by Elizabeth for the siege of Edinburgh Castle. There are also two interesting letters from the Countess of Lennox, dated the 4th of October 1571[3] and the 20th of November following.[4] 1574. —

There are also several letters to and from Lord Hunsdon with reference to Edinburgh Castle.

The Editor has endeavoured to arrange in complete chronological order—a portion of this work which has been most difficult—all the documents which it has been his duty to calendar.

It often occurs that original letters sent by the Queen of England to persons in Scotland, some of which are in the British Museum, bear dates a few days subsequent to the drafts in the Public Record Office, thus causing some confusion. In all these cases the Editor, as a matter of course, has adopted the dates of the latter; but he has also added to the calendar the dates of the British Museum document, as these may prove of the greatest importance.

The Editor desires to thank all those who have so generously given him their advice and assistance in the preparation of the present volume.

[1] P. 685. [2] P. 698. [3] P. 690. [4] P. 698.

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CORRIGENDA, ETC.

VOL. III.

Page 817, line 3 (Index), *for* Ruthven, Patrick, Lord ; *read* Ruthven, William, Lord.

VOL. IV.

Page 58, No. 71. This should come after No. 471.
,, 343, ,, 377. Seventh line from the end : *for* "seavenight," *read* seavennight.
,, 381, ,, 422. This is a copy of No. 419.
,, 502, ,, 566. Delete the whole. It is a copy of the inclosure with No. 586.
,, 524, ,, 590. Should come after No. 201. The date is 1572.
,, 559, ,, 462. Second line : *for* Cownthy, *read* Colluthy.
,, 562, ,, 646. Line seven : *insert* credit *after* nor.
,, 563, ,, 648. Line four : *for* wilfulnees, *read* wilfulness.
,, 569, ,, 660. Line 7 : *insert* he *after* that.
,, 583, ,, 688. Third line : *for* oftimes, *read* ofttimes.
,, 588, ,, 693. Line seven : *after* ambassador, *insert* come.
,, 618, ,, 728. Tenth line : *for* forbad, *read* forbade.
,, 630, ,, 738. This is a copy of No. 734.
,, 643, ,, 754. Last line : *for* itz, *read* ilz.
,, 646, ,, ,, Line 24 : *insert a comma after* "criz."
,, 647, ,, ,, Line 25 : *insert a full stop after* "Douore."

TABLES EXPLAINING NUMBERS, ETC.

The Documents without marginal reference are "State Papers, Scotland (Elizabeth)," Public Record Office.

C.P. Refer to . . "State Papers, Scotland (Mary Queen of Scots)," Public Record Office.

The Conway Papers calendared in Vol. IV. are amongst the "State Papers, Scotland (Elizabeth)."

All other documents are preserved in the British Museum.

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CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (SCOTLAND).

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CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (SCOTLAND).

ELIZABETH.

1571.
Oct. 1. **1.** MR. CUNNINGHAM'S DEMANDS.

That it would please the Queen's majesty to furnish the ordinary entertainment of as many men of war as are now in wages, which will extend to 1900*l.* sterling per month.

To send 8 cannons, 4 whole "colverynges" furnished, and carriages for two "colverynges," and two battardes with furniture of powder and bullet, "canoneyres" and men of judgment meet for the purpose. To have 300 pioneers, the charge of which will extend to 250*l.* sterling per month.

If she sends in her own force, that the same may be at least 1,000 footmen, which shall be accompanied by the Regent and the whole nobility professing the King's obedience. But if the contrary be thought good, that her own people shall not go, then that there be money furnished to entertain 1,000 more Scotsmen in wages, which will amount to 1040*l.* sterling per month, being all footmen. So that the whole will extend to 2440*l.* sterling, besides the charges of the artillery *etc.* Also that some "haquebutes" and "pyques" may be sent thither.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "First of Octob. 1571. M^r^ Cunninghams demandes."

Oct. [2]. **2.** ELIZABETH TO MAR.

As he has signified to her the reasonable cause of his forbearing to write any sooner after the death of the Earl of Lennox, she very well allows of his excuse for the delay, and is right glad that the choice has been so good as to name him Regent, for surely she thinks none could have been named more plausible to that nation nor meeter for the charge. Has very lately discovered such pernicious practices of the Queen of Scots, that she is fully resolved not to deal any further in her favour to have any rule by her means to the prejudice of her son's estate, assuring herself that Almighty God, by whose goodness she has discovered these late dangers, will continue His favour towards her, and stay her further proceedings, which tended to the subversion of the Christian religion professed in her realms, and to setting both the realms on fire with wars by bringing in strangers. May be assured that she means not to give him cause to doubt of her intention to help them to an universal quietness by a general obedience to the King. Means that he shall be made privy thereof presently by the Marshal of Berwick, and as soon after as may be by Lord Hunsdon, who is appointed to repair thither. Requires him not to impute Mr. Cunningham's long stay here to him, but to the occasions she has had

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Elizabeth.
1571. to be occupied with her Council. Requests his favour for Lady Lennox and the house of Lennox. Thinks it reasonable to remind him that all who have been parties to the death of Lennox may be punished with all severity.

2 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Oct. 1571. Cop. from the Q. Ma^tie^ to y^e^ Erle of Marr."

Oct. 2. **3.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

As by my last I signified that Panton, a servant of the bishop of Rosse, came on Monday last to the Castle, the same is true, and he has brought matter with him wherewith they there seem very well pleased. He says his master is at liberty, and there is a good sum of money coming to them. Virake is much misliked by them of the Castle by the discovery of the contents of his letters intercepted, as he has seemed much to mislike their government, and that they offer themselves to be at my sovereign's devotion, and that if his master will have any good done in Scotland he must seek the other side, whom, if he can have money, he doubts not to win.

The Duke, the Earl of Huntly, Lethington, and Grange wrote a letter to the French King, which is also intercepted. Why Huntly required liberty to depart to his country was to confer with the Earl of Athol, between whom there is a league of friendship signed and sealed. He and the rest of that side mind now to defend the town to the adventure of their lives. I cannot gather that the gentlemen or noblemen of the King's party mind to approach near the walls. The lairds—whom they term barons—of the King's party are grieved with the apprehension and detention as captives of the Provost of St. Andrews and Sir James Balfour's father, and some of them have convened together greatly misliking that they should either be judged by soldiers or detained—they coming to "underlay" the law—which at this convention may breed some evil. I hear that the Laird of Urmstone, of Lothian, is not the slowest to kindle this fire. He has some quarrel against the soldiers for one day's service whereat he was, and his doings much "dyscomendyd," they imputing unto him cowardice.

Young Carmichael was sent forth by Lord Morton with certain horsemen for a guard to Alexander Hume of Manderstone and Nicholas Elvyston, whom he had sent out to view a certain place meet to place some pieces on, and saw thirteen or fourteen horsemen of the Castle out of the town. He got between them and the town, and forced them to seek some other way for their relief, chasing them five or six miles, one of the castle side being on the Laird of Grange's principal horse. They alighted and [fought] together with spears, swords and pistolets. Carmichael is hurt in the thigh by a spear, John Reade in the face, and two others. They have slain on the other side the Laird of New Hawgh, of surname a Kryghton, and Captain Olyphante deadly wounded in the head, who is brought away prisoner with the others, who are all hurt, for the conflict was very fierce and cruel. One of them is he whom the Laird of Grange got out of the Tolbooth, who killed the man on Leith sands. The timber appointed for the repairing of the bridge* is bestowed, but divers parts thereof are yet

* At Berwick.

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Elizabeth.
1571. unrepaired, which, if it be not holpen, will breed some offence ere the winter passes. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2¾ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 4. **4.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Yesternight having intelligence that the old Lady of Northumberland would privily remove this morning with her household into Shropshire, and so pretending to Lord Pembroke (whereas her purpose was to remain at one of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert's houses in Staffordshire) he thought it his part to stay her this morning in the Queen's name, although in quiet manner, offering to her that if she would change the air for her health, or lacked any necessaries, she could have any house or commodity he had. Has thought it meet that she be kept from the haunt of suspected persons, who seek to abuse her impotent age in contempt of her highness' proceedings, she being not yet brought to receive the Communion nor to use now any divine service in her house according to her highness' laws and orders. Though her example is intolerable, he trusts no further great inconvenience will ensue by her as long as she remains where he daily has an eye to her and such as shall resort to her. What danger may grow by her being at Sir Thomas Fitz Herbert's, where the worst kind of people may divers ways unknown have conference and receive comfort in their practices, he refers to his lordship's wisdom to consider. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 4. **5.** ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

We have presently commanded that 1000 *l.* should be sent to you by the treasurer of Berwick, which our pleasure is, that if you find it necessary for retaining the Regent's party in state and force, then you shall cause it to be as secretly as you can so paid that the Regent may satisfy the necessity of his waged soldiers; but if you do not find any necessary occasion for the delivery thereof, then stay it till the coming of Lord Hunsdon, and by good words keep them in comfort till his coming. We earnestly wish there might be some composition betwixt them of the Castle and the Regent for the benefit of the King.

¾ *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 6. **6.** [DRURY] TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

As they write that they would gladly know what course her highness would advise them to take in these discords for the better appeasing thereof, he finds by the happy discovery of certain high and dangerous practices tending to the danger of the Queen's majesty's person, her good disposition towards the furtherance of the Scottish Queen's case is altogether altered from any hope of comfort. To make themselves more acceptable to their country, it will be most expedient for their weal and honour to desist from any further debating in these seditious divisions, and wholly yield themselves to the King's obedience. Prays them to defer no time to so good a con-

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Elizabeth.
1571. formity whilst they might be hearkened to with less difficulty by their country, and whilst they may perhaps have his sovereign more willing than hereafter to deal for them. The circumstances that may induce them to believe their cause to be desperate are many and manifest, which he leaves to be declared by this bearer. Prays them, as they tender their fame, preservation of their lives and substance, to apply themselves to embrace this advice, and to let no other vain hopes seduce them to their ruin, for he assures them that force is imminent upon them utterly to their extermination. Prays them to credit the bearer. Berwick.

⅔ *p. Indorsed by Drury:* "The coppy off a lettre unto Ledyngton and Grange."

Oct. 9. **7.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received letters from the Queen, the Privy Council, and him by the Provost Martial. On the 7th instant he despatched the Provost Martial and Captain Brickwell to Leith, and Case from thence —making the Regent and Morton privy thereto—to pass to Ledyngton and Grange, with whom he has used persuasions to induce them to quietness and accord. The Regent came through Linlithgow to Leith on the 4th, accompanied by the Earls of Cassilis, Glencairn, Montrose, Monteith, the Master of Argyll, Lord Boyd, and others, to the number of 800 horse. It will be two or three days ere they begin the siege. There are divers within Edinburgh suspected of intention to betray the town, and twenty or thirty are apprehended and had up into the castle, of whom some are likely to be executed. Those within have fortified the town to their skills, and have burned and overthrown certain houses in the suburbs that might have offended them. There is a small vessel from Hamburgh come to Leith, and has brought some brass pieces, four or five lasts of powder, some couriers, pistolets, and corselets of proof, all which the Regent's party have bought. The Earl of Argyll is extremely sick, and not likely to live long. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 10. **8.** MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

We have received your writing by this bearer, Mr. Caise, and understand of him the credit committed to his charge. We think the same of great weight, and for that it is of such consequence, we would have wished to have some further "warrand" either under her majesty's hand or [the hands] of her Council, whereby we might have known more particularly the direction to have "procedit" from her highness. And forasmuch as he required our speedy answer, we were content to have sent a gentleman towards her majesty, but as he cannot obtain sure passage for our messenger, we are compelled not to hazard him till by your means the same may be procured, which we pray you to obtain. The effect of our message we have generally declared to the bearer, Mr. Caise, to be communicated to you, which especially tends to obtain a commission "to sik as her heighnes will truist in some particular headis to be treate with ws, quhilkis ar so neceissary for ws baith in honour and suretie that withoute

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Elizabeth.
1571. capitulationis thairin we may not resolve." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury:* "Ledyngtons and Grangys off the x^th^ off Octobar"; *and by Burghley:* "10 Octobre."

Oct. 11. **9.** THE REGENT MAR TO DRURY.

Received his letter from Mr. Cais. Doubts not he [Case] has done his message honestly as well in dealing with the King's party as with their adversaries. Trusts by this time Lord Hunsdon "is cumit doun." If he has arrived his "assurit lyppinnyng" is for Drury's goodwill and furtherance in all "behalffis." Has instructed the bearer, James Cunningham, to require some things of him. "Maister" Caise and Cunningham can "weill aneuch" inform him of the state of matters here. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

Postscript:—Prays him to despatch this packet to the Queen's majesty, the effect whereof Mr. Case will inform him of. Understands as well by the Queen's majesty's own letters as by report of this gentleman his cousin how far his commendation of their matters to the Queen and Lord Sussex has profited their cause, whereof Drury may be assured that he will not be unmindful.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury:* "The regentes off the xij^th^ of Octobar reseyved the xiij. 1571;" *and by Burghley:* "12 Octobr. 1571."

Oct. 12. **10.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

I have received your highness' gracious and "comfortable" letter of the 2nd of October, and by the same, and advertisement from Sir William Drury, and report of the "bringar" of your letter, James Cunynghame my cousin, I have "understand" (to the great "confort" of me and "mony ma") your majesty's meaning and resolution towards the troubled state of this realm, "quhairanent zour majesties intentioun being in the self sa godly and honorable, and safar tending to the commoun quietnes of baith the realmes, I truist in God zour hienes sall nevir have occasioun to repent zow of the same, &c." Because I perceive Lord Hunsdon is to repair hither, at whose hands we all look to be more especially resolved of your mind, I will defer writing "heiranent" at any great "largenes." Upon the good success of the present enterprise will consist in a great part the quieting of this State, which the sooner it is done it will be the better for both the realms, and the less chargeable to your highness. This far towards our adversaries—the troubles of this country—I am "constrenit" to write, that as the spring of all the mischiefs in both the realms has "procedit" from some bearing greatest sway, so whatsoever they write and offer to your highness—as to be at your service in that which shall be your pleasure touching the quieting of this country—"thay meane in very deid nathing less, bot be delay to zeild to dew obedience to the King thair soverane," as by their letters to France intercepted may appear, "quhilkis heirwith it will pleas zour hienes ressave, with the very wordes of Verakkis lettre to the King his maister written at thair desire." As to the "remanent" of Verac's letters, being tedious, it is thought not good to "fasche" your highness

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Elizabeth.
1571. with the same. As for that which your majesty writes touching the Countess of Levinax, I am heartily rejoiced to find your highness not only earnest that the cause touching her and the house of Levinax should be well used, but to perceive your desire for punishment of the murder lately "perpetrat." The chief remedy will consist in your majesty's own hands in giving "tymous" and sufficient aid to this honest cause, and dissolving by your force the mass of wicked men "compassit" within the town and castle of Edinburgh; amongst whom are the authors and devisers of the murders of the King and the late Regent. I beseech Almighty God to continue your majesty in your prosperous reign to be a terror of such as entertain civil discord and stay public quietness. Camp before Edinburgh. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1⅓ *pp. Closely written. Addressed:* "To the quenis ma^tie^ of England." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Oct. 12. **11.** MORTON TO DRURY.

Thanks him for his good and friendly dealing, whereof he shall not find him unmindful. John Cais can sufficiently certify him of their adversaries' answer to the Queen's majesty's offer, and of the present state of their affairs here. The Regent has written to the Queen's majesty, and has sent James Cunningham to Berwick to attend upon Lord Hunsdon's coming, or in his absense to demand his [Drury's] favour in the expedition of some things. Camp before Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

Postscript:—Thanks him for sending Captain Brickwell. There was a meeting appointed between him [Drury] and the Warden of the Middle March of Scotland on Tuesday next, which he prays him to agree to the "continewatioun" of till the Warden's returning home.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury:* "Thearle of Murtons off the xij^th^ off Octobare."

Oct. 13. **12.** JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"I wos instructitt be my Lord Regenttis grace to deill with my Lord Honsden for sik theyngis as followis, and in his absence to requyre ye sam for the presentt ayd att ye handis of Sir Wilyem Drwry . . . . "

First:—After presenting my Lord Regent's letter, to declare how the Queen's majesty's last letter reported by me was to the great comfort of my Lord Regent and all others professing the King's obedience, that they perceive that the Queen's majesty is minded to deal with them in their favour to put that State to a universal quietness by a general obedience to the King's service, and that she had appointed some of her own to repair thither to treat and conclude with my Lord Regent and the rest of the noblemen; and seeing that the adverse party have rejected her gentle admonition and offers, and that my Lord Regent and the rest of the noblemen are in action with their adversaries for the recovery of the town of Edinburgh, to that end there rests only her majesty's support, "quhilkis may be had vith all expedetioune," otherwise it will bring our action into great danger,

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Elizabeth.
1571. "and quhatt some ewir resonable conditione hir majesty . . . . vill swtt thair sall be nay faltt in my Lord Regeynttis grace" or in the rest of the nobility there; and that they who have her highness' power to treat may come to Leith, because those of the nobility who may have power for that effect cannot well be spared. For the present I was commanded to seek money to pay the men of war with "quhilkis being in syk strayttnes off serwice that ye wantt off mony wald caws yam to cry owtt," and peradventure hinder the present action. Further, I was commanded to suit for 200 armed men with corselets and pikes, and 200 harquebusiers to be "haystitt" to them at Leith. Further, that I should require for the present 3000*lbs.* of corn powder, and one last of cannon powder to be sent to my Lord Regent with all speed, for there is none in Scotland to be had for money. Berwick. *Signed:* James Cunyngham.

(2) My Lord Regent and the noblemen being comforted by the Queen's writing which I brought them, and by my report, thought that Lord Hunsdon should have ere now been here to have given resolution to them of all my former instructions which I gave in at Court, and upon that hope they have taken this present enterprise "not being sway veill provydit thairfor as yatt thay vald have bene, exceptt yatt they lwkett for syk comfortable ayd as meght serwe thair presentt turne, and that thay sould have had ye sam or now, and exceptt that ye sam com to yam vith all expeditione, thay will theynk yatt thay ar bott dreyftitt off from tym to tym, to ye hayssard off ye kyng and off yam all." Unless they have this present aid they will seek some other course. *Signed:* James Cunyngham. Concerning the necessity of powder, I assure you that it is so great that unless it be instantly sent with all speed the matter there in hand will have an utter overthrow. I am commanded in my Lord Regent's name to require you most earnestly that I may have the same of you as lent to his grace. *Signed:* James Cunyngham.

2⅓ *pp. Marginal notes in Burghley's hand. Indorsed by* Drury: "The Instruktyons off Kapten Kywnygam."

Oct. 13. **13.** JOHN CASE'S DEALINGS.

"The anssweres of the castell."

(1) For that they see no sufficient warrant from the Queen's majesty or her Council, they cannot resolve.

(2) They desire to send a gentleman to the Queen's majesty to treat.

(3) As they mean no delay, they say, let their adverse party do in the meantime what they can, so that it would please her majesty to hold her hand from them.

(4) They say that if their matters be taken up by her majesty, what "surance" she will request at their hands, they will perform it.

"The affect of the hedis wyche there messenger shall treat uppon ys this."

To authorise some man of reputation with sufficient warrant under her majesty's hand to deal with them upon all such heads as shall be propounded to her and her Council, and to make them sure security

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Elizabeth.
1571. for all such reasonable demands as shall be thought good, and her majesty to protect them therein.

"There allegmentis."

(1) They say they cannot nor will not deal for their own security, but that they will also have security for all such noblemen and others who are joined with them in this action.

(2) They will not leave their friends before they be assured by the Queen's majesty upon divers causes. One is, that they are supported by France with money from the bishop of Glasgow, and if he might understand that they would acknowledge the King, he would send them no money. Also they are so far in debt, and know not how to answer it but by money sent from him. The cause why they are indebted is because they keep a mass of money in their hands, what chance soever should come, and for fear their soldiers should revolt. Also they say that the Queen of Scots has many friends, and because some Princes may seek to invade her enemies in Scotland, whereupon they will be sure of protection. They also said that if they have the Queen's majesty assured to protect them, they would obey her commandment touching the tranquillity of the whole isle, the amity of both realms, and their acknowledging of the King.

They are in great heart against their adverse party, and will have no treaty with them.

The town is fortified with a trench within the wall, and also all the lanes that go into the high street are cut. I doubt much they will not be able to win the town of themselves, nor yet without great slaughter.

I cannot perceive any want of victuals within the town. They think themselves sure for this winter, which makes them the bolder. They have planted great ordnance in divers places of the town. What number of soldiers there is, I cannot learn, for they were all in their quarters, where I could not go, but they make account of 700 and more, for there are seven bands besides a company attending on the lords.

3 *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "13 Octobr. 1571"; and by Drury: "The hedes off Jhon Cases dealynges wythe the regente and them off the castle."

Oct. 13. **14.** STRENGTH OF THE REGENT'S PARTY.

I imparted the answers of the Castle to the Regent, whereupon he has written his opinion to the Queen's majesty. He and the nobility there with him are very willing to set forward to their uttermost for the winning of the town. But their wants are very great, as you shall understand by James Cunningham's directions. They have seven pièces of ordnance, that is, a "demy cannon, a culverin, ij demy culverins, a saker all of brasse, ij demy culverins of yron, but not layd yet in their carriges." They have but twelve barrels of powder, and shot to some forty—some sixty at the most. Corn powder, which is the chiefest, they have none, nor can any be got for money in Scotland. They have not past five or six gunners. They have neither "pykes" nor shovels. They were fain to take money of merchants who were coining at Dalkeith to pay their soldiers.

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Elizabeth.
1571. There are of noblemen there now; Earls:—the Regent, Mortoun, Glinkarn, Castellis, Mountrose, Muntithe. Lords:—Simple, Linzey, Reffen, Meffen, Boyed, the Masters of Arguill and Rowthowse, the bishop of Orkney. Abbots:—Dunfermlin, Arbroithe, Drybrought; with many barons. The number of soldiers is 900, and 100 of Edinburgh well furnished at their own charges.

1 *p. Indorsed in the same hand:* "As concerning the Regent"; *and in Burghley's hand:* "13 Octob. 1571."

Oct. 13. **15.** THE FORCES.

Of the King's party:—Captain Crawford, 150; Captain Howm, 150; Captain Lummye, 100; Captain Mychell, 100; Captain Harmystrong, 100; Captain Chessham, 100. From S[t] Jonstones and Dundee:—Horsemen in pay, 75*l.*; under the charge of young Drawaste.

Of Edinburgh town and castle:—Captain Thomas Carr, 100; Captain Brusse, 100; Captain Hagerston, 100: Captain Trotter, 100; Arthur Hambleton of Myryngton, 100; Gilbert Baffore, 100; with certain others in pay appointed to attend upon the lords.

1 *p. Indorsed by Burghley:* "13 Octobr."; *and in another hand:* "Notes of men of warr waged."

Oct. 14. **16.** [BURGHLEY] TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VII. The cause why I have so long deferred to write to you has been for her majesty's letter to you, which she saith still she will write, and that in her own hand. Seeing other matters both many and great wherewith she is occupied at present, I forbear a while to move her to write, and in the meantime thought good to send these packets for your charge, with such "occurrents" for your lordship as we last had out of the Low Countries, that you may see how matters stand there, and know that you are not forgotten here.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 14. **17.** LORD COBHAM'S DECLARATION.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 103. "The Lord Cobham's declaracion of sondry packets under the hand of the Lord Burghley."

The Lord Cobham told me that he would declare to me the whole truth of the matter wherewith he was charged, trusting that I would save his honour and name, and in that the matter touched his ungracious brother Thomas, whom to accost he was most loth, and for that also the truth might be known by his said brother.

Hereupon he said, that true it was when Charles [Bailly], the Fleming, was first brought to him at his house at the Blackfryers with the wallet, the books, and packets of letters, all the letters were found on Charles, the principal whereof were found behind, tied at his back secretly, and other letters that were also brought by another man, whom this examinant knows not, were by Randall Macklin, who brought Charles, put together in one bag, and being taken out, Thomas Cobham, as this examinant supposes, having secretly learned of Charles that there were letters of great importance, besought Lord

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Elizabeth.
1571. Cobham with all earnestness—even kneeling on his knees and weeping—that those letters might not be delivered to the Council, but saved for the bishop of Rosse, for he said they would otherwise be the undoing of the Duke of Norfolk, and of himself and other the good friends of this examinant; and yet this examinant did not yield thereto, but took that packet, which was of importance, and put it into his packet, and therewith a sheet of paper that he found open, with the packet full of sundry ciphers, and so went to the Court with the "male" of books, which he delivered to me, the Lord Burghley, without speaking of any letters; and so returning home he was newly entreated most vehemently by his brother and partly by Francis Bartee to let the bishop of Ross have the packet. Whereupon, this being overcome with the importunity of his unhappy brother, he yielded, and yet determined that he would not suddenly deliver it, but would understand more of the matter that should be contained in it. The next day, as he thinks, he sealed the packet with his own seal of arms, and delivered it to Francis Bewly to be carried to the bishop of Ross, with condition that the bishop of Rosse should not open it but in the presence of this examinant. And so it was accorded that the bishop of Rosse should come to Bartie's house, and this examinant for that purpose went to Mr. Hennage's house because it was near Bartie's. And when the bishop was come to Bartye's, this examinant there met with him, and there the bishop gave him the greatest thanks, and opened the packet, where the bishop found, and showed to him [letters] in cipher from the Lady of Northumberland to the bishop, and from the Earl of Westmorland to a Scot, named the Lord Gartles, who was then in London, which, when the bishop saw, he said, "surely if these letters from the Earl of Westmorland had bene taken, Gartlesse would have bene hanged." There were also letters from Jenny and Sir Francis "English [Englefield]," and letters subscribed in cipher, which the bishop oft said were for the Spanish ambassador, and that he would first look into them ere they should be delivered. And there were other letters from Ridolphi in cipher, which the bishop withdrew aside, saying "these I cannot deciphre";—which this examinant thinks were the letters of most moment, and those that were sent to the Duke of Norfolk. Furthermore, he saith that the Lord Burghley wrote to this examinant the day after he had the books, that he heard there were also certain packets of letters brought with the books, and desired that they might also be sent to him. Whereupon it was devised that another packet was counterfeited by the bishop of Rosse, and so by the Lord Cobham sent to the Lord Burghley, containing certain letters of no moment. Furthermore, he saith that all this was done when Cuthbert was sent for by the Lord Burghley. He heard that he was conveyed to the French ambassador's house, and within a while after came to this examinant the French ambassador's steward of household, and openly required a passport for one to pass over seas. To which this examinant assented, and then the steward coming near to this examinant "did round him in his eare," saying that the French ambassador, doubting that his house should be searched for Cuthbert, required that he would devise how he might be had thence to this examinant's house, and thereupon it was that this examinant first sent his sister-in-law, Thomas Cobham's wife, to the Duke of Norfolk to procure that Cuthbert might be conveyed to some place secretly.

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Elizabeth.
1571. Being asked how the French ambassador was acquainted with the Lord Cobham's knowledge of Cuthbert? He saith that the bishop of Rosse had moved the French ambassador that he should take upon him that the letters brought by Charles were directed to him; and so he was privy to the matter how the bishop of Rosse had the packet that Charles brought over with him.

2½ *pp. Copy. Notes* (by Burghley's clerk) *on the back.*

Oct. 15. **18.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Having addressed John Case and Captain Brickwell to Scotland, where the one is earnestly required by the Regent to stay for the better ordering of the forcible offences against the town and Castle, and the other, John Case, after declaration made to the Regent and that side of the Queen's majesty's good dispositions for the furtherance of their intentions, and after some like declaration to those of the Castle and town of the Queen's alteration of favour upon just causes from the Queen of Scots and hers—which Grange and Lethington found very strange, the same being declared but by mouth, and without letter of signification thereof—as also "the advisement of them" to leave the Queen of Scots' quarrel, "without the which signed with her highnes owne hand, they mynde never peasibly to desiste," unless at the least her majesty appoints some acceptable person to treat between them, who shall have authority from her majesty on all points, as well to avow in open terms the Queen's pleasure against the Queen of Scots and hers, whereby some circumstances may appear to their more honour and credit to leave her cause and faction, as also to make their peace in their opinion more secure, this is the determination of them of the Castle, as partly you may perceive by a letter of Grange and Lethington.

Concerning the Regent's side, although her majesty's letters were of great comfort to him, yet their adverse party "hathe so strongly provided that they ar dryven to demand further support aswel of mony as of munycione and men," as may more plainly appear by certain notes thereof under Captain Cunningham's hand, addressed hither "of purpose, hopinge to receyve the same of my Lord Hunesdon or elles at thandes of some other," and to the end that they might use all their own, I have, to save the Queen's majesty some of this money, used all my skill, but nevertheless find their necessity so great that I do not see how I shall be able to make this serve their turn, for presently Cunningham requires for one month's pay 1200*l.* I trust to hear with expedition from your lordship, to which end "I have the rather addressed" Scudamore, the bearer hereof, whom I pray you return to me if it shall be thought meet that I shall have any further dealing in Scotland with these parties; whom [Scudamore] for his diligence and faith I would be glad "to have your lordship entreated" to recommend his service to the Queen's majesty. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Second p. holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "15 Octobre 1571. S^r W^m Drury to y^e L. Burghley."

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Elizabeth.
1571. Oct. 15.

19. DRURY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

I received your lordships' letter on the 1st of October, wherein it was required that I should signify what numbers of men of war are within the town and Castle of Edinburgh, and what without, as also my opinion what quantity of ordnance and munition and what supply of men were necessary for the expugnation thereof.

They of the town are at least 700 good fighting men, wanting no furniture for any forcible defence or offence. Those with the Regent are presently 800 "good shott" in pay, but wanting money, powder, and ordnance. For the which they presently addressed James Cunningham to me requiring in all 200 armed men and 200 shot. To encourage the Regent and that side, and in like manner to daunt the adverse party somewhat, I caused the drum to call for as many soldiers as will take pay through Berwick, where for such an exploit will be found no great number. It may be that with those of the Regent's side well assured with that which they require may perchance serve the turn to obtain the town only for the present, and so, by some further circumstances, in the end, the Castle. Howbeit, I doubt not but your lordships will have in remembrance (if it shall be the Queen's majesty's pleasure to send them any English support) what it is to adventure foreign soldiers into another country, the factions being there presently so seditious and inconstant, not without corruption on both sides, *etc.* "Wherebie the stranger hathe the more reason to be of himselfe a strengthe which then shalbe able to woorke his effect in all kyndes."

What is more "apertinent" to your lordships' better knowledge, I refer to certain notes of the particular advertisements of the Regent and the Castle which Lord Burghley will impart, as also to the report of Scudamore, the bearer. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the right honourable the Lordis of the Q. Ma^{tes} moste . . . . o previe Councell." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "15 Octob. 1571; S^{r} W^{m} Drury to y^{e} Counsell."

Oct. 17.

20. FRANCIS BERTIE TO [THE PRIVY COUNCIL].

C.P., Vol. VII.

"If hitt maie please your honours, for the male with the bookes, I gave my lord Cobbham warning that hitt was requyred to have brought over and tould him for that hitt was so earnestly commended to me I suspeckted hitt should not be drogges* nor for the quene of Skotes, as I was made beleive, thearefore tould my lord thatt I wisshed the male to be brought in his handes, and when he had hitt to vue hitt, and if nothing wheare in hitt other then was tould me praied that I might have hitt delivered, if otherwyse his lordship to do as wheare cause." When the mail came, "being owte of my remembrance almoste," my lord sent for me at the "Blackfreres," where I met him coming down stairs, one of the men having the mail under his arm, and my lord said to me that he "had kaught the bird," and told me "whatt"; adding more that he would not for 1000 *l.* but it so happened, and when I asked "whatt," he told me the mail was such that he was "karring" it to my Lord Berley, and so willed me to tarry his return from the Court. For any packets, I saw none but one

* Drugs.

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Elizabeth.
1571. my lord pulled out of the pocket of his gown, which he carried to the Court. "The other packetes as I hard then my lord saye he gave him self, and as I remember one was to the Frenshe imbasdor, thother to the bishop of Ros."

The errand which I did from my lord to Hickford, was that Lord Cobham understood from the Court that the Duke began to grow in better liking of the Queen's majesty, and therefore wished him for God's sake to deal in no practices, either with French, Spanish, or Scottish, and only to seek to depend on the Queen's majesty's goodness, of whom he should find more assurance than by any other means, and assuring his grace that if he went about any other practices it would be "espyed" to his undoing, and misliking of his friends, and willed his grace to remember what little trust was to be had in Scots, and that if any of them were taken it would utterly undo him. Another time, after the bishop of Ross was apprehended, I sent for Hickford by Edward Stevenson the "pottecary," and told him how I saw a letter in the bishop's hands from Ridolfy to the Spanish ambassador, which I had copied out at the bishop's request, as it was written in Italian, and he could not well understand it, and told him that it was in a strange cipher, "and praied him thatt he would fynd the meanes the coppy of my hand might nott be found, least theare by I mightt comme in anny danger, and for thatt I would have him the fearfulles hert in." I told him that this letter was very dangerous for his master, and if it were found would bring his master and his friends into great trouble.

Hickford within a few days came to me, and told me that he had spoken with "Cotbert" the bishop's man, who had told that his master "had borned all letters and cyphers," and told him, that although that letter was found, it was of no importance although all the Council saw it. I answered him, it were best for "Cotbert" to get him away or else he might smart for it. He told me that "Cotbert" was well enough provided for, and whatsoever "Cootberd" told him, I said, "the letter importethe as I have tould you." I did this for fear my hand would be found amongst any of the bishop's writings. How I came to sight of this said letter was one afternoon, coming to the bishop, he had this letter in his hand, and said straight to me, "Francis, kan you reade Itallian?" "I," said I. "I have a letter here," quoth he, "I canne nott wel understand, praie yow inglisshe hitt me." When I looked on it, I said, "hitt wheare hard for me to onderstand your ciphers." He prayed me to write it out in English wide asunder; which I did as much as was in legible words, "and sett the ciphers by, wiche wheare all nombers—as nº 39, 80, 37 and 3 or 4 more siche like nombers, and in all nott continued past 14 or 15 lynes of my hand, large wrytten." When I had thus done [he] thanked me, and said, "the rest I will find owte wel inough"; and I said to the bishop, "for God's sake medle nott with this Spannish imbassador who who you knouwe whatt an man he is; he wyll make you the worse thought of and more sospeckted then you be." He said—"'Francis, I would nott have you thinke worse of this letter then hitt is. Truly hitt is butt for monney I seke, for I have all this charge here on my hand, and now I kan geat no monney oute of Skotland. I am dreven often verry straightly, and oute of France of the quenes revennus I geat none, for my thinkes I shall geatt none tyll certain debtes be

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Elizabeth.
1571. theare paid; and vouwed with a great othe thatt thatt was the substance of the letter." The substance of the letter was in effect this—"I arrived this daye att n° 1, and I had straight audience with n° 2, who after wille[d] me to resorte to n° 3, as I did, and had long comunication together about n° 4, and after longe talke whe went to gether to n° 2 agayne. Butt in conclusion I found letle hope of n° 4, butt great good wordes with assurance thatt att n° 5 I should not faile, willing me to make all possible hast thether, and so tomorrow I take my gourney in post towardes n° 5, and n 6 towardes n° 7 also in post. Att my arrival thear your lordship shall straigh here of all whatt passethe and wilbe donne, praing that my doinges may be kept seckrett, for theare in concistethe the good sucksesse of my travayll"; and so ended with his humble commendations to two or three numbers.

This is in effect and substance the very letter, as I trust to be saved by the merits of Christ. More or less words may be, but nothing more in substance. The very numbers I do not remember. There were none only n° 34 or 35 and these which I have set here before. "I have donne only to fyll the plase." I said to the bishop, that if he had no other hope to have money but by "side meanes," I thought he might hope long and have little, for I knew Ridolph's credit was far spent. He said, "I knouwe nott watt his credit is, butt hitt semethe he is of good frendes and thimbasdor of Spain hathe great confidence in him, who makethe me beleve for mi mistres' sake would gladly helpe my necessete, butt thatt he hathe hitt nott nor no great credit here as he beareth me in hand, and as for Ridolf, I am att no charge with him, thearefore I maye lett him prouve whatt he kan do, butt this letter of his to thimbasdor bringethe confusion on my head for thatt my thinkes hitt agreathe not with myne." I answered him again, that I knew Ridolfi's credit was as little in France or Italy as here, which I knew. "Wel" said the bishop, "I kan lose nothing by him, and my kare is siche as I most seke of every manne, for with oute helpe I kanne not continnuwe this charge all allone."

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "17 Octobr. 1571, Francisce Bartyes wrytyng." *Several passages underlined.*

Oct. 18. **21.** MEMORANDA BY BURGHLEY.

"D. Norfolk to answer to y^e^ lettre of Rich. Louther."

Lord Lumley. Barkar. Bannister. Higford. Tho. Cobham. Francis Barty. H. Goodyere. Booles. Bryan Lasselles. Hercy Laselles. Joones Lord Lumley's man. Goodyer's boy. A printer's boy. Cantrell. Sir N. Strange. Dix. Harris. Sir Tho. Stanley. Sir. Tho. Gerrard. Rolston. Hall. Bishop of Ross. Rich. Louther. Raw. Owen. Powell. Clavering. Sir H. Percy. Slyngsbye. Holland.

"Monney for the Bishopp." (1) Aiding the Queen of Scots with money. (2) Aiding the Queen's enemies in Scotland. (3) The messages of Ridolfi. Marriage with the Queen of Scots *etc.*

(1) Discovery of the Queen's majesty's Council at York. (2) Seeking to marry with the Scottish Queen without the Queen's majesty's knowledge. (3) Aiding her with sundry sums of money. (4) Receiving money from her. (5) Continual conference with her by letters in cipher. (6) Knowledge of the rebellion in the north. (7)

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Elizabeth.
1571. Taking of the Tower of London. (8) Making a submission by direction of the Queen of Scots. (9) A continual dealing with the Scottish Queen contrary to submission, and an aiding of the Queen's majesty's enemies in Scotland with messages and letters. (10) A practice with the Scottish Queen; the bishop of Ross; Ridolfi being an agent from the pope; to send Ridolfi over the seas to bring in foreign force. (11) A continual intelligence for putting the Scottish Queen to liberty by force. (12) Receiving letters in cipher from Ridolfi, and letters from the pope at two several times. (13) The conveyance away of Thomas Cuthbert who deciphered the pope's letters to you. (14) The practice in the last parliament to have taken the person of the Queen's majesty. [*On the next page*] Examining the Duke, the bishop of Ross, [and] the Earl of Southampton.

2¼ *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed by him:* " . . . . Names of y^e^ prisoners in y^e^ towr D Norf. &c."

Oct. 19. **22.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 12th instant. It appears the bruit was lately in London that he [Drury] was slain in his own house. The Regent began his battery on the 16th instant, which has prevailed against the wall, but they within have entrenched and made defences. Cuthbert Ramsay the trench master to the Regent's side is slain. Sends a copy of the Duke's and Huntly's letter to the French King and the Queen mother. Is promised Verac's alphabet. They of the town are in little fear of the winning of the same. If the Regent does not win it, or if they do not accord by the Queen of England's means many will fall from him, as some already grow weary and depart without leave. It is to be feared there will be some attempt into the camp. Hears there has been a meeting between Adam Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, and the "Forboyses," and many on both sides are slain. There is a new gathering again for trial of their strength. Repairs of the castle wall and bridge at Berwick. Received his letters this morning touching Lord Harres, and has written to the Regent and Morton. They of the Castle, especially the Duke, look for his [Herries'] aid if occasion so serve. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

First inclosure with the same.

Copy of Vol. III., No. 922.

Second inclosure with the same:—

(Chatelherault etc., to Catherine de Medicis.)

Knowing that M. de Verac is despatching this bearer towards the King to inform him of the occurrences here, they do not wish to lose so good an occasion to thank her very humbly for her affection towards the Queen their mistress, and for the succour the King has given them. Hope that she will receive in payment the sincerity of their affections, which will always be disposed at her service. Refer themselves to what De Verac shall write, and to what the bishop of Glasgow shall declare by mouth.

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Elizabeth.
1571. ⅔ *p. French. Copy. Indorsed:* "The coppie of the Dwke and thearle off Hunteleyes lettres to the Frenche Kyng and to the q. mother."

Oct. 19. **23.** BURGHLEY TO [SIR THOMAS SMITH].

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 265. Sends two papers inclosed which Lord Bedford gave him yesternight, from the Lieutenant of the Tower. Barker must be examined of H. Cockyn, and Cockyn must be constrained to confess more, for he must know much of such Englishmen as have resorted to and been familiar with the bishop and the authors of the book. Lord Bedford tells him that Barker still offers by means of his servant to get Cuthbert. Surely there cannot be done a better service, and the reward shall be large. Yet Lord Cobham says that he understood he was conveyed into France by means of his brother, but whether Cobham is himself abused or means to "disguise" with him, he knows not. Howell is here his prisoner. The Queen would have the Lieutenant better assisted. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

1 *p. Holograph. Indorsed.*

Oct. 20. **24.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR LORD HUNSDON.

[*Draft of instructions for Lord Hundson, who is to be sent to Berwick to negotiate concerning Scottish matters. See No. 28.*]

8 *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed by him:* "Scotland 20 Octob. 1571. Memoriall for the L. of Hunsdon."

Oct. 20. **25.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I have received your letter of the 12th with other letters inclosed, directed to this Queen, which I have myself delivered to her, whose answer is, that seeing she has not received letters from the ambassador nor any of her friends, she will not write herself, but remit her answer to her physician, which I send herewith. I also perused your letters directed to my wife, being presently at Chatsworth, touching Bryan and "Hersye" Lasselles, and perceiving therein that Hersy affirmed that his dealing with this Queen was not without the knowledge of my wife, I thought good to advertise you, as the very truth is, that being myself, as becomes me, very jealous always towards all persons about me in this charge, namely such as I doubted most apt to be driven to practise, and having intelligence that he had received some gift of her, I willed my wife to deal with him and others whom this Queen bore familiar countenance to, in such sort that she might the better learn this Queen's intentions. And, truly, like as thereby I had intelligence of divers her dealings and dispositions which otherwise I could not easily attain to touching her escape, so did I the better prevent that hazard in altering my orders for her more sure keeping, and avoiding other inconveniencies. Touching any letters, tokens, or intelligence that he or any else should bring between her and the Duke of Norfolk, I am sure that my wife is utterly ignorant, as I am myself, I protest before God. Nevertheless, upon vehement doubt of further inconvenience to ensue amongst them, I quietly discharged as well him as others almost two years past, "and have done from tyme to tyme upon lyke suspycion," therefore as my said doings, with my

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Elizabeth.
1571. wife's, in that behalf were only for the service of her majesty, I trust your lordship will be a means that the same may be so taken. If she can remember any further matter of moment touching them or their dealings, the same shall be advertised up to your lordship. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 22. **26.** COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Your letter touching Hersy Lassels came to my hands after my lord had answered it. Lest you should think any lack of goodwill in me to answer you, I thought it meet to advertise you of my whole doings and knowledge in that matter. As soon as I had intelligence that this Lassels had some familiar talk with the Queen of Scots, and that my lord had laid watch to his doings, this Lassels "belik" suspecting my knowledge thereof, desired that he might open to me some special matter touching that Queen, with great desire that I should in nowise utter it. "For," said he, "she hath most ernestly warned me not to tel you of al creatures." I then (hoping to hear of some practice) answered him that he might assure himself not only to be harmless, but to be well rewarded also at the Qneen's majesty's hands and my lord's if he would truly show her doings or devices meet to be known. Then he told me with many words that she pretended great goodwill to him, and that she would make him a lord. But, said he, "I wil never be fals to the Queens Majestie nor to my lord my master." Further than this I could not learn of him. Then I warned him to remember his duty, and to beware of her, and that she sought to abuse him, and that I knew for certain she did hate him. He said then that he would take heed, and advertise me of all that he could learn. After this he came to me again, and told me of her familiar talk, as before, and of no further matter, saving that he said he told her how he marvelled that she could love the Duke having so foul a face, and that she answered "she could like him wel ynough bicause he was wise." Then I warned him again more earnestly, and told him of her hatred towards him. Then he seemed to credit me. A while after he desired me to certify him how I knew she hated him. "For," said he, "if she so do she is the falsest woman living." Then my lord and I perceiving his mind so fondly occupied on her, and knowing him to be "both vayne and glorious," and that he was more like to be made an instrument to work harm than to do good, my lord despatched him out of service, as he did divers others upon suspicion at sundry times. Truly this is all I can remember of him, and it came to my knowledge about Candlemas next after the northern rebellion, and he was put away about Easter following. I assure you on my faith that I was never made privy nor knew of any dealing between her and the Duke of Norfolk by the said Lassels or any other. If I had been, I trust you think I would have discovered the same, as I would indeed according to my bounden duty to the Queen's majesty. My heartiest commendations to my good lady your wife and my young friend your daughter the Countess. Chatsworth. *Signed:* F. Shrewesbury.

2½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "22 Octobr. 1571, y^e^ La. of Shrewsb.—Lassells."

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Elizabeth, 1571. Oct. 22.

27. ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VII.

"To the erle of Shrewsbury." Forasmuch as of late in the discovering of divers "great and daungerous practizes attempted by that Queen of Scotes" now in your custody, to the danger of us and our realm, we find that there have been sundry devices with her consent by divers our "unloyall" subjects to have conveyed her away from you, which we know would have been no small grief to you; we, having just cause to doubt that she shall now—finding her former attempts disappointed—be enticed to seek some other means to escape, have thought meet to warn you hereof for continuance, or rather, if you can, for the increase of your vigilancy in the safe custody of her from any escape; and to that end, because we think the larger number of servants she has about her, the greater is the danger, we will that you shall consider of the number she hath of all sorts about her, and presently reduce the same to the number of [ ] allowing as parcel of the said number as many women as may be needful for her person, and her physician, "poticary," grooms of her chamber, and such as shall be most necessary for service about her person, and the rest above the said number we will that you forthwith send away, that they tarry not nor wander about in the country, but give them passports under your hand to pass directly either into Scotland or France. Further, we will that you shall suffer no manner of persons to have access to her, but only such as of necessity are to come to her presence to serve her at table and in her chamber, neither that any of her servants who now shall be left to attend about her be hereafter suffered to go abroad out of your house, or to have conference or speech with any manner of strangers coming to your house, "and all this with such lyke other thynges suerly yow shall fynd litle ynough to answer the charge yow have of hir at this present, and if she shall by speche mislyk herof yow shall saye that yow understand by us that hir intentions and practisses ageynst us and our realme do deserve a more strayter dealyng than this is, and so tyme shall shortly discover to the worlde. And so we end with our hearty thanks for all your travells and constant service bestowed in this your chardg gretly to your honor, and to our contentation."

1½ *pp. Draft. The first part in the official hand of* (Burghley's clerk) *carefully corrected by Burghley; the latter part entirely in Burghley's hand. Indorsed by* (Burghley's clerk): ". . . . Min. to y^e^ Erle of Shrewsbury."

Oct. 22.

28. INSTRUCTIONS FOR LORD HUNSDON.

"Instructions for the L. of Hunsdon Governor of Barwike . . . . At Richemond the xxij^th^ of Octobre 1571."

With the advice of Sir William Drury is to employ all his understanding how to procure in the Queen's name that Grange and Liddington, who seem to have the Castle of Edinburgh in their power, may upon reasonable conditions return themselves again according to their former profession to the obedience of the King, and thereby a general obedience may be recovered for the King, and end had of their civil dissensions; which being obtained, her whole purpose of his

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Elizabeth.
1571. journey is satisfied. For the accomplishing thereof there are but two means;—the first by treaty, the next by force. The first is best.

After he is informed of Liddington's and Grange's offers and motions, is to use all means both by persuasion and threatening to induce them to accord with the Regent. Is to have letters from her Council to be delivered to them as he shall see them serve to purpose. Because they seemed desirous to send some gentleman to show her their demands, he is to require to understand the same. If he shall see that the difficulty rests only on conditions to be granted for their surety and restitution of their lands and livings, he is, as far as reason may suffer, to procure the Regent and his party not to be hard therein, but to incline thereto. Though they may allege many things to the contrary, as prejudicial to the honour of some particular persons who profess obedience to the King, yet he is to move the Regent not to stay upon any particular thing that may well stand with the surety of the King.

Is to move Liddington and Grange to remember the calamity of the country in the continuance of these intestine wars, and to be well assured that whatsoever shall be accorded betwixt the Regent and them, she will faithfully cause to be observed to the uttermost of her power, and therefore, besides his promise, they shall have any reasonable grant under her hand. The Queen of England cannot remember anything of importance to be denied them, except the discharge of those who are known to be guilty of the murders of Lord Darnley and the two Regents. For all other things she thinks it not unreasonable that they of the Castle should have for them and theirs a general free pardon on condition that they shall frankly acknowledge their obedience to the King. Provision is to be made for those avowing themselves free from the crime, that they shall not be tried by any assize otherwise but that the "tryers" shall be indifferently chosen and named with the consent of some special noblemen or Barons of that realm who have continued their obedience to the King, whom the parties shall name to be indifferent. If the parties shall not think themselves indifferently used, the determination of such doubt may be referred to some noblemen of Scotland as the Queen of England shall appoint.

Because it is likely they of the Castle will spend time in talk, and so abuse both her and Lord Hunsdon, he is, therefore, whilst occupied in treaty—or rather before—to make open preparation both of men, ordnance, and munition to be put in readiness to be sent to Leith in such sort as he shall think meetest. And for the ordnance, she thinks best that it shall be sent by sea with powder and carriages. Leaves the number and quality of ordnance to his discretion, upon conference had with the Marshal. As for the men, he may cause them to be put in readiness to march with some power of Scotland, unless he shall see the time and wind commodious to transport them by sea. Leaves the number also to his and the Marshal's consideration. Is to give Sir Thomas Gargrave knowledge how many he desires to be put in order to repair to him on an hour's warning for the supply of such as shall be taken out of the garrisons of Berwick. For the charge of this enterprise she cannot think of a meeter man than Sir William Drury. Prays him to use all these preparations with the secret knowledge only of her Marshal, that none either there or in

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Elizabeth.
1571. Scotland may think otherwise but that he will forthwith send them into Scotland if they of the Castle will trifle with him and refuse reasonable appointment. Upon having his opinion what he thinks the best way for the recovery of the Castle, she will speedily give authority to execute her determination.

Item:—Whilst he shall be in treaty with those of the Castle, it shall be good also that jointly therewith he treat with the Regent to capitulate upon articles to be accorded between Lord Hunsdon and him, not only for the good usage of the soldiers whom he shall send there, and for the safe return of her ordnance and munition not expended, but also for certain other conditions meet to be required of him and in respect of the aid she shall give him. Is to demand hostages of value for the good usage of her subjects who shall barter their lives in this service.

Is to accord by treaty with the Regent as follows. All articles contained in any former treaty for conservation of common peace betwixt both the realms and for restitution of rebels *etc.*, to be kept; that the person of the King shall not be transported beyond the seas nor "affyed" in marriage till he shall be fifteen, without her consent; that no persons be suffered to repair out of the west parts of Scotland into Ireland as men of war; and that the Earl of Northumberland, Swynbourn, Palmes, Smythe, and the rest of the rebels of England shall be delivered to such person as she shall name.

Is to add to the end of his accord, that it is not meant that either the King of Scots or any of his subjects shall, contrary to their ancient leagues, become enemies to the crown of France, or withdraw their goodwill towards that crown, and that France, England, and Scotland may be so knit together in one perfect amity that no one of them shall in anywise offend the other.

Because it shall not be meet for the Queen's honour to send him into Scotland personally to treat hereupon, the cause being properly theirs in Scotland to seek her aid, on his coming to Berwick he is to send some person well instructed to the Regent to signify that he is come thither, and that he has authority to treat with him or any whom he shall authorise. Is to send him a copy of his commission, and to instruct the party whom he shall send to declare that if they of the Castle will not come to reasonable appointment by treaty, so that the cause shall require force, he is to require some appointment with the Regent what forces shall be needful, how such forces as she shall give them shall be used, and what gratitude she may look for. Is to cause the same party to carry her Council's letters to those in the Castle, and to tell them what she has given him [Hunsdon] in charge. If it appears that they will not at first yield to his demand, but that they would send some instructed to confer with him (if there does not appear to be a manifest intention to abuse him with winning of time) the party whom he sends shall procure that they may be suffered to send one to him, provided he be not suffered to speak with any by the way to the prejudice of the King's party.

Requires him to consider well, and seek to inform her when it is to be thought of getting the Castle by force, what is needful for the same, and whether it might not be (though with longer time) gotten by the Regent's own power, having money of her to wage his soldiers, and more ordnance and powder for the purpose. For, if it cannot be had

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Elizabeth.
1571. by treaty with such shows of preparations as before are mentioned, she would rather be at more cost to aid the King's party with money and munition than to send expressly a number of her own subjects to hazard their lives.

Has ordered the treasurer of Berwick to have with him a portion of treasure to serve as necessity shall require, to be paid on Hunsdon's warrant only.

8½ *pp. In the official hand of Burghley's clerk. Indorsed by him:* "xxij° Octobr. 1571. The Lord of Hunsdons Instructions sent back to his charge at Barwike."

Draft of the same.

7⅓ *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "22 Octobr. 1571. The L. of Hunston's Instructions."

Abstract of the same.

1 *p. In Hunsdon's hand. Indorsed by him:* "An abstract of the Instruccyons."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 107. Original of the same: "Gyven at Rychm^d 22 Octob. 1571." *Signed:* Burghley.

6½ *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed.*

Oct. 24. **29.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Thank your lordship for your friendly letter and forewarning you give me touching my charge. "They shall bye hur derely that shall get hur forthe of my handes." If Sir Henry Perse [Percy] will be a traitor against his Prince and country, I had as lief deal with him as another, for that in resisting him, being a soldier, I should win more credit; and seeing his coming upon the Queen's commandant is doubted, I have taken such order with my son Francis Talbot and Hugh Nevill—he I know is trusty and wise—and that if they pursue any attempt given to me, they shall be able with Halifax, "Vekerege," and the Honor of Pomfrett and my neighbours in Hallamshire, if they were 5000 men, to give them such a "bankett" as they should repent if they would come to Sheffield, and put the Prince to no charges at all for any such sudden attempt. Thus must I presume, if occasion serve, for her majesty's better service, although without warrant. Thanking you for your friendly advertisements, *etc.* Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 25. **30.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I have received the Queen's majesty's letter for the restraint of the Scottish Queen and her people, which I have in everything before performed according as my former letters to your lordship have imported. I will be no less careful over my charge than I am bound to her majesty. As I was sorry for her majesty's sickness, so am I right heartily glad of her perfect health, which I pray God to continue. According to your writing, I put this Queen in comfort, that upon her plain dealing the Queen's majesty's favour will be recovered, whereof

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Elizabeth.
1571. she seems somewhat to despair. I trust her majesty shall find her safely kept against all her majesty's enemies, for so is my only care, and to that end I have taken order as I partly wrote to you in a letter I sent to George Kingston directed to you. I have not given credit to nor will be diceived by any reports of the Queen's majesty's sickness or peril. Your advertisements only will I regard, and thus being glad of Lord Rutland's return, and of my boy's safe arrival in France, I wish to you as to myself. Sheffield castle. *Signed;* G. Shrewesbury.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 26. **31.** MAITLAND TO BURGHLEY.

By the message I have received from the Marshal of Berwick, I perceive that the goodwill it pleased your lordship some time to bear towards me is not altogether "expyred," as I thought it had been, "and could colleck no less off your usage for the space off these two yeares and more past, during which tyme apone sondry occasions now and then at divers tymes I did prease by my lettres to revive it, but could fynd no life." Now by his report I understand your lordship wishes you might have this commodity to deal with me, and that there remain yet some seeds of your particular love towards me, which, being used "arycht," may produce either flowers or fruit, whereof I am most heartily glad, for to few strangers—yea, rather to none—have I ever so frankly uttered my conscience as to your lordship, to whom I have borne reverence as to my father, and whose advice I have for the most part followed as of the dearest friend I had; and although in the time of this your coldness I have been compelled to stay my wonted course, when by your silence I might "colleck" your lordship had no liking to deal with me, yet your strange usage had not sufficient force to quench the good affection I had before professed to you, which shall appear now and at all times when it shall please you to recontinue our old intelligence. I would to God it might please your lordship rather to allow and justify my late doings than favourably to interpret them, which being rightly construed according to my meaning, I trust shall not be found worthy of blame by such as shall understand upon what ground they have been built. I think in the most part of all the personages who have entered on the theatre of this action, as well there as here, there hath not always continued at all times one *constans et perpetua voluntas* without change. What course I followed when I was last in England, and what mark I shot at, your lordship was not ignorant of nor misliked so far as I could gather by conference with you. Since that time, how conformable I have ever been may appear by my letters to yourself and Lords Sussex and Leicester, to whom I trust I offered as great conformity as became me, whereby your sovereign had no cause to mislike of me or my doings. Although I pressed to do good offices for my mistress, to whom for many respects I was greatly beholden, yet did I always forbear to offend yours. In my own "countrey maters" I confess to have dealt earnestly, and am not yet persuaded that therein I have transgressed the bounds of my duty. In your "countrey maters" I have not dealt, nor am afraid that in discovering of the practices (wherof there are here great bruits) any

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Elizabeth.
1571. man shall name my name, so that the testimony of my own conscience fully assures me of your sovereign's favour in the end.

Touching the "proposses" wherein the Marshal has dealt with the Laird of Grange and me, at the first motion thereof made to us by the under-marshal, we declared to him "as far off our intention ther in as was convenient for a begynning," and for further prosecution thereof required that we might have liberty for a gentleman to pass towards your mistress to inform her of such necessary considerations as it behoves us to provide for. Now the said Marshal, at your instance, has of new required us to "explicate" more particularly our reasonable requests, wherein your lordship must bear with us. They are not of so small consequence that they may be lightly passed over, nor is that form of negotiations convenient for us in such matters as there are, to deal by writing "which can not reply." We mean truly, and will deal directly, but in such manner as may breed an end, and not to depend on uncertainties. For this purpose we desire to direct a special messenger towards your mistress, who may inform you particularly of our intention and requests; whereupon her majesty may give a full commission to the Marshal or another to deal with us whereby we may come to a conclusion. The most part of our requests will consist in duty, honour, and surety, which being reasonably satisfied, we shall be found conformable. For the safety of our messenger it is necessary that by your sovereign's means sure passage may be procured for him from hence to Berwick. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

2½ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To my veary good Lord My Lord Burghley."

Oct. 27. **32.** WEST AND MIDDLE MARCHES OF ENGLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 111. Articles agreed upon at Hexham 27th October 1571, between the Wardens of the West and Middle Marches.

Offenders shall be delivered upon the letter of the Warden where the offence was committed. Receivers of any in proclamation for felony or March treason shall be culpable of the like offence. It is lawful for the Warden *etc.*, to follow any March traitor into the other March. No victuals to be conveyed out of either March into Scotland.

Order for watches. Articles for the Liddisdale men. "Articles of inquirie concerninge the decay of the Middle Marche duringe the time of Sir John Forster's governement."

[*Extracts.*]

Whether hath the Warden usually upon request of Scottishmen privately yielded them redress, and hath not obtained mutual redress for Englishmen?

What Scottishmen inhabiting within the Middle March are tolerated by the same Warden, and whether hath the Warden taken bounden oath of them so inhabiting to observe and keep the laws of this realm?

Whether hath not some Scottishmen built "sheldes" within the said March, and remained therein without being turned out by the said Warden, and what seizure has been made of goods of Scottishmen

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Elizabeth.
1571. depasturing within the said March by the space of six hours, and if none, by whose default has the same seizure been neglected?

Whether the said Warden hath not had great numbers of cattle and sheep depasturing the whole year on the wastes where no Englishmen have had any, and whether the "goodes" of Scottishmen have not there depastured with the said Warden's "goodes" without any seizure, and whether the Warden hath not licensed the Scottishmen so to do?

Whether the said Warden has suffered Scottishmen to convey into Scotland through the same March wool or "fell" timber *etc*?

"The groundes of the lawes of Marche."

"The waies to convict an offendor."

[*32 articles of agreement follow.*]

"The names of all such nobleman and gent. as dwell in the Midle Marche in the Countie of Northumberland and how neere they are alyed to Sir John Forster and in what wardes they dwell." [*104 names.*]

"The names of such as dwell within this March and have maried Scottes women." [*10 names.*]

18½ *pp. Fair copy.*

Oct. 28. **33.** CHARLES IX. TO HIS AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 106. As regards your second despatch of the 17th instant, I have seen the copy of the articles which have been presented to the Queen of Scotland by the deputies of the Queen of England conformable to that which you have written to me in substance by your preceding letters, and so I have seen the answer which you have thereupon made in the form of advice concerning each article to the bishop of Ross, wherein you have very well set forth my intention, especially concerning the third article which you have construed as it ought to be construed for the league which they propose to make between the Queen of England and the Queen of Scotland; for if that were made thus it would be altogether to the prejudice of the alliance which is for so long between my realm and that of Scotland, which I do not wish in any way to bring about, and for that purpose it will be necessary to conduct yourself therein as you have well set forth by your said answer. But you have not expressly enough answered the said bishop of Ross concerning the ninth article in that which thereby the Queen of England demands, that the Queen of Scots be bound to cause her son to be brought into England as a hostage before she should be put to full liberty; praying you to cause her to well understand that he refrain from agreeing to anything of this article, there being no appearance in him of doing so; for they will have all they demand if they hold the said Prince of Scotland, and it is not necessary under any colour that this should be that he should be taken into England; but on the contrary it is necessary that you advertise carefully those of the Council and the party of the said Queen of Scots that they should know how to do better than to hold the said Prince in their country, and represent to them and persuade them that if he

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Elizabeth.
1571. were out of the country, that they must do all in their power for them to have him again. For there is nothing more for the safety or hope of their quiet than by this means. And it does not seem so reasonable that the Queen of Scots give up anything of the titles and pretensions which she can have to the realm of England. By all means is it necessary to insist on this point as much as he shall be able, as you shall cause the bishop of Ross to understand; to whom you shall refer altogether, and to those of the Council of the Queen of Scotland to treat and go so far therein as they shall see to be necessary for adjusting the said matters, and making a good accord and treaty. As regards the twelfth article, it is only necessary for answer thereto that the declarations are in the form in which they were (some time ago) sent from here signed and sealed, and put into the hands of the Queen of England, which assure her, and were sufficiently clear in this respect. The other answers which you have made to the rest are such that I have nothing to desire. I do not think I have anything else to say to you, except that my said sister the Queen of Scotland and those of her Council ought rather to demand hostages than to give them for preserving of that which shall be accorded, and not to leave any room for the said Queen of England, as you have well understood, to answer the bishop of Ross.

Lastly, you will be satisfied by the secretary de l' Aubespine, whom I have lately sent to you, concerning the contents of your preceding despatches, and instructed concerning the answer which I have made to the Queen of England's ambassador for the remonstrance which he has made to me on her behalf; awaiting the return of the said de l' Aubespine from hence to know what I will have you say to the said Queen concerning that which I gave in charge to the Seur de Walsingham to tell her, and which I have since written to you to cause him to understand gently; and also of what can be hoped of this negotiation; for which I pray you to use kindness and do in such sort by all the means you can find that it soon take some good end; giving therein all the assistance and comfort that shall be possible for you to the Queen of Scots and those of her Council, and keep me advertised on every occasion of what shall be done in the said negotiation to the end that on my part I shall also be in a position to carry out my intention herein. "A l'abbaye S^{t} Germain desprez le Paris."

1½ *pp.* *French.* *At the head:* "Extraçt d'une lettre du Roy à son Ambassadeur en Angleterre."

Oct. 29. **34.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 245. The extreme severity with which by her orders she is used convinces her of being esteemed by her as an enemy. Requests leave to confer with some one of her people from France, or with some of the attendants of M. de La Mothe to arrange her affairs, and for payment of her debts. Prays for permission to have a priest of the Catholic Church to console her, and to write to her son, who has been torn from her arms. If these are granted she will prepare herself to receive life or death. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

2½ *pp.* *French.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.*
(Printed: Labanoff (1845) p. 225.)

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Elizabeth.
1571.
Oct. 29.

35. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

I have caused the Laird of Ledyngton to understand as much of your letter of the 19th as concerned him, who has returned answer which you shall receive herewith. If the person whom I sent into Scotland had repaired to the Castle he should have pressed resolution and what they there require my sovereign to do for them, which in my simple opinion they are to be pressed with, for I fear they hitherto have sought but delay of time, and some of them are living in hope of what I trust they shall never see—some further trouble in England. I am still pressed by Ledyngton and Grange to move your lordships that they might send a messenger to the Queen's majesty. The Regent, with some others, could be content that these troubles were ended amongst them, but Morton, who rules all, unless he and his friends might still enjoy all they have gotten of the other party, allows not thereof. Morton mislikes that the Queen's majesty should, by her messengers, have any further dealing by entreaty with them of the Castle, and likes the worse of any who have any dealings with them. He takes some hold of the Queen's majesty's letter touching further consideration of a pension, and desires "what assurance" for the past. If the other were granted he would make still to remain at my sovereign's devotion. I know him, and hold him not the most sure person in Scotland, "or in affektyon lest inclyned to roone the course of Ingland," unless the same may be wholly to serve his own turn.

The Regent and that side now daily look that some resolution from the Queen's majesty to support them should come. The Master of Forbosse [Forbes] is with the Regent soliciting to have horsemen and footmen sent into the north land against the Gordons. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley:* "29 Octobr. 1571. S^{r} W^{m} Drury. w^{t} Lyddyngtons lettre."

Oct.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 105.

36. MATTERS WHEREWITH THE DUKE OF NORFOLK IS CHARGEABLE.

"The principall heads of the matters wherewith the Duke of Norfolk is chargeable, partly by his owne confession, partly by others, and by writings and lettres in ciphre and otherwise under the hand of the Lord Burghley."

(1) The disclosing of the Queen's majesty's Council when he was in commission at York, in favour of the Queen of Scots, both to cover her faults and the furtherance of her marriage.

(2) The labouring to marry with the Queen of Scots without her majesty's knowledge, whom he had known to have attempted the depriving of her majesty from her crown, and had not made satisfaction therfor to her majesty.

(3) The aiding of her and her ministers with sundry sums of money, and the receiving into his custody sundry great sums of money sent from the Duke of Alva to her use.

(4) The knowledge of the intention of the northern rebellion.

(5) The knowledge of the intention of certain lords to have taken the Tower of London *etc.*

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1571. (6) The continual writing and conference by ciphered letters betwixt the Queen of Scots and him.

All these premises proceeded the time of his first committing to the Tower.

(1) Notwithstanding his committing to the Tower for dealing with the Queen of Scots, and notwithstanding the Queen's majesty's indignation, he secretly continued his former practice with the Scottish Queen by his messages and tokens.

(2) He made a submission to the Queen's majesty, acknowledged his offences, and promised by writing never to deal in that matter, and yet he dealt with the Scottish Queen for her direction therein, and immediately continued his former practices with her. He also gave counsel to the bishop of Rosse in the matter of the treaty.

(3) He also aided the Queen of Scots and her ministers with money to maintain the Queen's majesty's enemies in Scotland, and helped how money sent from the Pope for the relief of the rebels should be distributed amongst them.

(4) He also was a maintainer of a great number of practices to have had the Scottish Queen taken away, part by force, part by fraud.

(5) He was a principal director of Ridolphi to pass over to the Duke of Alva, the Pope, and the King of Spain to have foreign force to invade this realm and Ireland, and to have maintained the Scottish Queen in that realm by force.

(6) He continued the practice of Ridolphi, and received letters from him in cipher, and from the Pope two several times, and helped to convey away the Scot, John Cuthbert, who deciphered the Pope's letters.

(7) He was made privy to the attempt of a violent breaking up of the last parliament, and a taking of the Queen's majesty's person with others in the Court.

All these things next above mentioned he is charged to have done before he was committed now last to the Tower.

2 *pp.* *Copy.*

Nov. 1. **37.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 208. "Please your honorable lordship"; I have taken the occasion boldly to write this letter to your honour for the great hope I have conceived of the Queen's majesty's goodness to be used towards [me] in respect of my direct and plain declarations and answers made as well to your lordship and others my lords of her highness' Council on Friday and Saturday last, as also yesternight in presence of Lord Bedfourd and others, whereby her majesty may be fully informed of the truth of all those proceedings and dealings touching her highness' estate so far as any ways came to my knowledge. "Wherin I have not, nor yet for plesour off any wold k[eep] back or conceale anything which war fitt for her majeste to knaw, not only for satisfeing of her highnes desyre in that part, [but] also to disburding my own conscience in those thingis which concealment might engendre dammage or hurt to her majeste or the quyetness of her present estate; being always s[orry] from the bottom of my hart that ather the Queen my mistress or otheris who seamed to favour her shuld have gevin eare [to] such vayne and unlikly disseigns and devyses, as ather those . . . . this

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Elizabeth.
1571. cuntrey (who did mislyke the quyet governement thereof [for] there privat respectis) did invent: or that foren enemies for there ambitious pretenses did counsel to be attempted. In which proceidingis whatsumever was used by me, was d[one] as a ministre and by commandement, as I trust her majeste doeth considre, and of her gryit clemencie and goodnes wil . . . . favour toward me accordingly." And although I have truly answered to all points being then in remembrance, nevertheless there is one point which I have remembered since, which I thought necessary to advertise your lordship, to be used as your wisdom shall think good. Which is "that whair your lordships did inquyre me, yf Franceis Barty did at any tyme delyver to me any other le[tters] nor those pacquettis mentioned in my former ansueris. It . . . . of treuth and I do wele remembre that in Februar last . . . broght to me a paper, wreitin in Latin with a Douch or Flem[ish] hand (as it appered) which he said he hed then receaved from lerned men in Germanie, wherin was conteyned a discourse or a prediction, gathered as it war, of the nativitie of ye Quenis majeste your soverane, which truly I judged to be rather a counterfutte draucht collected partly by her highnes wyse and princelie behaveour in tymes past, and partly of other accedentis nor by any astrological science. Which efter I had perused I rendered ye same to him agane. At ye whych tyme he desyred to have a memoir of my mistresse nativitie, which I did give him, and he said he wald send it to ye same lerned man and obtain his advyse thereupon, synce the which tyme I hard no furder thereof." This is the effect of the matter; and assuredly if there were any other matter of importance I would not omit to impart the same to your lordship both for discharge of my conscience and satisfying her majesty. "For I do verely tak this hole discovery to proceid by Goddis special providence, wherby that nether the Queene my mistresse or her apparent freindis shold in tymes cuming trust or look for any releve to her self, or for the quyetnes of her cuntrey be such oulesome meanes as hath bene proponned, bot to depend only apon the Quenis majesteis goodnes without any furder present respect, wherby the commoun quyetnes in this hole ile may be established and intertyned, and to yat end I will leave no thing ondone that doeth consist in my simple service to be employed." And therefore in consideration of my honest meaning and goodwill to please the Queen's majesty with truth and plain dealing, I beseech your lordship to move her highness to consider of my case, and that I may have her majesty's good favour, which I most humbly crave before all other things; which being once obtained of her clémency and goodness, I doubt not but then I shall have sufficient liberty, and be restored to my country and "leving" from which I have been kept so long. So that if my service in these parts cannot procure any furtherance to my mistress at her highness' hands presently, that then I may by her majesty's appointment return to my native country, there to serve God and my "comawnwealth" in quietness. For the which I will acknowledge myself to be "detbound" to pray for her highness' prosperous estate with long and quiet government, and shall be ready to do such service to her highness as shall consist in my simple power. Thus referring to your wisdom and advertisement of the Queen's majesty's favourable answer and relief to me "of this close aire, wherin I am straitly kept, wherewith I have never bene

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Elizabeth.
1571. accustumat, and so I feare it may engendre me sum diseasse, as I persave alredy sum alteration," I pray the eternal God to preserve your lordship. "In my strait logeing at ye Tour." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

2¼ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To the Right honorable my very good Lord my Lord off Burghly." *Indorsed by Burghley. Underlined in places, and marginally noted by Burghley. Edges worn away in places.*

Nov. 4. **38.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Having arrived here yesterday, he has despatched this day John Case to the Regent, Lyddington, and Grange. Understands for truth that James Kyrkaldy, brother to Grange, is presently gone into France for money. The King's party are now glad to entrench themselves within Leith, and have suffered Kyrkaldy to embark at Newhaven within less than a quarter of a mile of them. Certain harquebusiers embarked at the same time to maintain the Gordons against the Forbeses. On the 29th ult. was fought a combat between two soldiers, the one crying "God save the King," and the other the Queen; but he of the Queen's side was slain, "as God send them all that takes her parte." The King's side have already want of money. The thieves of Liddlesdale *etc.*, ride as far as Bishop's Auckland. The bishopric is very weak. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "4 Nov. 1571. Y^e^ L. of Hunsdon. Y^e^ weknes of y^e^ Bishopryck."

Nov. 5. **39.** HUNSDON TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

Are to understand that her majesty, upon great and weighty considerations, and chiefly in respect of the sundry practices and conspiracies which the Scottish Queen has practised with divers of her majesty's disloyal subjects, is fully resolved to maintain the King, and utterly to overthrow all his contraries, for the performance whereof she has sent him to treat and conclude with both parties. Warns them lest they be considered the only beginners and maintainers of all this sedition, and exhorts them to conform themselves to the King's obedience. If there are any reasonable conditions which they may require for their surety, he promises not only to deal with the Regent therein, but to cause the same to be faithfully observed. If they follow this advice the Queen will protect them; but if they refuse the same she will bring them to it by force. Desires their present answer. Berwick.

1⅔ *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Burghley:* "L. Hunsdon's lettre."

Nov. 7. **40.** MARY TO M. DE LA MOTHE FENÉLON.

C.P., Vol. VII. Received two ciphers. Her people not permitted to go beyond the gate of this castle, and Lord Shrewsbury's servants prohibited from speaking to hers. New severity and menaces. Is confined to her chamber, of which they wish again to wall up the windows, and make a false door by which they may enter when she is asleep. The Queen

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Elizabeth.
1571. of England promised her last year to set her at liberty, whether she made a treaty with her or not. Would be content if the King [of France] had some good friendship with the Queen of England. Believes her affairs will not in the end be arranged so well as he supposes. Was much ill-used before M. de Foix's arrival, and now there is no cruelty with which she is not threatened. Did not wish to treat with the Queen of England without the advice of the King and the Queen her good mother. Shrewsbury, as a great favour, said to her the other day that he was willing she should take an airing on the leads of this house, where she was about an hour. Wrote a letter to the Queen of England to consider her affairs, and give orders for payment of her debts, for permission for some of her people to come from France to her, that a Catholic priest should be sent to her, and that she might hear from her child, and write to admonish him of his duty. Shrewsbury boasts of musketeers being sent to Scotland. Is resolved to die Queen of Scotland. Is a miserable captive, and begs the King to have her realm in his protection. Is much troubled by the intentions of the Queen of England towards the Duke of Norfolk.

1 *p. Cipher.*

Decipher of the same.

3 *pp. French. Indorsed:* "1571 Extracts of Cifres," *and by Burghley:* "7 Novembr. 1571. The Scottes Quenes lettre to y^e^ Fr. ambass. intercepted att Sheffeld."

(Printed at length, Labanoff (1845) p. 227.)

Nov. 8. **41.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Begs him to forward a letter to the Queen of Scots. Is patiently "attendant" to receive further favour and liberty of the Queen's majesty's goodness. Beseeches him to hold her majesty in remembrance that he may be delivered from this "strait keping." The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript:—Sends his signet to close the letter when Burghley has read it, for it is nothing different from what he has already seen.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 9. **42.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 228. As to the points sent me to be answered.

(1) What I understand of a practice by letters and messages from the King of Spain to the Scottish Queen by means of the Duke of Feria, lately departed, and by letters brought and carried by me, Fitz Williams, or by one Mr. Hautkyns, a captain serving on the seas?

(2) What I understand of a writing entitled "a detection of certen vycked devyses practises by S^r^ Nichol Baccon L. Kepar, S^r^ W^m^ Cecil secretary, S^r^ Walter Mildmay, S^r^ Raff Saidlar and otheris," which book or writing was lost and scattered abroad in June 1570, about Coventry and in Warwickshire?

Touching the first, I well remember that in February or March last the Spanish ambassador sent a servant of his desiring me to come and speak with him at his lodging in Bishopsgate "Faulsbouris," for he

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1571. had matter to confer with me alone that he would not impart to any mediator, nor yet to the lords my fellows in commission, who were then at my house: and so I passed to him, where he told me that there was an English gentleman come lately from Spain, called Fitz William, who had been towards the Duchess of Feria, and had brought a letter to him from one of his friends of good credit about the King (but he did not express his name) who only recommended this gentleman to the ambassador, willing him to show him such favour as he could in his affairs, and that this gentleman told him that he had special credit letters and a token to the Queen of Scots sent by some great personage out of Spain, but at that time he could not show it to me, but that this gentleman was very desirous to meet with the Queen, and would make great diligence to that effect, for he trusted to find the means to speak with her secretary as he had a sister or a cousin (I do not well remember which) dwelling with my Lady Shreusbery, and he would ("apon that colour to wisit her") pass to Sheffield, and therefore desired the ambassador to make advertisement to the Queen of Scots of his coming, by me or some other means, alleging that he could not come to speak with me, and desired the ambassador would write his letter to confirm his credit, and to "sollist" me to write the like. To this I answered that I should advertise my mistress with diligence of his coming, but I could not write to confirm his credit till I should first enquire of our friends the qualities of the messenger, and also prayed the ambassador to try what he could of him what his message and credit were, against my next return towards him, that my mistress might be forewarned of it. Immediately after this I sent for Barkar and "communicat" the whole to him, desiring to show it to the Duke of Norfolk, and to try what this Fitz William was, for I feared some practising to entrap us; for I told him that the Queen, my mistress, "had shewin me off" one gentleman who is "towart the junior off court" called Fitz William, who "wreittis ordinairly to ye Lady Shreusbery of all occurrentis," and sometimes advertised her of such things as were neither for my mistress' honour nor yet for the Duke's, so that he seemed not to be a friend, and therefore I suspected others of that name.

Within a day or two Barker returned with answer from the Duke, that in any case we should take heed of that Fitz William, for it was known that he was a practiser indeed, yet his advice was that the Queen should hear him in all that he should "propone," but that she should not "be plane to him agane" nor give him any answer till she advised with her friends here. Hereupon I conferred with the Spanish ambassador, who then told me that he had gathered by the conference with that gentleman, that he was "direct" by the Duke of Feria, and that his message was to declare the King's goodwill to her, and of Don Jon d'Austria in hope of marriage, and to that effect wished her to be "convoyed" into Spain, and that then Captain Haukynnis was on the seas, who had good knowledge of all ports towards Ireland and Spain, so that if the Queen of Scots might be "convoyed" to the sea-coast she would be safely put into Spain, and that this Fitz Williames would do what he could to further the matter of the convoy by land, for he had friends in the country, and means to have access to the place by the colour aforesaid, and that this gentleman was already departed into the country, and intended within

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Elizabeth.
1571. six days to speak to the Queen. He therefore willed me to make haste to warn the Queen of his coming, for the ambassador said he would not write anything, but willed me to write all, for he liked not that she should be put in Haukyns' hands unless some noblemen of Spain should be with him and master of his ships, otherwise he might make his own peace with the Queen of England by rendering of the Queen of Scots into her hands again, and therefore wished not such thing to be attempted without the advice of the Duke of Alva.

Hereupon I sent a messenger with diligence towards the Queen, and wrote at length all I had learned of the foresaid matter, and willed her to consider of it by her own judgment. But she never wrote anything to me again of his coming towards her, and I know not whether he was with her or not, for not long thereafter our treaty was broken up here, and so we were continually in trouble since, that there was not "gryit head" taken to any such devices. This is truly all that I know of that matter.

(2) As to the other point, I assure you on my conscience I never saw nor read any such book or writing, nor yet knew who made it or spread it abroad. But thereafter, in October, the same night that I was lodged in Burtoun with my Lord Burghly and Sir Walter Myldmay, they told me that great inquisition had been made and search in the principal houses of that town for writings and books, and that there was found a book written against the present "roularis" of the Court, whereof certain copies were spread abroad, and that a master's son, of Burtoun, called Haukynnis, was in trouble for writing one of them. This is truly all I know of that matter. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my veray good Lord My Lord off Burghly." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "The B. of Ross to me concerning y^e^ practise of Fitzwilliams and Hawkyns."

Nov. 10. **43.** DUKE OF NORFOLK'S CONFESSION.

C.P., Vol. VII. "Beinge commanded by her majestie to sett downe the truth he writeth as followeth": —

"A breife declaracion of those thinges which I have omitted in my examinacions touchinge the whole proceedings with the Queene of Scotts either by my self or anie other to my knowlidge before my first trouble or since 10 Novembr: anno 1571."

I have confessed that* the Lord of Ledington first "brake" with me at my being at York, going a hawking to Cawoode, and also what speeches he had with me in the behalf of the Queen of Scots, and also how, afterwards, both he and Lord Murry dealt with me at Hampton Court, at both which times I yielded no consent to their motions. I answered Lord Murry, that when he had purged her to the world of those crimes which he had against her, that then I would make him further answer. After Lord Murry's departure the bishop of Rosse still urged me to like and allow of that match, and I must needs confess, that though I would enter into no particularities, yet I showed myself willing to further the Scottish Queen's causes, and so the case remained till the Queen's majesty came from Hampton Court to

* "How" in the original.

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Elizabeth.
1571. Westminster, at which time I fell sick of a cold, and lay a fortnight at Arundell house, so that it was very near Lent before I recovered. At which time, or a little after, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton desired one morning to speak with me in the gallery which went along both our lodgings, where, after his profession of his goodwill towards me, he told me that he understood that Lord Leicester minded to move to allow of a marriage between the Queen of Scots and me, which seemed very strange to me, because I know how desirous he once was of that marriage for himself, and he friendly advised me, that if Lord Leicester moved any such matter, that I should rather commend him to the same, the rather because he was once nominated to have a mind to deal therein. "Marrie," said Sir Nicholas, "yf you finde that he presse you therein earnestlie, then I would wishe you with thankes ofer his good will towardes you to disalowe so much thereof as you canne, yealdinge the reasons of the occasions laide against her. For mine owne part," said Sir Nicholas, "I would most willinglie wishe you to marrie with her for two causes, the one for religion, the other for that therebie she should be made wholie to depend uppon the Queen's Majestie." Marry, in any case he advised me that if I yielded to deal in this cause, that then I would be but a follower of Lord Leicester's directions. "For," said he, "your owne creditt will never obtaine the Queen's majesty's consent thereunto." I thanked Sir Nicholas for his friendly dealing with me, and for his advice. Marry, I told him that it was not a little strange to me that my Lord of Leister should be every day in my company, and have such a matter in his mind, and yet not break it to me, but if my lord dealt with me, that then I would make him privy [to] what passed between us. Not long after Lord Leyster came up to my chamber, and had me out in the said gallery, and after some other speeches he fell into the Queen of Scots' causes, saying he would be glad there were some good end taken therein. "Mary," saith he, "I cannott see, I cannott see how that canne be well donne with the Queen's Majesties suertie, without she were married to some English man, and to be plaine with you," said he, "I know no man so fitt as yourself." To the which, after thanks herein for the great goodwill that my lord seemed to bear to me, I followed that course which Sir Nicholas Trogmorton advised; and when I came to those matters contained in the accusations, then my lord told me that he thought all things were not so ill as they were made, and to prove it, my lord told me that there was one in the house whom for his truth he trusted and thought well of, who had thought as ill of the Queen of Scots as anybody, "and by my procurement," said my lord, "he roade downe to see her of purpose, makeinge his erraunt to my Ladie of Shrewsburie with whome of longe time he had had great acquaintaunce, and now within these three daies he is retourned a new man, for he never thought so ill of her before, as now he doth extoll her." "I pray you," said my lord, "speake with him, he is your countriman, Richard Candishe." I told him that at his request I would do anything. Marry, else I had no good liking to deal with that party, because there was no goodwill betwixt me and his brother, my lord said that he must needs end that unkindness. And so, indeed, he did, at Greenwich, while her majesty lay there. Not long after his communication, I being at Haward house, Mr. Richard Candishe came to me one morning making his errand that Lord Leister

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Elizabeth.
1571. required me to set my hand to a letter whereunto he had already set his in the behalf of a servant of his own (as I remember) for an office or such a matter within the city. Which, when I had done, he told me that Lord Leister had bidden him make report to me of his journey to my Lord of Shrewsburie, which he did with no less commendations than my lord had told me, saying that her traitorous subjects had belied her, and that he himself had been so bold with her as that he had charged her with all that was objected against her, and found her answers sufficient to overthrow her enemies' allegations. To this effect tended Mr. Candish's talk with me. After this my Lord of Pembroke, in the gallery within his chamber, told me how my Lord of Leyster had been with him, and broken to him his liking for a match to be made between the Queen of Scots and me. "And surelie," said my Lord of Pembroke, "you are much beholdinge to my Lord of Leyster, and I finde by him that he minded earnestlie to prosecute the matter." I told my lord that I took them both for my very friends. Marry, I thought that the Queen's majesty would hardly be brought to like thereof, and if that should so fall out, that would put me in great danger. Who answered me, that they would wish me to deal in nothing wherein they would not bear the burden with me. After this, divers times there passed speech of the matter between these lords and me, and they both broke it to Sir Nicholas Trogmorton, with whom I divers times talked of the matter. Not long after this Candish came to me, and told me that nobody was more beholden to a man than I was to my Lord of Leister, and that he was determined to send him down again to feel the Queen of Scots' mind in certain points, whereof the chiefest touched me. I desired to see them, but he told me they were delivered to him by mouth, and not by writing. He told me also, because the Scottish Queen, at his last being there, seemed to be afraid of "prosoninge," that thereafter my Lord of Leister had sent her three special preservations,—a stone in a golden box, a silver box with "methridate," a hoof of some beast was the third, as I remember. Which tokens my lord told me of afterwards, himself offering that they should be sent in my name, if I would; which I, with thanks for my lord's courtesies, refused. According to this determination Mr. Candish went and returned with plausible answers. "Marrie," certain articles were propounded by the bishop of Rosse, wherein the Queen of Scots desired to be satisfied. Whereupon, at the Queen's majesty's coming to Greenwich, my Lord of Leister wrote a letter, which also my Lord of Pembroke signed, in my behalf to the said Queen, with answer to the articles, as I remember, and then I wrote myself likewise; and from that time forth I made my Lords of Pembroke and Leister privy to such letters as I received from the said Queen, and both they and myself had divers conferences with the bishop by what means this matter might best be brought to pass, and how the matter should be broken to the Queen's majesty. About which time came Mr John Woode from my Lord of Murry, with whom each of us had sundry communications; and in the end when he was returning home, my Lord of Leister broke the matter to Mr. Woode, and wished that my Lord of Murry would send my Lord of Ledington hither, who was thought amongst us all the fittest man to break the matter to her majesty, and thus the matter rested till we should hear what should become of the Lord of Ledington's coming, saving that I

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Elizabeth.
1571. made my Lord of Arrundell also privy to it, and my brother Lumley from time to time how we proceeded.

Whilst we hearkened to hear of my Lord of Ledington, this matter began to be spoken of abroad. Whereby, I fearing that if it should come to her majesty's ears by any other means, and not by ourselves, that her highness would be greatly offended with us all, but the brunt, I said, would chiefly lie on myself. My Lord Leister, notwithstanding, still wished that we should tarry the Lord of Ledington's coming. I then requested, because I was tied by my promise to make nobody privy to it without their consents, that they would suffer me to write to some of my good lords and friends to know their opinions what they thought of the match. My Lord of Leister hardly consented to it. Marry, my Lord of Pembroke and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton allowed thereof. Whereupon I sent Canvell to the four Earls, as in my former confession I have declared, and soon after I broke the matter to my Lord Burghley by the consent of my Lord Pembroke, with whom, indeed, I would fain have broken the matter before, but all was stayed upon Ledington's coming, full sore against my will, for I feared still that the matter should by some other means come to her majesty's ears, which shortly after fell out to be true, for my Lord of Leicester and I being making merry at Blechingley with my uncle, I heard at my coming home that the Queen's majesty had been out of quiet. Whereupon I was "straight afraide" that the matter was come to her ears, and thereupon again I moved my lords particularly, but it was still delayed, but I, seeing that her majesty should presently return to Greenwich, and that my Lord of Pembroke "went not the progresse," fearing that the fewer we were the greater should be the burden, and especially to myself greatest, earnestly required that my Lord of Pembroke would come with all those lords privy to the matter, and to conclude some course how the matter should be broken to her majesty, which he did in his chamber at Greenwich before his going away, but yet they persisted in their former course to tarry the Lord of Ledington, and my Lord of Leister told me that he thought it not good to have it broken to her majesty by a number, because he knew her majesty's nature better liked to be dealt with by one or two, which he and my Lord Burghley, as they saw time, would perform. My Lord of Pembroke besides promised that he would from time to time send to call on my Lord of Leister in that behalf, which I think he did perform. Yet for all this I was not satisfied, but sent that night for Sir Nicholas Throgmorton to my chamber after my Lord of Pembroke was gone, and told him how much this matter troubled me, that I wholly misliked that time was reserved in breaking this matter to her majesty, and desired him that he would deal with my Lord of Leister privately to procure that some way might be devised that the opening of this matter to her majesty should be no longer protracted; who the next morning came to me again, and told me that he had been earnest with my lord, but that he still persisted in his former opinion. It so much troubled me that I was there within a "spice" of an ague, and therefore, when I had waited on her majesty, I was fain to go without tarrying dinner, and get me to bed. Nevertheless, I desired Sir Nicholas Throgmorton that in my absence he would move my Lord of Leister to know whether he would allow that I should break the matter to her highness myself. Within two days I went to Richmond,

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Elizabeth.
1571. and my lord knowing that I would be there that night sent one to cross the way that I should come, to tell me that he was hard by to see a fishing draught in the Thames. I think it was Mr. Henry Hervy who came with the message. Whereupon, bidding my men to go the next way, I rode to my lord, where also I found with him my uncle, my Lord Chamberlain. In the end my lord and I rode to the Court talking together. All which time he told me that he had some talk with the Queen's majesty, and that he hoped that things would fall out well enough; "for" said my lord, "I finde there is some bablinge weomen that hath made her highnes beleeve that you and wee should seeme to enterprise to goe through without makeinge her majestie privie, and that the matter was alreadie concluded; but now I have sattisfied her majestie that those tales were false and untrue." I thanked my lord for his good news, and then broke with him myself whether he thought it not best that I should wait some time to break to her myself in the course. My lord wished me not, but to "spare" for a time, and that he would give me advice, when he should find most opportune time for myself to deal with her majesty, and so I forebore committing my whole cause to his good consideration. Within a fortnight or two after, her majesty, as I remember, in the privy chamber glanced to myself, so that I might find what her majesty meant, and the morning following, walking with Mr. Marshal of Berwick, when her highness saw me, she called me, and began merely enquiring what news was abroad. I told her I heard of none. "No," said her majesty, "you come from London, and canne tell no newes of a marriadge." And therewith came my Lady Clynton with flowers and things in a napkin, as I took it; to whom, when her majesty went, I withdrew myself into a by-alley before my Lord of Lester's chamber, where Sir Nicholas Throgmorton was talking, and desiring to speak with him, I told him what occasion her highness gave me to enter into my own case, and I asked him what he would advise me do. He wished me in no ways for to respect the hour, for that he would have me deal with her majesty therein in a more private place, because, if her highness should grow offended with me therein, he thought it would, before all that company, be the more to my discredit. The second case my Lord of Lester had willed me to forbear till he found importune time, "and if the said Sir Nicholas should now deal with her majesty, and that it should fall out otherwise than well, then my Lord of Leister will impute it to your own folly, for that you tarried not till the same importune time to advise me." "Well," said I, "then I will withdrawe myself out of sight, for surelie yf her majestie should aske mee, I will not lye, come what will." I agreed with my lord not to break the matter to her majesty, but I did not promise to hold my peace if her majesty should ask me. Upon this talk I stayed in Lord Lester's chamber till her majesty went up, and when Lord Lester came home—who was gone that morning to hunt a stag about Kingston—I told him what had passed, the which he allowed, saying that he would not for anything that I should enter into talk of that matter with her majesty in any open place, and he would warrant me ere it was long he would so deal that I should have a more importune time and place. And thus the matter rested, I calling on my lord as occasion would serve me, without seeming to importune him. I also divers times dealt with my Lord Burley, who ever wished that I might

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Elizabeth.
1571. deal with her highness myself, saying that was the best way to satisfy her majesty, and to put all doubts out of her mind, and the surest way for myself at Richmond and at Otelandes. There passed little else more than that; still I longed that that opportunity should come, Lord Leister telling me, at Otelandes, that he thought it good to defer some time there till my Lady Lenox were gone, who went no further than that house. At her highness' coming to Gilfordes came a man of my Lord of Murry, whose name I have forgotten, and by him came word that the Lord of Ledington came not, upon the coming of whom the breaking of my cause so long stayed. And then my Lord Lester told me that he would earnestly "labour" her majesty to talk with me in the matter. And I coming up one morning unawares into the privy chamber at Gilford, found there one of Mr. More's children playing upon a lute and singing, her majesty sitting upon the threshhold of the door, my Lord of Leister kneeling by her highness, but her majesty commanded me to come by into the chamber. Not long after, Lord Leister rose and came to me, leaving her highness hearing the child, and told me that as I was coming he was dealing with her majesty in my behalf. To the which I answered, if I had known so much I would not have come up, but I desired to know how he found her majesty. But he told me "indifferent well," and that her highness had promised to speak with me at Thornham, at my Lord of Arrundell's. Before her highness came to Thornham, her highness commanded me to sit down—"most unworthie at her majesties board"—where at the end of dinner her majesty gave me a "nipp," saying that she would wish me "to take good heed to my pillowe." I was abashed at her majesty's speech, but I thought it not fit time nor place there to trouble her, seeing my Lord of Leister had told me that her majesty had appointed Thornham, at which place I "tended" when occasion should serve, and in the end, having some urgent business for three or four days, I went to London, and returned again to the Court at Baseing, moving my Lord of Leister and my Lord Burghley before my going away that they would continue their suit in my behalf, for I said that I began to fear that all the burden would be laid on my shoulders, as I had good cause to think, considering the sharp speeches her highness had used both to the French ambassador and to the Bishop of Rosse at that house. The lords promised me that they would not be unmindful of me, and, as I remember, the next morning I received a letter from my Lord Burghley, that her majesty called for my son after I was gone, and would have spoken with me, wherefore my lord wished me to make the more haste to the Court, which I did, finding her highness looking out at the gate-house window, which was then appointed for my lodging, where, at my coming, I had the last gracious countenance of her majesty, and so did I "tend on" to wait for a good time till her majesty's coming to Tythfielde, where my Lord of Leister fell sick, and yet, as his health would suffer him, when her highness came to visit him, he told me he did not forget to labour my cause. At that house, in the gallery, it pleased her majesty to call me, and there used such speech, or to that effect, as I remember I have confessed in my examinations, and upon calling myself to memory, I think her highness charged me with my allegiance to deal no further with the Scottish cause. After which time everybody began to be afraid to keep me company, "in so much

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1571. as where before the lordes boarde was ever replennished as full of gentlemen as could sitt at it, now yf I could gett three or fower to dyne with mee, it was all, besides her majesties sharpe speeches and greevious lookes did so kill my hart as I could not tell what to doe." When I came to my Lord of Leister thinking to find some comfort there, I found him very cold: whereupon I determined to withdraw myself, making show that I meant to make some of my law cases in a readiness against the term, and so after my going from Salisbury I went straight to London, saving that I went by my Lord of Pembrook, with whom, what speech I had, I leave to my former examinations, saving that I made declaration to him in how ill cause I thought myself to stand. Who told me that he hoped better, and that as soon as her majesty came nearer he would to the Court, and deal as friendly as ever before he had promised me.

At my being at my own house at London, feeling myself very ill at ease, to prevent worse I used the physician's advice; at which time I received a letter from Lord Leister and Lord Burghley, that it was the Queen's majesty's pleasure I should be at Hampton Court the Monday after, as I remember, whither her highness was appointed to come, although afterwards her majesty came to Windsor; accordingly I appointed myself. My Lord of Pembrooke sent me word he had received the like direction. What other things passed at Howard house, I refer myself to my former confessions, saving that I call to my remembrance that the bishop of Rosse spoke once with me there to such purpose and effect as I have before confessed, and also about the money which remained in my hands. Now, on Thursday about four o'clock in the afternoon came to me Mr. Doctor Frauncis, and brought with him Mr. Caudwel, as though they had come to see how I did after my physic, and there Mr. Frauncis leaving his company, walked with me alone in the gallery next the garden, and told me how Mr. Colsell was come from the Court in great haste to pursue one of Sir John Arrundell's men who should bring certain letters to me from his master, and that the same Mr. Colsell also told him that my Lord of Leister willed him to give me warning that he feared I should be presently remitted to the Tower, and therefore wished me to look well to myself, what I thought best to do. This sudden news "did sodainelie appaule me," and, indeed, I was so much amazed that I knew not what to do. I had nobody in the house with me besides my new men, but Richard Candishe, who had been sick of an ague, whom I durst not trust with any such matter, and thus being destitute of all counsel, in the end I determined to withdraw myself whilst my friends might assuage this present storm, and I myself by my humble letters seek to mollify her majesty's displeasure; which course I followed, and so I stand to any former confessions till I came to St. Albon's, where I [was] advertised, as from Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, that I should take the whole burden on myself. If I did otherwise I should make my friends become my foes, and yet it could stand me in no stead, for the Queen's majesty had forgiven them, and also sent me word that I should not come to the Court, but be committed to Mr. Wensworth's [Wentworth's] house, and that Sir Henry Nevill should have the custody of me, and therefore that I should chiefly advise how I might have intelligence pass between me and my friends. Whereupon I devised

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Elizabeth.
1571. the conveyance by bottles, sending word that I had nothing to send them till they wrote to me. According to which appointment I both sent and received divers writings. The chiefest intelligence that I had was from the bishop of Rosse, who wrote to me what advice my Lord of Leister and Sir Nicholas gave me. He wrote to me who should examine me, and what points were fittest for me, to take heed how to answer, and especially one that I should not stand to the match, but suffer time to work, and this fury to pass over, for if either the Queen of Scots or I should stand to the match, he wrote that those my friends sent me word it would hazard us both, and therefore that he had so advised that Queen. I must confess my own folly. I was very well content to be rid of the matter, and yet I thought it foolishly against my reputation to give it over so lightly, and therefore I wrote, that seeing it was their minds, I desired that the bishop would in his mistress' name advise me to relinquish the matter, and that I took should be a warrant to me, whereby it should not be said that I was sickly: which he sent me. He also sent me word, as from my friends, that my Lord of Murry had sent by one of my "cosen Carries," my Lord of Hunsdon's son, certain letters of mine which they willed me to call well to remembrance what I had written. Then they sent me word that they hoped that I should be stayed from going to the Tower, and be sent to Woodstock, or some other place, but in the end they advertised me that there was no remedy, but that her majesty would needs have me sent to the Tower, but wrote to me to be of good comfort, for my Lord of Leister promised me faithfully that he would be more earnest in my behalf than ever he was, and that he would find such means that he could warrant I should have intelligence from him within ten days.

Now I must go a little backward, which I had forgotten, before I deal any further. After my committing to the Tower, when my Lord of Pembroke went home to his house, Sir Nicholas likewise determined to remain at Cassalton, and not go to the progress. Whereupon, I complaining that now I should have nobody to deal with me and my Lord of Leister in this matter, because few were yet made privy to it, nor had I at any time used any other mean between my Lord of Leister and me except Sir Nicholas, or sometimes Liggons. Sir Nicholas gave great recommendation to Mr. Dier—as surely for the little acquaintance between him and me, I think well worthy—with whom he wished me to grow acquainted, saying that my Lord of Leister had made some privy to the whole cause, and that he would do those good offices that an honest man should do to increase that great friendship which he saw remaining betwixt us. And so from that time forth (which was not long before her majesty's removing from Greenwich) we used him from one of us to the other, if occasion were that one of us was absent from the other.

Now, to return where I left, when I was committed to the Tower, Sir Nicholas was likewise restrained, Leggons was gone, my Lord of Leister was not so well acquainted with Bowles, whom I appointed to "tend" him, nor yet had Mr. Dier ever dealt with him, so that, to give me intelligence in the beginning of my trouble, they mostly used the bishop of Rosse, whereby, for my own part, God knows I had the wolf by the ear. I durst neither hold fast nor let go. My dealing with the bishop I know to be dangerous to me. If I should have shaken him

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1571. off, and that he should fall in accusing of me, I thought that most dangerous not only for the hurt he could do to me only, but also because by that occasion I might perchance lose some other of my friends. In the "necke" of this my Lord of Leister sent to me requiring me in any case to write to the Queen of Scots for the letter which he and my Lord of Pembrok had sent her in my behalf. Whereupon I wrote to the Queen of Scots and also to the bishop, but not indeed as I was desired fully, but I wished that the Queen of Scots would not let it come to light to my Lord of Leister's hurt, because the whole letter was his own handwriting, marry, yet I wished her to keep it still for all chances, and by this means did I anew entangle myself to write to her, and received from her. This I do not write to excuse my own fault, but even to show the cause plainly of my most woeful and tragical fortune. From which time forth I received continual advertisements from the bishop of such news or advice sent from my friends from Court. And after that Bowles was grown acquainted, they used sometimes the one and sometimes the other, and so continued during my imprisonment. And for this cause I committed one great fault, which I was not yet examined of that I remember in any of my interrogatories, which was when I should send my submission to her majesty, thinking that it would not long be kept close, but go abroad, fearing that if it should come to the bishop's ear, he would in a rage accuse me of my writings to prevent the same. I sent the copy of it to him to see before I sent it to her majesty, saying that necessity drove me to signify this, or else I was like to lie here whilst I lived; aud therefore I desired him that he would not mislike thereof, and that he would also write to the Queen of Scots in that behalf, that I did it of necessity, and not willingly.

This is the effect of all at this time, I take God to witness, I can remember, minding to keep or conceal nothing, but wholly committing myself to her majesty's mercy. True it is, that if my fortune had ever been as good as ever from time to time I hoped, that it would have pleased her majesty to have admitted me, most unworthy, to her highness most royal presence, I determined to have prostrated myself at her majesty's feet and to have humbly craved her most gracious pardon to that day, with protestation from that day forth to have become a new man. God is my judge I meant it. Marry, I dare trust no friend with my wretched case, but I have seen so good experience of her majesty's great mercies to all others, as in her highness' own presence I would have put myself, my poor orphan children, and all that I have in her most gracious hands; but for my wicked defects God blessed me not with so great a good hap, and I, trusting in worldly policy, sped like a mired horse—the further he plunges, the further he is mired. God forgive me. And so I do most humbly, on my knees ask pardon of her majesty's most pitiful hands; and if any further matter shall come to my memory that I have forgotten, I shall not fail, but according to my most bounden duty, discover the same. God preserve her majesty, and send her to live many happy and victorious years to the comfort of this poor island. Amen.

18¼ *pp. Copy. Indorsed:* "Duke Norfolke confession. Examinations of confession."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 198. Original of the same.

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Elizabeth.
1571.
Nov. 10.

44. HUNSDON TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

Has received their letter of the 9th instant by this bearer, Mr. Melwyle, wherein they seem very desirous that the controversies might be compounded, and with reasonable conditions ended. As for the misliking of the Duke and the Earl of Huntly that they in respect of the greatness of their state have not been specially dealt with and written to in these matters, her majesty does not deal with Maitland or them touching their private actions, but for their being principal counsellors for holding the Castle in the King's contrary, which she is determined to bring to his devotion either by fair means or foree. Does not think it reasonable that every private person whom this action touches should look that the Queen should deal with him particularly. Has no commission to go into Scotland for any treaty. Marvels that Melville brought nothing but the letter, as they seem to mislike delays, and advises them to send somebody to meet the King's commissioners. Berwick.

2¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "10 Novemb. 1571."

Nov. 10.

45. NORFOLK TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 194.

O my most dread sovereign Lady, when I behold mine own most wicked deserts towards your most excellent majesty, I dare scarce put pen to the paper, so much I do detest my shameful and undutiful dealings towards your highness, my most gracious and merciful Prince, nor yet durst I presume once to think myself—being so unworthy—fit to write to [your] majesty if it had not pleased the same to encourage me thereunto by your highness special commandment, which bears such force with me, that I would not for respect of any person (yea, if it touched mine own father, if he were alive) forbear to declare to your majesty anything that either touched your highness, or else that it pleased your majesty to understand as far as I myself knew, as your highness may see by this declaration* which herewith I send to your majesty. What is there in this world that I, considering mine own most miserable case next to your highness' most gracious mercy, should seek more than to hold—yea, or rather get more assured friends who might be means to your majesty for some grace in this my most lamentable case? and yet I "contrary" it to show you myself most obedient to your highness' commandment, seeking the whole curse of my unhappy dealings "with that Quene off Scotes," do reveal now that which the grievousness of all my last trouble could not provoke me into, wherein I name my Lord of Leicester your majesty's nearest Councillor, and, as I think, one of my most assured friends, by whose humble suit in my miserable behalf to your highness I hoped best to have received some spark of grace, and now by this means perchance either my to [*sic*] will become my open enemy, or else a cold friend; but my lord must bear with me, I seeking nothing else now during my life— be it short or long—but only (besides my bounden duty) in heart and mind to obey you my most gracious sovereign lady, which is the only means that I, wretch, can seek in this world to make amends for my former disobedient acts. O my most merciful Queen and mistress, I humbly beseech your high-

* No. 43.

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1571. ness not to be offended though that I resemble your majesty to a potter, because I find similitude in the Scripture, and I myself to be the dirty clay. I am now nothing but a castaway. Make of me what it shall please your higness—a worthy or unworthy vessel. I can be nothing but dead clay without your highness' merciful goodness. I will say with David to your highness as he said unto Almighty God, if your majesty will say you have no lust unto me (for those are the words of the Bible), then your highness may cast me away, and God's will and your majesty's be done. I lie at your highness' feet. Dust I was, and to dust your highness may tread me to when it please you, and I shall think nothing therein done otherwise than that I have justly deserved, and if it shall so be your majesty's pleasure, yet I hope your highness in your most merciful goodness will be good to my poor orphan children who are succourless. And as I have in my declaration declared my knowledge in these proceedings with the Scottish Queen, so would I as willingly—I take God to witness—declare any other that I knew that might be prejudicial to your majesty's royal person or any your dominions, but He is my witness that I have confessed as much as I ever knew—I prostrated myself—and therefore I go not about to excuse my doings, but your highness with time shall find that in many things my name was untruly used, and my plain meaning abused. If ever I wrote letter to any stranger beyond the seas since my first trouble, or received other than in my confession, I renounce your majesty's mercy. And touching the northern troubles, I never further knew or was privy to any of both the Earls' doings for a whole year before they began, than may appear by a writing which I sent to your highness most honourable Council in my last trouble. And touching Rydolphowe's doings, I do from the bottom of my heart repent and lament that I knew as much as I did. Even so I protest on my knees unto your majesty, that I never consented either to raising any rebellion at home or to the landing of any foreigners. But now that I have on just desert incurred your highness indignation, it is an easy matter for everybody to lay [upon] me what they list, thinking thereby the rather to excuse themselves . . . . forgive them. But if I were a man again, as I have been I would ve[nture] my life to be torn in pieces that your highness should never see any of them . . . . hardy as to offer landing within this your realm.

Your highness so provides at home that I know well your highness of your own deep judgment [and] the careful foresight of your honourable Council doth well enough forsee . . . . is but one God to be served. But, alas! what do I presume, unworthy wretch; I become an adviser! I must humbly beseech your majesty to pardon this folly, which I take God to witness proceeded of nothing else but of a zealous, dutiful heart for your majesty's preservation, who is maintained in your royal chair more by no means than by the maintenance of true religion. Which case is so supplied to your majesty that that cannot quail without your highness imminent peril, and for my own part I think in my conscience that the diversity of religion has been the more breeder of the late practices than for any special affection to particular persons. "From your majestyes sorofull Tower." *Signed:* Norffolk.

2⅓ *pp. Written on large paper. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the quenes most excellent majestye."

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Elizabeth.
1571. Nov. 11.

46. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

As Lord Morton and the others are to be dealt with for agreeing to such articles as he [Hunsdon] shall have to demand for the others, so he fears that he will find them "harder too grant then the uthars too demand," their private actions are so great and only maintained by the Queen's purse, the continuance whereof will not make them poor. They have between them 140 or 150 very good shot, and 2,000 as good pistoleers as can be.

Tullybarne, who is Lord Mar's brother, and has married Lyddyngton's sister, was on Thursday last at the Castle from Leith. Morton having had taken from some of his grounds 300 or 300 sheep by some of the Castle, sent to require Grange to send them again; who answered that he knew of no such matter, but if any of his side had them, he was sorry there were no more. [James] Kyrkaldy is gone into France, as they say, only for money, but is credibly advertised that if he is forced to land in England he will desire to be brought to the Court, but on his return he is willed to land anywhere rather than in England. Huntly has sent soldiers to maintain the Gordons against Lord Forbes, with promise to send more, and a commandment to offend the Forbeses all that they can. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "xj Nov. 1571. y^e^ L. Hunsdon."

Nov. 13.

47. MARY TO MONS. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON.

C.P., Vol. VII.

The cipher inclosed with this is the duplicate of another which I have sent you by Master [ ] to which I will add that I have received yours of the 7th, but not that of the 5th, which you tell you delivered to a person who showed great affection for me. I do not know who he is, and by the strait guard which is kept about me it will be in danger of not coming to my hands. Wherefore I live in suspense of what you relate in the said cipher, confirming to me that all that you write to me therein "du meil orem" [*sic*], and of my affairs is true. God will that it may be better here than I perceive, for I do not see appearance of any good treatment that they are about to accord me. It is not the principle that I regard. It is an indication that the rest hardly goes well, therefore I will not repeat my other cipher to you. As to the promise that this Queen made you to be open with the King my good brother in all these affairs of Scotland, I do not understand it, and whatever kind it may be, I do not hope for anything better of it than of the other promises she has made me. If the said King does not proceed otherwise, the hope that she appeared to have of making those of Edinburgh agree to acknowledge the authority usurped in my son's name is true indication that she has only deliberated to do the worst she can against me, and all that which she seeks to practise with my good brother is to cause him to abandon me. I have written to you many times. The said King will do herein what God will advise him, to whom alone it remains for me to cry. I have not any assurance my letters will reach you. This one is on chance, which will not get into the hands of the garrison without much difficulty and hazard. There has been no means of delivering mine to Forbes, of whom I wrote you, who was constrained

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Elizabeth.
1571. to go away without getting them. I am in much anxiety at not having certain news of those in the Tower. Sheffield Castle. *Unsigned.*

Postscript:—I will always attempt to let you hear my news however bad treatment I receive, and for this I pray you solicit to have permission to write to me.

½ *p.* *French.* *Cipher.*

Decipher of the same.

Nov. 14. **48.** THE REGENT MAR TO HUNSDON

I have received your letter from the bearer hereof with a safe-conduct to the commissioners for the part of the King to repair to Berwick. They had been there this day "wer not thay were letted" by some necessary occasion intervening, and I think they will be stayed till "Settirday" next, upon which day, or Sunday at the farthest, they will not fail, God willing, to be with your lordship. The licence required I have granted "of new" as soon as I could receive knowledge of the special names. "And zit not having gude knawlege of the men thame selffis (except of Mailvile), and suspecting that it may be sum of thame ar preparit and directit to pas throuch the realme and to use sum unlefull practize, it salbe metaist for my opinioun, and sa will I pray zour Lordship to stay thame unpast further nor Berwik, and to caus heade [heed] be takin to thame and thair doyngis, and the particulair occasiones of thair thither cuming to be inquerd," as you find occasion and cause "ministrat." *Signed:* John Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Lord, the L. Hunsdon" *etc.* *Indorsed:* "xiij No. From the Regent of Scot. to my L. of Honsdon."

Nov. 14. **49.** COMMISSION BY JAMES VI. FOR MORTON, ETC.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 211 Commission by the King of Scots for James, Earl of Morton, Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, and "Maister" James Macgill, of Rankelour, Clerk of our Register, with consent of the Regent Mar, or any two of them (the Earl of Morton being one) to convene, treat, confer, and conclude with Lord Hunsdon, Commissioner deputed by the Queen of England, touching the maintenance and preservation of the said King and his estate, and in such things further as may tend to the common repose of both the realms; promising on the word of a Prince, that whatsoever his said Commissioners shall do therein, he will allow, ratify, and observe. Leith.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.*

Copy of the same in correspondence of the Regent Mar.

Nov. 16. **50.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has received answer from the Castle to his letter of the 11th, which he sends herewith. Looked for the Earl of Morton and the rest yesternight. The Regent writes to him now that it will be

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Elizabeth.
1571. Saturday or Sunday ere Morton and the others come. Thinks James Macgill will not come. Wrote to Burghley before that he doubted in which party he should find most conformity, and surely he greatly fears the King's side; their particular quarrels are so great, and the Queen's money so much enriches them. They have, since his coming, practised with the Castle by Trebroune, but the Castle side will not trust them.

The Regent and the rest will by no means agree to the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the rebels. At his coming through Newcastle he took up three hoys for the transport of ordnance *etc.* Trusts to have the Castle by fair means. They of the Castle are given to understand that, although the Queen makes this show of setting up the King, she will neither be at the charge nor send any men thither this winter. They have also the Duke's [Norfolk's] submission wherein they say is no matter of death. If he had thought the difficulty of ending this controversy had been so great, he would not have taken it in hand without the assistance of others. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xvj No. from my L. Honsdon to my L. Burghly."

Inclosure with the same:

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

Having obtained from their adversaries in Leith, after some difficulty, surety for Mr. Andrew Malwill, they intend to direct him towards Hunsdon to make some overtures tending, as they trust, to his contentation. Edinburgh Castle. Nov. 15, 1571. *Signed:* W. Maitland: W. Kyrkcaldy.

¼ *p.* *Addressed:* "To oure vearay good Lord, My Lord Hunsdone Governor off Barwick," *etc.* *Indorsed:* "xv. . . . Ll. Lydyngton and Gra . . . . of Honsdon."

Nov. 18. **51.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANDREW MELVILLE.

"Instructiouns to Andro Malwill at Edinburgh ye xviij of November 1571."

Shall declare to Lord Hunsdon that although the Queen, his mistress, upon occasions unknown to them, and whereunto they are not privy, has of late conceived some offence against the Queen their sovereign, whereby her former deliberation to restore her is retarded, yet they hope that she will not extend her "greiff" to them, against whom no just cause of offence can be "alledgeit." The controversy between the two parties consists chiefly in two points, to wit, in whose name the authority shall be given forth to the people, and in whose person the government shall be established. For the first point, their adversaries think it their destruction to yield to the Queen's authority, the acknowledging whereof makes them by their own confession guilty of "lese majesty." It is as hard for them to acknowledge her son's authority, because he is a minor. It is a great deal easier for his party to devise security by yielding than it is for them. Seeing the difficulties incident on both sides, they will condescend that the authority should be given out under the name of

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Elizabeth.
1571. both conjointly. Touching the second point, concerning the regiment, the malice has taken so deep a root between the two parties, that in order to put both in like surety, they advise that the realm may be governed by a Council of the nobility to the number of twelve or sixteen, one half to be of those who acknowledge the Queen, and the other of them that acknowledge her son, or any other "newtrall way" that may be equal for both parties.

Item:—Because it is given out by common bruit that their adversaries in their pretended parliaments have proceeded to the "forfaltor" of a good number of their party, the ground whereof "is nevir commed perfytelye" to their knowledge, therefore they require that they may have "autentique copeis" of all "decreitis," sentences, and other proceedings against them in their pretended parliaments, councils, or otherwise.

Item:—Whereas the Laird of Grange has in his custody the Castle of Edinburgh, for which he must be answerable, it is necessary for him to provide that he may keep it in such safety that he may sufficiently discharge himself when the "lauchfull Prence sall call him to accomptis," he requires that a yearly rent be appointed to him for the necessary charges thereof, and a reasonable quantity of victuals and money be assigned from the revenues of the crown for the sustentation of the "garnisoun" requisite for the safe keeping of the house under his "rewell" and government, "ay and quhill eyther by dres betwene the Queen off England and ye Queen she be restored to her awne crowne, or elles yat her sonne attayne to xv zeires off aige and tak the rewle in his awne handis."

Item:—Besides the "forsaidis poyntis" there are some other articles necessary for them to be considered of, which they will remit to be treated upon particularly with his lordship or such other as it shall please him to direct hither;—as of the reparation of the losses sustained by them and their friends, the reimbursing of the money bestowed on the entertainment of their men of war, and necessary charges for the maintenance of the Queen's cause, whereunto before this time the Queen of England "schew" not herself to be "contrarious," and such other articles whereon their "weill" depends, as more particularly may be "deducit" in the said treaty. Will demand nothing but that which they may "of gude reasoun require." As for anything that may serve her majesty's turn in particular, or maintain perfect amity between the two realms, they will not "zeald yat place" to their adversaries, for they will agree to anything they can conveniently to satisfy her majesty "in all behalffis," provided their adversaries have no advantage of them by her means, or superiority over them.

2⅓ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "8 Novemb. 1571. Andro Melvyles Instruccyons."

Nov. 18. **52.** MARY TO MONS. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON.

C.P., Vol. VII. The ointment which served to rub my side and stomach has failed, and both have grown much worse. I pray you send me some cinnamon water and nutmegs. Air and exercise are forbidden me, and this much advances the decline of my health. This is all that I dare write you—for I have not had answer to my other letters—fearing

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Elizabeth.
1571. that if there was more in this that it would not be delivered to you. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie R.

½ *p. French. Written by a secretary. Addressed:* "A Mons. de la Mothe Fénélon Ambassadeur du Roy de France Monsieur mon bon frere, en Engleterre."

Nov. 19. **53.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. These ciphered letters here inclosed were delivered by Bastian [Pages] from this Queen to be sent to the French ambassador. I have met with the practisers and messenger appointed for carriage thereof. He has confessed he brought letters from the same ambassador last week to her. They were delivered to him in Polleschurche by one Nykeles, an English interpreter. He also confessed that he once before carried letters from her to that ambassador, and delivered them to his own hands at his house. Adrian Home, your lordship knows, is a chief conveyer of her letters. I have suspected him a good while, but could never try him till he was gone hence, but it is confessed that he intends to send letters hither next week very cunningly, and because I hope to meet with them your lordship may, if it be thought meet, forbear him for a few days. He is much conversant with the French ambassador. I met with a "blanke" of hers going towards London on Thursday last to Adrian. The meaning of it was to try a messenger, whose return, if she likes well, she minds to use him. I have no answer to trouble you with, but to know the Queen's majesty's pleasure what shall be done with Bastian and his messengers. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 21. **54.** HUNSDON TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

Has received their letter and demands sent by Mr. Andrew Melvill. Marvels not a little that so contrary to their former letters they have sent such demands as they know the Queen's majesty will not agree to. If they think to alter her majesty, they will be deceived. Assures them that this is the last time of asking, although he had just cause by their unreasonable demands to have desisted from dealing any further with them, yet because he would have them consider better of themselves and their country, he once again returns Mr. Melville to them with John Case, by whom he would gladly hear some better resolution for themselves; if not they will surely feel the smart of it.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "21 Novemb. To the Lardes of Lyddyngton and Grange 21 Novembris 1571."

Nov. 22. **55.** HUNSDON TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Earl of Morton and the Commendator of Dunfermline came hither on Sunday the 18th instant with authority under the Great Seal of Scotland to treat and conclude of all matters tending to the quieting of the troubles in that realm. They are content to enter into hostages for the safe return of her majesty's soldiers *etc.*

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Elizabeth.
1571. Touching the enterprise, they answer plainly it is not possible for them to do it without the Queen's soldiers, money, and munitions. They will aid with horsemen and footmen, and will take upon them that they shall neither want victuals nor any other furniture that the country will yield. They demand for the winning of the town and Castle 3000 footmen and 200 horse, besides the 800 they have in the Queen's pay. They demand twelve pieces of battery with all things incident to them. Touching the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the rest of her majesty's rebels he has had long debating with them, wherein they have made recital of the charges that the Laird of Loghlevyn has been at with the said Earl, and how the Earl has offered the Laird of Loghlevyn 4000 marks to let him go; notwithstanding, both he and the rest shall be delivered to her majesty upon reasonable consideration of their charges. They request like deliverance to them of the bishop of Ross, whom they claim as a traitor. Sends the demands of those of the Castle, which he has utterly rejected. Finds by their letters to the French King and the Queen mother, which were intercepted, that they mean not to have their matters compounded by her majesty, nor to deliver the Castle. The Queen should go through this matter with speed, as in the spring they will want no succour from France and Flanders.

Lord Seton is ready to come to them with 10,000 crowns which he received out of France in September, and therefore it were better for her majesty to end this matter quickly, for if either French or Spanish, or both once enter Scotland they will not be easily had out. If the Castle of Edinburgh be had from them, then is their expectation cut off, and their coming thither stayed. Forbears to send his own opinion what forces will be requisite for the winning of the town and Castle of Edinburgh till John Case's return. Has had no cause yet to deal with the King's side for any demand of them of the Castle, and therefore knows not how conformable he will find them, but hopes they will yield to reason if the others will offer any, which he verily thinks they will not till they see the Queen's forces come to this town, for he knows they give out that there are such uproars in England that her majesty can send no forces thither. The Master of the Ordnance declares that there is no serpentine powder left at Newcastle, and but small store here, and therefore prays that they will give order for twenty lasts to be sent to Newcastle or hither presently. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2⅔ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the right honorable and my very good Lordes the Lordes [of] her Majesties moste honorable Pryvie Counselle." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Instructions for Andrew Melville.)

Copy of No. 51.

2⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "18 Nov. 1571, Andro Melvyles Instruccyons."

Nov. 22. **56.** MARY TO MONS. DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

C.P., Vol. VII. A Latin book newly arrived, brought by Mr. Bateman. Has demanded a priest to administer to her the holy sacrament. Bateman

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Elizabeth.
1571. has brought her a defamatory book by Buchanan, an atheist. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

1½ *pp. French. Addressed:* "a Monsr de La Mothe Fénélon chlr de l'ordre du Roy de France monsieur mon bon frere et son ambassador en Angleterre." *(Printed: Labanoff (1845), p. 230.)*

Nov. 22. **57.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 16th yesternight, being at supper with Lord Morton at his lodging. Is sorry for the "grefe" of his foot, but is glad of the health of his body. Although he has once again sent John Case to them of the Castle, yet surely he looks for no better answer at their hands, having so many manifest demonstrations that they mean nothing less than to have their accord or appointment to be made by her majesty, but rather to delude him with delays till their succours may come. Desires him to persuade the Queen to send commission to Sir Thomas Gargrave to put 2000 or 3000 men in readiness "apon any sudden," for that is the number Lord Morton requires, and without which number, at the least, it will not be had (meaning the Castle). Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript:—Sends herewith copies of such letters as he has sent to them of the Castle.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Jhon Case sent ye second tyme to ye castell."

Nov. 22. **58.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII. On the 19th instant the Earl of Shrewsbury delivered to us a letter "lyke to be of your hand writt," containing divers points, "wherof we will remit to shaw yow our mynd to a more convenient tyme nor dwring our presone and youres," and when you may be able to render us a more free and sure account of your charge than now. For we think of your letter as Isaac said—"It is Esaues hand and Jacob's voice," for although we "trust" to know the "drawghtis" of your pen, "yit can we not know the "indytour" of your discourse. Nevertheless, we will answer you in two points:—the one, as touching the Queen our sister's counsel of her meeting and ours, which has been so oft required by us. We fear the time is not meet to make any instance for it, "in respect of the many refuses and disdanefull answers we have gottin thairof, yea accumpanyed with wnkynd deides," choosing rather to bear patiently the wrongs already received (except you had some more certain hope for obtaining your suit than that which we have been abused with in time past). As to the other point, anent our "debtis paying," we have written as well to have means to that effect, as to obtain the grant of a matter more necessary for discharge of our conscience, as by the "double" of our letter, which we send you herewith, you will see, whereto we have yet got no answer; but when it comes to our hands (which possibly you have better means to "pourchas"), occasion may move that we shall yet suit more in your favour and our own for better treatment, as we have good need, being so straitly restrained these ten weeks past within the bounds of our chamber—a thing (considering our disease) no less

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Elizabeth.
1571. important than the danger of our life, "albeit the shortning therof war no othervise socht be quyet innemys," as we take God to witness we do not yet suspect any danger to "enshew," remaining in such a nobleman's hands, who we trust will have regard to his honour. At the worst we are "deliberat" to do our duty to preserve our life, so when it shall please God we leave the same, it shall not be much to our grief, but with the constancy of a good Christian worthy of a Queen descended of such blood as we are "cumed of"; praying God, that although men have power over our life (for too much trust reposing on their conscience) they shall have none to deprive us by detractions or false impostures of the reward and honour due unto those who live and die well and generously, and therefore rejoicing to depart from this false world with a free conscience. [*In Mary's hand*] "And iff for yowr nescesites yow havve time to wryt to us let yowr letters contine no wther discours so long as yow ar not used in the respect off a fri ambassadeur, for off my pert I will nott use or credit the consel off no prisoner til I hir him spik *vivâ voce.*" Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie R.

1⅔ *pp.* *First part written by a secretary.* *Addressed.*

Nov. 23. **59.** JOHN BATEMAN TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Has delivered his letters to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and therewith has declared how that it is meant that this Queen shall be removed to some other place, to be kept and looked to by some persons of meaner estate. His lordship will be ready to obey her majesty's pleasure, although in some respect of the removing he seemed somewhat troubled for two causes. He doubts lest some evil reports have been used to bring him into suspicion. The other is, he doubts that some lack might be thought in him either of ability or due care for her safe keeping. Though this Queen is kept close here, and her men not suffered to pass these gates, nor to confer with any other person, yet his lordship has newly increased the number of his soldiers and furniture, with more strait orders for her sure keeping. Sheffield. *Signed:* John Bateman.

1⅓ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 23. **60.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I have received your courteous letter by J. Bateman, and have delivered to the Queen of Scots the letters inclosed from the bishop of Rosse, at the reading whereof she seemed nothing pleased. She said that she thought it was Esau's hand, but it was Jacob's voice, and that the bishop did use his hand, but it was some other who guided the pen. "Thoughe the bishop," said she, "did as they wold have him do, yet shal they finde me to be a Quene, and to have the hart of a Quene," with many other like words after her wonted miscontented manner, not speaking specially to any point, but generally shifting off as though the evils discovered were nothing of hers.

At last she showed me the bishop's letters, but only for once reading thereof. They contain "moost shamefull, heynous matier," and therefore I see that it becomes every true subject of the Queen's majesty (setting all other business aside) to continue stout and faithful

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Elizabeth.
1571. in his charge. God preserve her majesty, and quickly confound and root out all her enemies. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "23 Nov. 1571. y^e^ Erl of Shrewsb."

Nov. 24. **61.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Like as by your own letters we perceive your good inclination to further with your favour all the causes of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Lennox, so we understand by herself that she esteems the favour to be the more amply and effectuously offered to her for our sake, and for that purpose we have thought it very convenient both to give you our most hearty thanks, and to require you to continue your goodwill, not only as her causes shall require, but also according to the particular affection which she bears towards her late husband's kin and family, that you will show favour to the bishop of Caithness, brother to the said Earl her husband, that he may enjoy still the priory of St. Andrews which was bestowed on him in recompense of another benefice that he left, and that the intention of the late Regent might be fulfilled in the bestowing of the bishopric of Glasgow towards the redemption of the lands of the Earldom of Lennox, which were mortgaged by the said Earl by occasion of his service in that realm.

¾ *p. In Burghley's hand. Indor ed:* " . . . . No. 1571. Cop. of a lettre wrytte from the Q. Ma^ty^sto the Regent of Scotland in favour of the Countesse of Lennox suites there."

Nov. 25. **62.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has presently received intelligence out of the Castle of Edinburgh, being true, that one John Robesun, sometime servant to Lord Seton, now servant to the Scottish Queen, and permanent with the bishop of Ross, came on Sunday night last out of England to the Castle from the French ambassador with letters that Lords Livingston and Fleming had received of the Queen's dowry in France 40,000 francs, and were shipped or ready to ship with 300 soldiers either to the Frith of Forth, and to land 100 of them at Inskythe, with two cannons and other munition, and the other 200 to be put into the Castle of Edinburgh, and if they cannot get into Inskythe, then they should go to Burtycrage.

They of the Castle have sent the Laird of Perbrothe to receive them. They have sent Captain Haggarston and Gilbert "Bawforde" [Balfour] to pass over the Frith to see if they can find any means to be in the "Ynche." They have also written to Henry Bawfurde (a pirate) who lies in Orkney to come with his ship, and lie at the Frith mouth for that purpose. They mean to send up letters to the Queen, only to draw time till the succours come. This was the cause why they sent him such articles.

Lethington being already forfeited for the murder of the King, knows that there will be no pardon, but that that will be excepted, and therefore causes all these troubles. If it were possible that one

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Elizabeth.
1571. of her majesty's pinnaces or small barques could be sent hither it might do great service. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "a pynnass to be sent."

Nov. 25. **63.** MORTON'S DEMANDS.

Having at sundry times conferred with your lordship by mouth, and declared what force of your sovereign, in our opinion, might perform the "interprise" of recovering the town and Castle of Edinburgh, it rests now that on both sides we draw towards a conclusion. As her majesty and your lordship in her name have "declarit" her highness' deliberation to take the maintenance of the King our sovereign, so, thankfully accepting her gracious favour, we are content in the name of our sovereign lord to enter presently into contract with you. For which end the recovery of the castle and town of Edinburgh is first to be sought by her majesty's aid and forces, and put in the power of the King, "that the rute of the troubles anys plucked up, the brancheis mycht the sonair be cutt away." We earnestly crave to be resolved by you at what special day her majesty's forces shall enter into "Scottis grund," and set forward to the accomplishing of this enterprise, whereof we have necessary occasion to require to be "certifyt"; for we have to make preparation of our hostages, and to prepare for the convoy of the forces as well by sea as by land. We have to cause provision of "vivers"* to be made at such places as the forces shall rest at betwixt Berwick and Edinburgh, and to have our own forces "convenit" by proclamation. It is required that the forces be sent in with all possible expedition, and no delay to be used therein for any respect of the "incommoditie" that may be thought of the winter season. For this time is rather commodious than disadvantageous for that service by reason that the enemy is presently destitute of "vivers," fire, and money. The soldiers will have lodging in houses, and abundance of victuals and fire. One side of the town is "unwallit," and the frost may give occasion to assault it that way with far less difficulty than otherwise. "The toun anys recoverit, hardlie may the Castell hald or the keparis yerof be able to remane at thair appointit rowmes for extremitie of cauld, the hous being situat sa hie, and sa subject to the dyntt of the stormy and tempestuus wethir." They look for plenty of foreign aid, and for procuring thereof Grange's brother is lately directed to Flanders and France, so, if the time be protracted, double that force will not be sufficient; "that zour lordship will caus ws have present money to the paiment of the men of weir quhilk alreddy wantis a monethis pay," and further, as much money as will raise and pay 200 horsemen, by means of whom the town and Castle shall be "stoppit" from further victuals and fire, the mills shall be broken, the "nixt" enemies brought under obedience, and the houses and corn of the King's good subjects "maist ewest" to the town preserved; that the disobedient subjects of Scotland on the frontiers may be pursued and "put at" by the three wardens of England, unless they "indilaitlie" return to the King's obedience; and that the King's obedient subjects may be well used, their goods

* Victuals.

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Elizabeth.
1571. taken restored, and "ryding upon thame" stayed. They look for present resolution on these points.

1⅔ *pp.* *Closely written in a Scottish hand. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "1571, 25 Novemb. Therle of Mortons demandes."

Nov. 26. **64.** HUNSDON'S ANSWER TO MORTON'S DEMANDS.

For any special day to be appointed for the entry of her majesty's army into Scotland, I cannot presently do it. First:—because her majesty having some hope to have brought them of the Castle to some reasonable conformity by fair means, commended me to treat with them, and in the meantime to put such necessary things in readiness here as are requisite for the contrary, and has only caused some force of her subjects to be mustered upon the next sending for them.

Secondly:—upon my resolution with them of the Castle, I am to advertise her majesty what force I think convenient for that enterprise. Touching the sending of her forces without delay, her majesty will have such consideration thereof as shall be both to her honour and your contentment. Touching your demand of money, although it is no part of my commission to deal therein, I will advertise your demand. Touching the King's disobedient subjects of the frontiers to be pursued, I think it no good policy to have many irons in the fire at once, or to put my sovereign to so great charges as to drive her to increase her forces on the frontiers, having a force at Edinburgh, but rather to deal with them, that whilst we aid you, her majesty's subjects may live in safety on the Borders. Touching the friendly using of your King's obedient subjects, their goods taken to be restored, *etc.*; I think you had not the advice of your wardens in demanding that article, for it is an article that I ought to demand at your hands, for surely her majesty's subjects on the Borders are so much spoiled by none as by those who profess your King's obedience, and therefore if I have not better redress than yet I have had, I will be forced to suffer them to seek their own amends, and I to help them the best I can. Touching Mr. James Cunningham's instructions, I do not remember the particularities of them.

Your lordship has forgotten to answer my demands—being but two—the one for hostages, the other for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and the rest of her majesty's rebels. You have granted to four hostages; I require six. As for the Earl of Northumberland and the other rebels, [I desire] that I may know how and when they shall be delivered.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "26 Nov. 1571. My L. of Hunsdons anser too therle of Mortons demandes 26 Novembris 1571."

[Nov.] **65.** ORDNANCE, ETC., FOR ASSAULT OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

We are able to bring to the service three "culveringes," two of iron, and the third brass; three single falcons, a dozen of "hagbutes of found." Other pieces we have, but I doubt if they be well mounted. We have six barrels of serpentine powder, and two barrels of corn powder. We will get 100 bullets for the "culveringes." We shall have twelve "cannoneres" ready. Forty or fifty "gabrons" shall be got. We have no planks but deals, and I fear deals will not

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Elizabeth.
1571. well bear the cannon. Search shall be made for masts of ships and boats. We are able to get pioneers, but not so good as we would wish. All such pieces, powder, and cannoneers shall be ready, but none of your bullets will be meet for our pieces.

⅔ *pp. Indorsed:* "What ordinance and other forniture the R. g.* can make towards thexpugnation of the Castle."

Nov. 27. **66.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Since her majesty has entered this far into the matter, it behoves to go through with all, and that presently, for if she tarries till the spring of the year I fear she will be driven to greater charges. I have had all the captains before me, and debated the matter thoroughly with them what forces they think necessary; who have resolved for sundry respects, divers of them knowing the Castle very well, that 6000 is the least that can be demanded. Notwithstanding, if it please her majesty to be at the charge of 4000 for a month, or six weeks at the most, I doubt not only to deliver her the Castle, but to bring all Scotland to do what pleases her. The charge of so many men for so long will not be great, and till it be done they will never "lyn"† craving of money, which will be no small charge, for even now if you take not order for money for them their soldiers are ready to go from them; and yet where they say they have 800, if they were seen I think they will not be found 500.

If you knew what "pakkyng and practysyng" are on both sides, you would think it very strange, for surely neither on the King's side nor on the Queen's do they trust one another amongst themselves. I trust her majesty will not do me that dishonour to let any other man have the charge of this enterprise. I require your lordship to deal earnestly with her majesty therein, for if I shall take all the travail, and other men have the honour, I shall think myself not well considered of. I have written for 100 cart-horses. I assure you it will be one of the profitable pieces of service, and will serve to the greatest purposes of any one thing. Procure that they may be bought and sent hither. I received a packet from Lord Scrope wherein he sent me certain letters sent to him by the bishop of Galloway, which I send you herewith. The Earl of Morton and Dumfarmlynge are returned this day. I am presently advertised that whereas the King's side sent 200 harquebusiers into the north for the maintenance of the private quarrel between the "Forbossys" and the Gordons, all are overthrown by ill government, their captains slain, and the Master of Forbes and sundry others taken. I shall know the certainty within a day or two.

On Sunday morning a ship of Hull was cast away on the sands over against the "Crose," and broken in pieces. She was ladened with fifty-six tuns of Gascon wine of the treasurer's. Forty tuns of it are saved. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley:* "27 Novemb. 1571. L. Hunsdon." *Notes of cost of soldiers, ordnance, etc., on the back.*

* Regent's grace. † Stop.

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Elizabeth.
1571.
Nov. 28.

67. HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

According to your order I have travailed by all the good ways and means I can with them of the Castle to have them conform themselves to your order, and to yield themselves to the King's obedience upon reasonable conditions, to which they seemed in their first letter to be somewhat willing, but upon further conference and pressing them for resolution, and to send me such articles as they would have me to deal in for them, it appears they mean nothing less than either to be directed by your majesty, or to yield to the King's obedience, but they rather take upon them to direct your majesty and to appoint what course you shall take, as appears by their instructions sent to me by Andrew Melville, which I sent up to my lords of the Council. They would have your majesty set up their Queen, *etc.* Which when I saw, I meant to have dealt no further with them, yet upon receipt of a letter from my lords of the Council, wherein they will me to send Mr. Marshal thither to treat with them, I sent John Case, requiring them once again to send me a better answer, whom they have returned with a letter of the like effect, which I send to the lords, and mean to detract no longer with them. Your majesty is now driven to use force, and the sooner your majesty begins, the sooner and the better end you shall have of it, and thereby prevent such forces and aid as they look for, and are put in hope of by the French ambassador from London, from whom they received letters of late which greatly encourage them; and yet I believe that whensoever they shall see your forces once enter the field they will desire more reasonable conditions, for they are made believe that you will send no force thither before Candlemas. I will not take upon me to appoint what force is requisite, but what forces soever you send in, they shall have little help at their hands, and therefore all that must be done must be by your majesty's own, and sure it were better to bestow your money upon your own than upon those who will do nothing for it, nor scant give you thanks. Their commissioners have answered me directly, that though you bestow ever so much treasure and lend them your ordnance and munition, they are not able with their own people to win it. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To the Q. moste excellente Ma^ti^." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 28.

68. HUNSDON TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to his letter of the 22nd concerning the sending of John Case to those of the Castle of Edinburgh for their resolute answer to his demands, so on Sunday night he returned with their answer which he sends herewith; whereupon he wrote that they sought only delay, meaning nothing less than either to follow the Queen's direction or to yield to their King's obedience.

Since her majesty cannot bring them to the King's obedience by gentle persuasions, nor to deliver the Castle out of their hands, her majesty is driven to use force, for without having the town and Castle, all the charges she has been or shall be at are but lost, and therefore, according to his instructions, he has made some demonstration that her majesty, failing by fair means, will use force. Trusts they will take

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1571. order for the levying of such forces as shall seem convenient for such an enterprise. They are greatly encouraged since the receipt of the French ambassador's letters by a servant of the Scottish Queen abiding with the bishop of Ross before his imprisonment. The Castle was always accounted so strong that it was never attempted by any army, though the town has been sundry times won, and once burnt, and now it is far stronger than ever it was, for they of the Castle determining to keep the same have so fortified it that there was no weak place in it that they have not made strong. Within this twelvemonth they have brought as much turf and earth into it as has cost them above a thousand crowns. Experience has taught us to trust to small help at their hands, for as they assemble their people by proclamation and to bring their victuals with them for twenty or thirty days, so will they tarry no longer what need soever there be, and full simple service they will do whilst they are there, unless it be a few of the noblemen and gentlemen, as it well appeared at Leith, *etc.* Would be sorry to send so much ordnance thither without a sufficient number of her majesty's subjects to guard it. Sees that all the money that her majesty has bestowed upon their men of war is to little purpose, for they of the Castle have what they list daily brought to them. The Regent has perfect intelligence of 300 Frenchmen who are come to Burtycrage, yet they cannot spare 100 soldiers to stop that enterprise. It is a hard adventure to hazard so much ordnance by sea, and therefore if but 100 strong cart-horses might be sent hither it would save the charge of sending any barques. The Earl of Morton and the Commendator of Dumfermlynge required very earnestly to have had money for the payment of their soldiers, whom they say are a month unpaid, as also money to levy 200 horsemen, whereby they say they can cut off all victuals and fuel from the Castle. They also desire that 500 soldiers may be sent to them presently till her majesty's forces come. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2¾ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

Perceive he mislikes altogether of their message, whereat on the one part they are sorry, for the goodwill they have to content him, so on the other hand they cannot but marvel what should move him not to conceive of their meaning accordingly. If he will first consider what form is customably observed in treating between nation and nation, and diligently weigh the substance of their articles propounded by Mr. "Mailwille" they doubt not but he will find them a fit introduction to a further treaty. Their demands are not so slenderly conceived that it is "difficill" thereby to "dechyfer" their intention to be agreeable with his sovereign's pleasure, although some heads are left to be treated on. When the Queen and her Council shall be privy to their overtures, they doubt not but they will well allow of this beginning. Their demands consisted chiefly in five articles [*underlined, and marginal note by Burghley*]. For the third, fourth, and fifth they trust Hunsdon will make no difficulty. In the first and second they require nothing "discrepant" from reason and the laws of the realm they dwell in. See no particular respect

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1571. whereby his mistress may be induced to allow of one form of government of this realm more than another, unless it be in so far as the neighbourhood of this country touches her own estate and kingdom, and that it may serve for an instrument to preserve both in quiet. This form of regiment touched in their articles may satisfy this her private interest, and every way serve her turn as far as that which their adversaries have usurped. What cause is there why her majesty should pleasure them more to allow of the Earl of Mar or Morton's rule than of a mixed government composed of the principal of the nobility? Seeing this to be more agreeable with the laws of the realm [is it] liker to breed a civil concord amongst the lieges? That regiment against which none have just cause to repine is like to content most men, and to be of longest continuance. All other by force or violence "intrused" on the necks of the people will never take deep root. For continuance of amity between the two countries, and that this realm may remain at her majesty's devotion, as far as she can conveniently wish, if any man can instruct them that the overture made by them will not serve as well as that which their adversaries aspire to, in that case they will yield, and press no more at that which may be prejudicial to so good a work. Although in their first and second articles they have opened up such title of authority and form of government as they think may best serve for satisfaction of both, yet they mean not thereby to "prescryve" any rule to her majesty or her Council. This word "surety" they fear, by what Mr. Mailwill has reported, Hunsdon interprets far contrary to their meaning. If he thinks that they crave remission or pardon for offences—as it seems he would procure for them at the hands of their adversaries—he does not conceive their meaning aright. They neither crave nor will have pardon of them. Think themselves not guilty of any "haynous crymes," but will always be answerable for all their doings, and be able to give good account thereof whensoever the lawful magistrate shall require it. Will not allow them for their judges, and yet will not refuse to come to judgment before the Prince to whom they owe obedience, be it the Queen or her son when he shall have discretion to judge, or any other judge not "suspect," in the absence of the one or minority of the other. Will neither admit their enemies for judges nor receive pardon at their hands. Their meaning is, if her majesty or her Council find in their overtures any inconvenience which may disturb the quietness of the whole isle, they will not precisely stick to their own invention, but will receive other order to be "prescrived" by them; with this provision, that it be sure their adversaries have no pre-eminence over them, which to them "is a poynt insupportable." Leave a large field to her majesty and her Council wherein they may walk at their pleasure. It is too narrow a close that hath but one passage to go out at. Edinburgh. Nov. 24th 1571. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

3 *pp.* *Addressed:* "To oure verray good Lord, my Lord off Hunsdone." . . . . *Indorsed by Hunsdon.*

Nov. 28. **69.** MORTON AND THE COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE TO BURGHLEY.

The Regent and nobility professing the King's obedience having

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1571. of late "assayed" to recover the liberty of the town of Edinburgh, and the enterprise not succeeding, the Regent with their advice directed James Cunnynghame to the Queen his sovereign, instructed to declare to her the state of Scotland, and to crave of her that by her aid and "forceis" the same might be quieted to the King's obedience, as her majesty has shown herself "deliberat" to do, and to send Lord Hunsdon to the frontiers to treat and conclude. With this direction James Cunnynghame having proceeded almost to Grantham, met Lord Hunsdon, who returned him with a writing of his to the Regent, and after his own arrival at Berwick, sent her majesty's letter with a copy of his commission, requiring that commissioners for the King's part might come to Berwick authorised to treat with him. We being "burdynitt" with that service repaired hither, where we have remained ten days. But seeing by the order of "my lordes proceedinges" that he was to "assay" the matter by treaty, and had dealt with our adversaries in the Castle to that end, and upon answer from them "behuved" to give knowledge to her majesty before he could "resolve" us of the time that we should certainly look for her aid; finding that Sir William Drury was to resort to the Court to receive order touching this cause, we have thought meet to make true report by him to her majesty, so we have delivered to him a "memore in write," which we doubt not he will communicate to your lordship. Berwick. *Signed:* Mortoun; R. Dunfermling.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[Nov. 28.] **70.** MORTON'S REQUEST FOR A PENSION.

"Instructioun to Sir William Drurie knyght to be communicat to the Quenis Majestie of Ingland and upoun behailf of James erle of Mortoun etc."

Seeing that by his labours the Queen has been moved to visit him with the consideration of 500 marks sterling, with promise of a further consideration, he has thought it convenient to pray him that her majesty may understand that since his departing from her, his own private charges have been very heavy, besides what he has disbursed to the soldiers, he wishes that her majesty may be moved to "nominat" a pension that he and his friends may be more able to do such service as may be agreeable to her. *Signed:* Mortoun.

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

[Nov.] **71.** [ ] TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 197. Since I wrote last to your lordship Steward has not repaired to me, as there is an eye had to such as resort to my house. He sends me word that Glasco's party increases in strength, which will well appear when the season shall serve. His letters to Davison this bearer shall deliver to you. The party recommended to you from Berwick tells me that James Kyrcalde departs hence out of hand with such money as Viraque should have carried into Scotland, as Viraque has got licence to stay here for a month, because the King minds to employ him there as an ambassador resident. Further he tells me that De la Mothe has advertised the King that Lord Athel is won to be of the Queen's party, which now, since the death of the Regent, [Lennox] is grown far the stronger. And to the end that Lid-

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1571. dington may travail more earnestly in strengthening her faction, there is some offer made to him by letter of some great pension. He says, moreover, that the bishop of Glasco gives the King to understand that, with some assistance of money, the Lord Athell and the Lord Arguile, being revolted from the King's side, as they are, shall be now able to make their party good against any force her majesty can send until such time as he has settled his things here.

Touching Seres, the Earl of Westmorland's man, I cannot by any means learn what answer he received at the King's hand. He tells me only that he stayed here four days. These his advertisements I have confirmed otherwise, and therefore I do the rather credit him. They have written to their ambassador to use all the means he can—whatsoever it cost—to speak with the Scottish Queen, willing him in any case to beware to use in that behalf any Huguenot. The bishop of Glasco had lately divers times conference for the devising of some good means for that purpose. One whom he meant to employ in that behalf discovered no less to me, who thinks that there is some practice to steal away the Scottish Queen out of England. They caused of late Briguemault and Cavanes a little before their death to subscribe to certain blanks to which they have filled up with such matter as may best prove that there was a conspiracy pretended: which blanks so filled up they sent by Fregozzo and one Carpentier into Germany to show them to the Princes there for the better justifying of the late execution.

If Kyrcaldy be well used by Mr. Killigrey he will be no evil instrument, for he desires much the revenge of that that has been lately done here.

⅓ p. Closely written. Partly in cipher deciphered. Written on a scrap of paper. No address, etc.

[Nov.] **72.** FRAGMENT OF A LETTER.

C.P., Vol. VII. "In a peece of a torne lettre ar these unperfaict wordes":—— ". . . . . lantise I wilbe plane with yow France m . . . . . assured that [ ]* will do the deid quhat su . . . . sion, here anent keip a gud tong . . . . have had with that nation saifing the g . . . . nces. Mary ye may put put them in H . . . . on so being . . . . may have intell . . . . pray you what ever . . . . nce to provide if al ther throw . . . . ."

Small slip of paper. In cipher. Decipher of the same.

[Nov.] **73.** BALLAD.

[*A ballad of 128 lines against bringing foreign forces into Scotland.*]
At the head: "Ane Admonitioun to my Lord Regenttis grace."
Commences:—

"Maist loyall lord ay for yi lawtie lowitt.
Now benot lakkitt for deloyaltie.
. . . . . .

Ends:—

Sen thow art in ye Princes place possest
Luik to be praisitt as thow playis thy pairt,
And as thow leiffes so luiffit be and lert,
And alwayis dellt with eftir yi desert."

* In cipher.

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74. THE REGENT MAR TO BURGHLEY.

Sends this bearer, his "cousing," to him again. He has commandment to solicit her majesty's special and good answer, to the speedy furtherance whereof he prays him to be a good means. Begs him to give him credit. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 4. **75.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

The bearer, Captain Cunningham, has come this morning from the Regent with request that he may pass to the Court. Perceives his coming is only to hasten her majesty's resolution and to procure the levying of 200 horsemen presently, with the 500 footmen and the money he wrote of before. Surely it is needful they had it if her majesty means to set up the King's authority (as God forbid the contrary). Having proceeded this far delay will be a great hindrance to the cause. Is sorry the Duke has deserved so ill. Would not willingly counsel her to blood, but that he sees the preservation of her life and estates requires it. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

Postscript:—Received his packet of the 29th of November, by which he finds some unlikelihood of her majesty sending any forces into Scotland, and then surely all the money that she has bestowed or shall bestow on them is but lost. It is neither honourable to her nor credit to him. [*Matters about his son.*] *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "4 Decemb. 1571. L. of Hunsd. to y L. Burghley."

Dec. 10. **76.** MARY TO MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

C.P., Vol. VII.

I wrote to you by Lady Levingstoun "quhilk I knaw ye have receved," but since her "parting" I have understood nothing of your state, "other nor it, quhilk I cannot beleve, having na certenty but by bruitis, that ye have appointed with my meubelles [*sic*] at the Quene of England's procurement." I trust, if it be so, it is rather for my advantage than otherwise, and will make no new alteration without my advice. I am in the same state (to be short) that Lady Levingston left me in, except that I am "contynewally prest to talk freily; qwhairin I have herunto kepid me within bowndes, qwhilk I intend not to excede for any thing I see zit." Notwithstanding "qwhat somever" they have discovered in other ways, I know perfectly it may be for their relief "qwha wold have jeopard them selfes for me." I dare not hazard you a long letter for this time "for the vehemency of this gokisstorme," but I pray you to remain constant, especially now in this extremity wherein your good affection may be tried, for all will not perish (God willing) who are in danger. If you shall hold hard to them on the one side, as I shall do on the other, "we sal yit wirk them a pirne that studyes to circumvene us." Since the heat of these troubles began I had not means to have great intelligence "mare from other partis nor from yow," saving that I have been oft "advertist" that friends beyond sea "haldes" good, awaiting convenient time to put to their hand.

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1571. I wrote to you in my last letter how T. [*Note in the margin:* "T. seemithe to be for the D. of Alva"] had . . . . es granted 10,000 crowns to serve the most urgent of your necessities, but knows not if you have received the same or more than was looked for, wherefore I send you herewith a letter in cipher to be sent the said T. in case you have not received his already, "and if the messager be wise, discreit and secret as he must be, and can by tong declare the stait of the contrey, I am assurid that he sal not only receave the said money, but also other." I hear that now "of new" the Queen of England has appointed to hold a parliament, "for qwhat effect I knaw not certen." But to the end the commons of Scotland and nobles also may be "writed agains her for the same, I wold ye sould cause the bruite ryn that it is for to establish ane new successour to the crowne of England, as it may fall in dede, and that they bewar qwha shawis theim fervent to advance my sonne for dispite of me, that they be not occasion of his disadvantage. Fair weil, the x of Decembre from Shefeild."

Postscript:—If E is returned to Scotland without the said money, "that the messager be direct to T. be him and yow twa." And if he be yet in M [*Note in the margin:* "M is Flanders or Spayn, for it is nether France nor England"] make the said letter be surely "convoyed" to him that he may present it with the other marked with this mark o——o for him self. There is another letter for the Earl of Huntly.*

1 *p. Cipher.*

Decipher of the same.

Indorsed: "x° Decembr. 1571 from the Q. of Scots to Liddington and Grange."

Dec. 10. **77.** MARY TO LORD SETON.

C.P., Vol. VII. Because I am uncertain where you are, I will not tell you anything, except that if it is in Flanders that you shall learn from the Duke of Alva of my intention, which I have fully declared to him by divers ciphers, and I have given you all credit, and if you are in Scotland, Lethington and Grange will make you partaker of what I have written them. Following their advice you will employ for my service the 10,000 crowns that the Duke of Alva caused to be delivered. I have all trust in you, as you know. From my prison. Sheffield. *Unsigned.*

Postscript:—In whatever part you be, I pray you solicit by letters or otherwise all the succour and aid that you can from Flanders.

¼ *p. Cipher on a slip of paper.*

(2) Decipher of the same.

⅓ *p. Indorsed by Burghley:* "1571. The Q. of Scottes to Seton."

Dec. 10. **78.** A CONSIDERATION OF THE CASE OF SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 222. "A Consideration of ye case of Scotland." The controversy must be ended either by treaty or by force.

* Symbol A.

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The consideration of the treaty.

First:—of our mere necessity the right of the crown must be acknowledged in one, and for many causes it must be established in the King, who is already crowned.

Reasons for the King, and against the Queen.

(1) She has committed such horrible facts as both her own conscience did condemn her, and moved her to yield her authority to her son; to which act all the three estates of the realm condescended, and none more earnest therein at that time than Ledyngton and Grange, who now are the principal persons by reason that the Castle is in their hands, who now withstand the King's authority.

(2) The King was anointed, crowned, and acknowledged by the homage of all his three estates, and has been so accepted continually by the greater number of his subjects—especially during the time of the Earl Murray's government.

(3) The Queen cannot be restored for divers causes. (1) Because she is in such danger by her attempts against the Queen of England, that by no good reason the Queen of England will or can put her to liberty to reign in Scotland; and thereof the Queen of England has sufficient matter to maintain her detaining of her by justice, answerable to all the world. (2) Her government cannot be endured by her subjects, whom by her evil deeds, and principally by maintaining Bothwell who was the murderer of the King, and become a manifest tyrant, she forced the nobility who obey the King to oppose themselves against Bothwell's tyranny, whereupon followed all her offence against them, which, as long as Bothwell lives, cannot be made remediable, and so, by her own faults, she has made herself "unhable of that kyngdom." As to that which is remembered, that certain motions were made at S^{t} Jhon's town by John Wade, in the Earl of Murray's time, to have a joint government both of the Queen and her son, it is to be answered two ways. (1) That motion was condemned at S^{t} Jhon's town. (2) The Queen of Scots' deportments against the Queen of England in seeking to marry with the Duke of Norfolk without the Queen's allowance, and her moving of a rebellion that was actually raised by her in England, and the rebels maintained by those who . . . . the Queen's government, and now last the Queen of Scots' friends moving of a new rebellion are sufficient causes to move the Queen of England . . . . Many other reasons may be remembered to maintain this assertion, that the Prince only is to continue King.

Now therefore follows to consider how both parties may be induced to bear obedience to the King, and to accord among themselves *etc.* (1) There is no doubt but that they of the King's part will continue their obedience to the King, but the difficulty only is to induce the others to his obedience. Wherein there is no great doubt, so as their particular interests may be well provided for. The difficulties are; it seems that, next to the question in whom the right of the crown shall be acknowledged—which must not become a question—the second is, who shall govern during the King's minority? It may be maintained that the government is now in the person of the Earl of Mar, who is one of those who were named capable by the Queen of

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1571. Scots, and surely it will be hard during the King's minority to admit more than one to bear the name of Regent? And if anything may be objected to him—as that he should "empyre soly"—it may be well devised how to restrain his sole authority in cases needful, by his own consent, and to determine of a needful number of councillors without whose assent he shall not dispose things partially. If it be desired that the Duke or the Earl of Huntley be Regents, the Duke is aged and unable, and experience teaches that he was removed from the office in the Queen of Scots' minority. To conclude, none may seem meeter than the Earl of Marre.

It were reasonable that twelve or sixteen might be agreed to be of Council, and always four to be present with the Regent. It were reasonable that the whole nobility should have power to name them. That is, the Regent to name two, and every nobleman of the realm to name fourteen, and those who have the most voices to be admitted Councillors of the State. Or else let the nobility name twelve, the Regent two, and the principal towns other two. Yet because it is to be doubted that none of the lords who now are of the Queen's part shall have the voices of the rest, it may be accorded that the Duke and the Earl of Huntly for honour and their birth may be two.

As for the ordinary officers who attend upon the Council, it seems reasonable that such as are now placed, and obey the King, shall continue *etc.* (*Attainders and forfeitures to be annulled on either side.*)

As for ecclesiastical dignities which have been transferred from those who had the possession thereof at the time of the Queen of Scots' flying into England, it is reason that the party who is out of possession should have grant of the next avoidance.

As to the Castle of Edinburgh, it seems reason that it should be fully in some person assured to the King, and especially some such as hath not changed his obedience, and surely none may seem more meet than the Earl of Marr, from whom the Queen of Scots took it to please Bothwell. Yet if Grange will freely acknowledge the King's obedience *etc.*, it might be devised that he might be the lieutenant to the Regent, being sworn and delivering some hostage to the Regent. [*Marginal note:* "Morton to be ye captayn."] If Grange will leave it utterly, it were convenient that he should have either the priory of S^{t} Andrews or some such like in recompense. If Grange will not yield the Castle, it is reason that he give good hostages, and that his number of soldiers be moderated *etc.* If the King's party will not consent to these reasonable means, then some persuasion is to be used to them to consider that the Queen's majesty deals herein as a Prince answerable to other Princes, and though she has particular cause to be partial for their favour, yet, seeing the other party has been content to commit the hearing and ordering of the whole difference to her majesty, she cannot in honour but set apart her avenge against the Queen's party, to propound means for pacifying of these bloody discords. [*Reasons against English forces assaulting Edinburgh Castle etc.*]

If the Queen's party will not yield to the said conditions, or such like, and that the King's party will be content to yield, then are the Queen's party to be sharply dealt with, and charged with craft to abuse her majesty with fair offers in words, and to be declared that her majesty means to continue her just quarrel against them for her own

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1571. cause, as against such as have maintained her rebels, and have also been partakers with their Queen and others to move rebellion in her realm, and finally they are to be directly assured that her majesty will so use them until she has had a full avenge. If these reasons shall not move them to accept such conditions, then shall a consultation be had how the town and castle may be won, and how otherwise all their partakers may be prosecuted. For which purposes the things already demanded by Lord Hunsdon are to be considered.

[*Recapitulates Hunsdon's demands.*]

7½ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed by him:* "10 Decemb. 1571. Consultation for Scotland for y^e^ differ. betwixt y^e^ K. syde, Q. syde." *Notes by him on the back:* "A shipp in y^e^ fryth. Mony for y^e^ soldiors," *and names of some of the King's and the Queen's adherents.*

79. Castellanus* to Burghley.

Dec. 11. Clarissimo viro, Domino de Burlea, salutem. Circiter septem
Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 226. calend. Novembris Londonio ad me scripsit Provenchere eas quas tu ad dominum de Scherusbery misisti literas, ut cum regina de rebus illius privatis agerem: ad quasquidem responderim (non obsignatis epistolis) non dubito quin in manus tuas venerit. Nichilominus, tamen, cum id summa necessitas postulare videatur, iterum mihi in mente venit ad te breviter perscribere, quo loco ejusdem serenissimæ reginæ res positæ sint, quamque adversa laboret valetudine. Quâ de re ab eodem Provenchere postulabam, ut cum domino de La Motte, regis Christianissimi oratore, apud serenissimam Anglorum reginam ageret, priusquam in patriam rediret, et tum demum cum reginæ agnatis et amicis, qui sunt in Galliis. Ea erat tum principis valetudo, ut, cum me solum tanto oneri non solvendo esse facile judicarem, obnixe peterem, ut alii ad eam medici mitterentur, meique consilii breviter quantum potui rationem reddidi. Morbum, scilicet, ex melancholicis et biliosis, iisdemque adustis humoribus originem duxisse, et indies magis magisque augeri; tum propter solitas corporis execrationes intermissas; tum propter importunos et fere assiduos animi affectus: addebam me destitutum esse opera pharmacopolæ, et omnibus pæne medicamentis, quibus tantis malis occurrendum esset. Nunc vero omnia in deterius mutata sunt, utriusque periculum in regina diminuere videtur. Propter hypochondrii sinistri tumorem, frequentes e cerebro distillationes stomachi summam debilitatem (unde molesta et perturbata somnolentia), assiduos vomitus et alia quamplurima totius corporis symptomata. Quibus, nisi ocissime occurratur, preter periculosum exitum nihil expectare debemus. Quaquidem te nolui ignorare (vir amplissime), rogoque quantum in me est, ut eadem cum serenissima Angliæ regina conferas, per cujus summam benevolentiam, si aere liceret liberius frui, et corpus tot laboribus defatigatum saltem aliqua exercitatione reficere, ceteraque justa, ut par esset, adhiberet remedia, aliqua superesset spes recuperandæ sanitatis, quamdiu e contra circumscripta erit parietibus tantisque afficietur mæroribus, ea quibus hucuscque usi sumus remedia nulli usui esse poterunt; quod si coram regina Anglorum mihi liceret eadem aliaque multa presenti commemorare, non dubito quin vel ipse preter eam moveret, ut aliquem tantis malis modum

* Mary's physician.

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Elizabeth.
1571. statueret. Ceterum preter alia medicamenta et ipsis simplicibus destitutus sum, cum nec mihi ingredi liceat ad ea comparanda, nec hominem habeam cujus mihi fides probata sit; aut cujus opera tuto et libere uti possum in his quæ ad principis sanitatem spectant, adeo ut in me nihil preter nomen medici relictum sit: eadem omnia et dominum De La Motte scire magnopere cupio, ne in posterum pro crimine objiciatur mihi, quod officio non sim functus meo, ad eundem superioribus diebus scripsimus, ut ad reginam mitteret, aquam cinamonii compositam, nuces muscatas conditas, et nonnulla alia medicamentorum genera ad sedandos, tum hypochondrii sinistri, tum stomachi presentes dolores. Sed cum nihil rescripserit, cogor suspicari meas literas nusquam in manus illius pervenire. Postremo ut paucis dicam, obsecro quantum possum summam tuam humanitatem, ut ista diligenter perpendat, atque ante oculos serenissimæ principis reginæ Anglorum ponat, ut agnoscat (cum omnia alia deficiant) me aliqua ex parte officio satisfecisse meo. Interea faxit Deus opt. max. ut omnia tibi ex animi sententia succedant. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Castellanus.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "Clarissimo viro et illustrissimo domino de Bourgley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "6 Dec. 1571. Castellanus y^e^ Scott. Q. phisitian to my L."

Dec. 12. **80.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 221. Queen of Scots' health. Suffers her to walk on the leads, in his large dining chamber, and the court yard. Sure watch kept. Cannot perceive that she is in any present peril of sickness. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p. No flyleaf or address.* (*Printed at length in Wright's "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," Vol. I., p. 401.*)

Dec. 12. **81.** JOHN BATEMAN TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. My Lord was exceedingly comforted at her majesty's letters *etc.* Touching the Latin book that I brought down, this Queen "semed" by the manner of her speech, though not with plain words, that I was directed by your lordship thereunto, but I have earnestly affirmed to the contrary, and only did it of my own will. She said then it was a shame to suffer it abroad. I answered that there appeared no authority either from the Qneen's majesty or any of the Council for the printing thereof, because there is no mention made either of privilege or allowance, but only being a book written and set out by some of her own countrymen, and spread abroad in many men's hands, I thought good to bring down one, and show it to my lord. Then she said she knew G. Buchanane was the author thereof, "a vile athiest," at whom she is not a little offended for the same, and for that he is schoolmaster to her son.

For the books in English or Scottish, although there are some in this house, yet she has not seen them, as far as I can learn, and my lord has ordered that none of them shall come to her hands or any of hers.

On her complaining at her restraint, my lord told her plainly and roundly in my hearing that she was the only cause thereof herself by

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Elizabeth.
1571. her unlawful practices against the Queen's majesty and the realm, whch now are manifested to the world. And he told her also that the world do judge her to be the only cause of the destruction of the Duke of Norfolk and his house, with divers others. At which she seemed both by words and countenance to be very little moved, and so as little sorry thereat.

Her physician complains earnestly of the estate of her body, and says that she will fall again into some extremity of sickness, and would write to the ambassador of France to procure more liberty. But my lord being well acquainted with their devices will give no ear to any such motions, and will not trouble the Queen's majesty with any sending up or advertisements unless he sees some cause of great moment.

My lord showed her the Queen's majesty's letter to him, whereat she made little countenance, but said that his estate and calling required that before this time. At which my lord perceiving her little good meaning to him therein, gives her as small thanks therefor as the same deserves. My lady, who thinks herself singularly beholden to your lordship, desires to be most heartily commended unto the same. Sheffield. *Signed:* John Bateman.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "12 Dec. 1571. Mr Batman."

Dec. 14. **82.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Not having heard from him since Mr Marshal's arrival at the Court, and being earnestly required by the Regent to send this other packet to be delivered to Captain Cunningham, he has thought good to advertise him some part of their neighbours' doings. There is daily conference between the King's side and them of the Castle, and sundry practices used to bring them to accord without the Queen's majesty, for surely they of the King's side as much mislike to have her majesty send in any force as the other side (a few only excepted), as Burghley will perceive by a "ballett" which he sends herewith, but it seems that the Regent nor Lord Morton will make any appointment without her majesty. [*The French king's cost in maintaing Scotland.*] They of the Castle "made meane" to him by Archibald Douglas that they might send Andrew Melville to the Queen's majesty, to whom he answered that if it were no other articles than they had sent me, it was to no purpose, for he was sure that their persuasions could not alter her majesty's resolution, and if they had any meaning to come to accord, they are not ignorant what authority he has to treat and conclude upon any reasonable conditions, and therefore their demand was and is but to delay time.

Was written to from Lady Hewme that he would procure her a safe-conduct from the Regent to come hither to treat with him for her husband, which he has done, and thinks she will be here this week. Thinks if he can make this appointment with the Regent, and procure him his houses at the Queen majesty's hands, it is like enough that he will return to the King. Prays him to let him know what answer he shall make for the re-delivery of his houses.

On Monday last there was a skirmish between them, when the Regent's side drove the others into the town, took 50 or 60 prisoners, with their best captain called Haggerstone, and slew four or five.

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Elizabeth. 1571. Sundry Scottish merchants affirm that of late a Council was holden at Brussels, whereat was the Cardinal of Lorraine. They also say that Lords Seton and Flemynge were also then at Brussels to procure some aid for their Queen, which is granted them, but it is said that Lord Flemynge requires money only without men. Sundry of the meaner sort of their rebels are presently returned into Scotland, forced by poverty, as it is said. Has laid baits for them. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Ye L. of Hunsdon to my L." *etc.*

Inclosure with the same:—

Copy of No. 73. *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Novembr. a ballett to ye Regent ageynst comming in of Englishmen."

Dec. 16. **83.** CUTHBERT REID TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII. Please your lordship, understand that there has been in the north parts of Scotland some slaughter betwixt the Gordons and the Forbeses. The Gordons being within the town of Aberdeen, and the Forbeses coming to the town, the Gordons marched them without the town. There are slain "blacke" Arthur Forbes, brother to my Lord Forbes, young Watterton, two brothers of "Petsligowis," one "meikle" Duncan Forbes of Aberdeen, with three "shoir moir" on both sides. The Master of Forbes is taken and put in Strabogie. The Lesleys, your lordship's friends, were with neither of the parties. I pray God to send peace betwixt them and all the rest of that realm. From the "synd of the Lillepott." *Signed:* Cuthbert Reid.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my speciall good Lord and maister, my lord Bishope of Rosse, Ambassador for the Quenes majestie of Schotland." *Indorsed. No flyleaf.*

Dec. 17. **84.** SIR OWEN HOPTON TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Sends herein a letter written by Cuthbert [Reid], the Bishop of Ross' steward. Donkynson, the bishop's cook, would have leave of his master to go into France, and would go away now with the Spanish ambassador. Knows the bishop makes account of him, therefore (if Burghley thinks good) he will stay him in some warder's house till the ambassador is gone. *Signed:* Owyn Hopton.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Dec. 1571, ye Lieut. of ye Towre. Cuthberts letter to ye B. of Ross."

Postscript on the back:—Since the writing hereof the cook told him that the ambassador means to go to Flanders, and to tarry at Brussels and Antwerp two or three months.

Dec. 18. **85.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 13th this morning, by which he perceives how unlikely it is of the having of any forces sent hither. Seeing her majesty resolved to set up the King's authority, is forced

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Elizabeth.
1571. to hold his own opinion, which is to have her do it with her own people. They of the Castle have promised the French King that they will hold out and keep their obedience to their Queen to the uttermost. They know how unwilling her majesty is to send any forces, and therefore they do not "forslow"* practising with the Duke of Alva, by whom they are not only promised men and money, but it is most certain that Lord Seton has been twice on the sea with a good sum of money and some men, and Leonard Dacres with him, and put back again by the tempest, but they look for him daily. Whether Leonard Dacres comes with him now or not is uncertain, for he felt very sick at his last return. This support that Lord Seton brings is but to maintain them till the spring, at which time they have sure promise to want neither men nor mŏney. The King's party is utterly overthrown in the north. Sent to the Regent for safe-conduct for Andrew Melville and Lady Hewme to come to him, who flatly denied the same. Has written to him that unless he can have free access for anybody he shall have occasion to treat with, he will deal no further with him till he knows her majesty's pleasure. If the Duke be condemned, as his doings deserved, although he dare not presume to ask his house in London as a gift of her majesty, yet begs him to be a means for him to have the keeping of it. Prays him to move her majesty to send some wiser man hither to deal in these matters of Scotland. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

1¾ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Mar to Hunsdon.)

"In thir Scottis shippis laitlie returnit from Flanderis I understand thaire is divers of the quenis Majestie zour soveranis rebellis, for the maist part rekkynit to be serving men, and nane of name or calling amanges thame." The ships are stayed by the wind at the mouth of the "firthe," wherefore I cannot yet learn what men are in them, but it is credibly shown me that some of them are "landit" in England. It is also reported for truth that Lord Setoun has received a large sum of money to the use of our adversaries. He was "schipped" to have returned therewith to Scotland, but being "drievin abak" by storm is stayed for this time. One of the eight men who landed from the ship at Holy Island, named Robert Kirkcaldy, passed directly to them in the Castle, and, as we hear, has brought them letters and "prevy advertismentes." In the north the gentleman obedient to the King are "hardlie intreatit," being "chargit to rander" their houses, to "subscrive and sweir" the obedience of the Queen's authority, and to enter hostages. We think long to hear from the Court. Leith. December 16, 1571. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Lord, the Lord of Hunsdon," *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

* Slacken.

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Elizabeth.
1571. Dec. 20.

86. THE REGENT MAR TO THE MASTER OF GRAY.

Egerton MSS., 1818, fol. 56.

We have received your writing answering our letter and directions sent to you with your brother-in-law my Lord Ruthven's servant, whereof we stand well content, for assuredly there is no room belonging to you nor any other nobleman in Scotland professing the obedience of the King that I desire to be out of the hands of the just owner, nor made not this last motion to you upon any suspicion that ever we conceived of your own part; but being persuaded that such rooms as the house of Bruchtie is, may be assailed either by strangers or the King's enemies, we thought very convenient to forewarn you of the peril, "quhilk seing ze haif alreddy begun we pray zow to continew in it," according to your duty and your own favourable and good offer; and as we may understand occasion of danger, you shall be made privy to the same. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. No flyleaf.*

Dec. 20. **87.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CUTHBERT REID.

C.P., Vol. VII.

"Cutbert Reid, I mervel yow cum so seildome to ye gatte, therefore pas to my L. Burghly, and sutte for licence to cum and visitte me sumtymes, which I trust shalbe granted unto yow," to speak with me in the presence of the lieutenant, that I may direct you to do my own particular affairs by word, and "sutte" at his lordship's hands to have the keys of my "granere" from "Maister" Wilsoun.

Item; suffer not "Wille" the cook to depart, for the same does not proceed of himself. Although I am not certain when I shall be put to liberty, yet I hope for it, and in the meanwhile I trust the lieutenant "will ressave him to remayne in his cumpany to do me service rather than he suld depart."

Item; "becaus the good tyme of Christmes is cuming caus provyde sum wyld foules of dyvers sortis sic as pertrikis, phasenes, turky cockis, birdis and sum other foules that be freshe, and send in on Christmes ewin," and cause the cook prepare some more of the bread he sent last "agane ye same tyme." Send me my "caishe of cames,"* and the "two sewit clothes yerof" that are in the little coffer.

Item; "caus lyin Maister Thomas grograyn gown with baisse cloith, and ye forbrestis of Cumingis, and send it hether." Send me the names of those who are slain at the "feght" beside Aberdeen, and the manner thereof.

Item; "caus mak ane propir ring with a turcas stone, and wreit within it '*Pro principe.*'"

Item, two other "secundar" with stones, and write in the one '*Pro patria*,' and in the other '*Plurima passus*,' and have them in readiness when I shall send for them, and "caus prepair ye Scottis knyfeis in ye best sort to be send to me with them."

Fail not to advertise the lieutenant of such news as you shall hear from Scotland, or from the Queen my mistress, and have me heartily commended to the French ambassador, and desire him to continue in his accustomed friendship toward me and labours at Court for my relief. *Unsigned.*

⅔ *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "20 Dec. 1571. B. of Rosses memoriall to Cutbert."

* Combs.

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Elizabeth.
1571. Dec. 22. **88.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Forasmuch as we have occasion to have certain of our nobility to repair shortly to us for our service, and amongst the same we have thought meet to have you as one of the principal, both for your estate and for the trust which we repose in you, therefore we require you [upon the receipt of these our letters by the hands of Sir Ralph Sadler] to put yourself in readiness that you may be here with us at Westminster on the [9th] day of January next. And considering the charge of the Scottish Queen may in your absence be duly looked to, we have therefore sent to you Sir Ralph Sadler to hold your place, by whom you shall understand our further pleasure *etc.* Westminster.

½ *p. Draft. Corrections and additions in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Min. to ye Erle of Shrewsb. from ye Q." *At the head:* "By the Quene." *The words in square brackets are in the next document.*

Dec. 22. **89.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VII. (*Fair copy of No. 88 with some additions and alterations.*)

1 *p. In the hand of Burghley's clerk. At the head:* "To ye Erle of Shrewsbury." *Indorsed:* "Min. to ye Erle of Shrewsbury."

Dec. 25. **90.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 245. "Madame"; seeing the small regard which all this long time past you have made of my letters, minister, remonstrances, and humble requests, as far as to disdain to make me answer yourself or by your people, treating me from worse to worse, I have concluded not to weary you more nor to break my head (me rompre la teste) in vain, resolving to suffer what it shall please God to send me by your hands, in which I have put myself in good faith. Nevertheless, for proof of the suffering which it has pleased God to give me, not wishing to omit anything of that which is well becoming to a Princess desirous on all points to imitate the virtuous, and representing myself before His eyes that I am a Christian to whom charitable humility is necessary, and as being a lady, I ought not to hesitate by all lawful ways to seek again peace and public quiet; to which also the time has not a little stimulated me, being that when by the birth of the King of Kings universal peace was announced to all the world, and besides these respects required for the discharge of our conscience, I cannot forget that, for all the injuries which you have done me, I am your cousin, the nearest which you have in the world, and that formerly you have made show of loving me, and to which, giving credit, I have given you the means and not the occasion to illtreat me—and in prison as I am, and having considered all things with myself, these with my natural inclination to honour and court you when it should please you to take my demonstrations in good part, I have ventured once again to put before your eyes the wrongs which you have done me, the justice of my cause, and the integrity of my deportment, which, although they have not been agreeable to you, have never tended, as people have persuaded you, to do you any wrong, not having done anything unworthy of a true Queen and good relation, which, if it please you justly to weigh, you will lose a little of your rage and think

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Elizabeth.
1571. what you would do in my place. I assure myself that you have such good judgment that you would condemn yourself for having so much scorned and outraged me as to have denied me your presence when I offered by my Lord Burle and "Mester" Myldmay to unburden my heart to you, rendering myself entirely yours, and having had the articles signed by my hand, in which I offered you my unique jewel for a testimony of my inviolable amity and close alliance with you, which, instead of accepting and concluding on your part, you have so little esteemed that. Contrary to your promise (pardon me, this is no more time to dissimulate), you allowed my rebellious subjects to go, without my consent, and without providing for the abstinence in anything on their part, but on the contrary not permitting them to be reconciled or to speak to me or to my people—fortificationing and strengthening them at the burning of Dombertren. I leave the former injuries and those which have since followed to my own person and honour by defamatory libels, and against my estate, ministers, and servants to come to the declaration on my part. When my Lord Burli and "Mester" Mildmay came to Chatsworth I put them on oath, if I did not show them by all means the extreme desire that I had not only to please you, but to devote myself to you from my heart. God be my witness if I had not the same intention without fraud or thought of breaking away on my side nor of seeking other aid or alliance but you, and, whatever one may tell you of it, on my honour and salvation I say the truth, and you will not find it otherwise. But when I have seen that you are . . . . of me by delays, not wishing to confirm anything between us, but rather to send my enemies back assured of their support whilst you only pretend to give me words (have I not this by heart, for I have good testimony of it?). What more can I hope for remembering so many other vain hopes? as when I sent to seek the [attestors] in France, and so many times do my good and loyal subjects lay aside their arms against my rebels at your request, which is not a just enough occasion to require aid and support of all my friends, and therein I could do nothing but what I have told you—written, promised, and protested since the commencement, when I saw myself detained against my will; whereof "Mester" Knoles, Lord Scrup, and, afterwards, Monsieur the Earl of Schreusberi, the Earl of "Hontinton," my Lord Bourli, and "Mester" Myldmay, and yourself can testify by the remonstrances which have been made to you by the Duke of Chatelerauld, Lords Heris and Boyd, and all my ambassadors and commissioners. The sum of it being that for four years I have done nothing but complain that you refuse me support. To my great regret I shall be constrained to seek it elsewhere. Wherefore, madam, can you blame me much, or complain of me when it was not thus, I would not have falsified my promise? But, on the contrary, you ought to esteem me as not one of those who say one thing and do another, and I pledge you my word that I have in no way dissimulated with you, nor will I do it. I have offered you all that I could, and I would have performed it faithfully, my intention being sincere towards you, and I will be so still if you wish to receive it, and me as a relation and good friend, which I say to you simply, without fear or flattery, for my heart is not capable of either. And in that case I would forget all the past injuries, and once again offer you that which should be in my

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Elizabeth.
1571. power to do—honour and please you and take from you all suspicion or trouble to you or your countries, for I should not find any pleasure in the contrary if I were able to flee from it. I propose to show you my natural good affection towards you, to the end also to avoid all inconveniences to the prejudice of both the parties which could follow to the harm of this isle before anything may be attempted that could not be remedied [and] would be the cause of worse. Wherefore, if you please, to restrain your anger without illtreating anyone on my account, I will prepare myself more and more than ever to seek your good grace and to please you. If my offers, remonstrances, and reasonable excuses are agreeable to you, I will commence again anew, without pretence with you, honouring and respecting you more than ever, and to the end that you do not think that I flatter for fear of worse, and not for goodwill, I am constrained to tell you, that if it does not please you to have regard for me, you can have my life—little honourable, despoiled, and less profitable—but not my heart, and, having done my duty, to represent to you the inconveniences to put the offer before you to obviate them in time. I pray God that He direct you to take advice to His glory, to your honour, and the public utility, and for my discharge. To this effect, if it will please you to make me answer, I humbly pray you, such as you will please, I will review myself more at length to cause you to understand my devotion, recommend me to your good grace and to merit it; otherwise I will hold it quite irrecoverable if it does not please you to answer me anything, as you have done for some time. "De Chefild en prison ce . . . de noel." *Signed:* "Vottre bien bonne sœur et affection . . . si il vous plest, Marie R."

4 *pp. French. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Dec. 29. **91.** HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

Perceives by her letter of the 21st that she cannot yet resolve how to proceed in these matters of Scotland. Has left nothing undone in dealing with them of the Castle that was in his instructions. Has never written for forces. Has sent the under Marshal to the Regent and the other party. Unless she deals otherwise with the Scottish Queen she will never bring them to accord by fair means. The way to bring them to accord by fair means is to deal harder with their Queen. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the Q. moste excellente ma^{ti}." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "29 Dec. 1571. y^{e} L. Hunsdon to y^{e} Q."

[Dec.] **92.** ROBERT MAKESOUN AND ANGELO MARIE TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII.

Since your departing I have been "trobelet" with George "ye hakeneman" for the "heyr" of a horse, "ye quhilk zour lordship knawis yat I reyd done apone yis tyme thelmont." I beseech your lordship that it may be "satesfyeit" that I may be out of trouble. Since "Cowdbart Redes" departing we are left desolate of all things, and especially of our "burd"* wages, which I "swpone" is more

* Board.

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Elizabeth.
1571. than your lordship knows. We "swpone" that so long as it is the Queen's majesty's pleasure "to be retend" as her servants that you will not suffer us to be "ane apyntit." London. [*The end of the letter is written by Angelo Marie in Italian.*]

We are here like poor orphans, and have not received the wages which it pleased your lordship to give us for the expenses since your nephew departed. I beg your lordship, if it be your will, to send them. I beg you to give me a bow and a quiver. I will carry it in France for the love of you. I will always remain your servant. 1571. *Signed:* Robert Makesoun: Angello Marie.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed:* "A monsignor le vescho di Rossa &c."

[Dec.] **93.** APOLOGY OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS TOUCHING THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

C.P., Vol. VII.

"Extract of a breefe discourse conteyning a true Declaration of ye frendy and honest part kept at all tymes by ye B: of Rosse towardes ye Duke of Norffolke and otheres y^t^ were touched in ye late proceedinges. Written in manner of an apologie for his defence."

Practice of marriage with the Duke of Norfolk.

Discoursing of his constant zeal and affection towards the said Duke both before and during the time of his troubles *etc.*, he uses these words:—"And likewise in all tymes therafter I followed the Duke's owne pleasure and devise in entertayning the favour betwixt him and my mistres, thoughe against myne owne opinione and advise given to him often to leave of the same: because there was no apparance that ever it shold take effecte with the goodwill and consent of the Qu. of England *etc.*"

And a little after he says:—"Which notwithstanding the same was still enterteyned, as it was knowen by sondry lettres and precious tokens gotten in the Duke's house, and delivered by his servantes to the Counsell, which made him to be accused as to have offended and done contrarye to his allegeance. Amongest the which lettres, there was a long discourse of such highe and frendly offers as the greatest Princes of Christendome had made to the Qu. of Scottes then lately before that tyme for her reliefe and helpe of her subjectes in Scotland: which was signifyed and assured to her by their lettres, ambassadors and speciall messengers *etc.*"

Touching Barker's confession, where he says as follows:—"And for further confirmacion therof they caused M^r^ Barker, who was the principall mediator betwene the Duke and me at all times and knew most of all others to be brought face to face with me in presence of the Counsell to accuse me, and as he did very extreamely uppon diverse poyntes: where I asked him who did first open these matters to the Counsell, considering no man was of counsel to the most part of them, but the Duke, Barker and I only; but he soddainely answered with these words: 'Even I revealed them for the love I beare to my Prince and countrey, and so will I do all yat I knowe,' and yet notwithstanding all this loth I was to have answeared to any thing. But yet seing all the cheefest and principall matters confessed, and the Queen my mistress lettres and myne owne layd before mee,

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Elizabeth.
1571. and namely the former discourse written with Hickfordes the Dukes principall Secretaryes hand and decyphred by him with the principall alphabet and many other such lettres partly in cypher and some one of cypher. This truly, as God is my wittnes, I determined with my self to have gladly borne all the burthen that I cold beare, as I had done often tymes before for the Dukes salftie, and so laboured I to excuse all purposes conteyned in yer discourse and letter so farre as was possible; taking a great part of the burthen uppon my self and putting the rest uppon Ridolphi and other strangers: and yet never confessing one word or jote more, but rather lesse then those lettres conteyned, and yat his owne servantes had done, but much lesse, for yat was the cause yat Barker was brought face to face with me before the Counsell, for that I wold not say so farre as he had said in some weighty poyntes, so yat I left nothing undone *etc.*"

1⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Extract of y^e^ Apologye of y^e^ B. of Rosse touching y^e^ Mariadge w^th^ y^e^ D: of Norff."

94. Grants to Morton and his Friends.

[Dec.] "A note of those thinges wherwith the Regent hath gratifyed therle of Morton and his freendes sithens the tyme of his regencie."

The parsonage of Glasgow. The inheritance of the Sheriffship of East and West Lothian. Escheat of 4000 marks of Lord Flemming's money. The bishopric of Murray. The young Laird of Carmichaell's servant, the forfeiture of the outlaws' lands. The young Laird of of Apilgirth, a pension of the fruits of the bishoprick of Glasgow. To George Douglas' (of Parkheid) brother, the escheat of Cuthbert Ramsay. Is ready to give the archbishopric of S^t^ Andrews to Lord Glencairn, reserving a pension given to the Provost of Dundee for good service, and two other small pensions to my servants Captain Thomas Crauford and Lawrence Nisbett. The ward and marriage of John Leirmonth, sometime captain of Thomptallon. The "tak" of the leadmines *etc.*

½ *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

95. Ballad.

A ballad of nine stanzas of five lines each. *Commences:*—

"First quhen the newis begouthe to rysse, gretly thay maid me wondre
Quhow that so grett a gospellar so fellounly could sondre.
Bott seing quhow all erdly thingis wor subiect to mutatioun,
Than, said I, it no grett mervell olbeit the congregatioun
Wor no les than ye puir Papistis inclynit to fornicatioun."

(*Scoffs at the reformed clergy.*)

"Knox is grown a king."

Ends:—

"The devill, yatt man kynd he may trumpe, tokis forme of angell boyte,
Bott at ye last ye grace of God his trumpry bringis to lychte.
Sa, Lolards, your hypocrisy yat se fane ye wald hyde
Ze se wyt tyme in spyte of zow dois peice and peice owtslyde,
Schawing quhow wolfs in lam skynnis ye puire scheip ze misgyde."

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Elizabeth. 1571–2. 1¾ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "A lewd Ballet taken with ye l. Setons writings."

Jan. 3. **96.** SIR RALPH SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VIII. I find here that my Lord Shrewesbury and my lady have been and are very careful of the charge committed to them, wherein shall lack no goodwill nor diligence in me, according to my duty. I have not yet had many words with the Queen of Scots. I only told her that the Queen's majesty having occasion to employ Lord Shrewsbury in her highness' affairs, had commanded me to supply his absence, offering myself ready to do anything that might be acceptable to her so far as I might without offence of my duty. She answered that being here in the Queen her good sister's hands, she was to be ordered as pleases her, but she felt herself somewhat hardly dealt with "without her desert." I said to her again that I doubted not but her own conscience could tell her that the Queen's majesty had great reason to do more than she did to her, as when it should please her to confer more thereof with me at any other time, I could and would make it plain unto her. She said she knew no such cause, but would arm herself with patience to suffer whatsoever should happen to her, referring all to God who could restore her when it shall please Him. I gave her no further occasion to talk at this first time of my access to her, nor yet could I perceive any great desire in her to use much speech with me, for how acceptable my coming is to her, I refer to the declaration of Lord Shrewsburye. Sheffield. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

Postscript:—I have "done" the Queen's majesty's message to Lady Shrewsbury, who is much comforted, and surely it seems to me that she has deserved great thanks at her majesty's hands, for, as I perceive, she is very careful of this charge.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "To the right honourable and my very good lord my L. of Burghley of the Q. Ma^tes^ prevy councelle." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "3 Jan. 1571, from Shefeld Castell."

Jan. 3. **97.** MAITLAND TO BURGHLEY.

My lord, from some speeches the under-marshal of Berwick has used to me on your behalf, I "collek" that you are, and will be still my friend; whereof I most heartily thank your lordship. I have had some time good proof of your friendship, and presumed as much of the continuance thereof as ever I did of any, and thought it no small treasure as laid up for me in store to be used at need. I am sorry your lordship has a long time "intermitted" the accustomed offices whereby amity is "entreteyned" between persons absent—I mean the "entrecourse" of letters; which, when it shall please your lordship to renew, I will think myself the more assured of the continuance of your goodwill. Whereof, if your lordship shall make any demonstration, you may "reciprocquely" look for the like conformity in me, to be advised by you, as has been at any time heretofore, and truly the time has been when your son was no more ready to be directed by you than I was. Your lordship shall find in me no other

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. than direct dealing. I will promise no farther than I mind to perform, so by my letters you will conceive what you may hope of me in every behalf.

Touching the compounding of these civil debates wherein your lordship wills me to employ my wit, what my conceptions are your lordship will understand by a *Remonstrance* which I have drawn "apon the suddayne," and presently sent by this bearer, the undermarshal, wherein I trust your lordship will find matter to her and your contentation. I pray your lordship to think that this controversy must be ended rather by transaction than by yielding. Further I remit to the bearer. But, by the way, I must not omit to answer one point wherewith your lordship charges me, which is for "starting" from the Earl of Murray, whom your lordship accounted one of my best friends. There was indeed familiarity between us, and I thought also there had been true friendship (for so it was on my part) till experience taught me the contrary. Truly all Christendom might not have made me to "start" from him if he had kept a true part to me. Now, when he is dead, I will not speak of him as I might with good reason, and would if he were alive. Yet this much I must say, I never left him till he left all honesty, and that deep dissembling had entered into the place where most men thought sincerity had been lodged; the opinion whereof deceived me, as it abused some others who were not so well acquainted with him. Surely his misbehaviour towards me was inexcusable, so no man who was privy to the things past between us, or who shall hear the true report, will impute any fault to me. Your lordship must bear with me for answering thus passionately, for truly I never remember of him whom some time I had so entirely loved, and who became my enemy without any occasion, but I immediately begin to lose all patience. If I thought your lordship was no better acquainted with the proceedings of that cause, I would make you a more ample discourse, but for the present I will trouble you no more, but pray you to think as well of me as ever you did. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To my very good Lord, My Lord Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "3 Jan. 1571. y^e^ l. Liddington to my L."

Jan. 4. **98.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD GRAY.

Add. MSS., 12,093, fol. 12. We have lately received some answer of our directions sent to England, whereupon "deliber" action is now to be taken, and the matter being so weighty, the advice of the noblemen and others on whom the burden of the King's cause lies is to be had, we and such noblemen as are here depart immediately for this effect to Leith. "Prayand" your lordship therefore effectuously that, setting all your other business apart, you will not fail to be in Leith the 12th of January instant. Strivelinge. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅓ *p. Addressed:* "To my Lord the Lord Gray." *Wafer signet.*

Jan. 4. **99.** MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE FENELON TO MARY.

C.P. Vol. VIII. By the means of the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley I have procured from the Queen of England that I can now send you

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1571–2. some small things, according as they have sent word to me from France, which are very necessary for your health, and although they had written to me beforehand that the bearer ought to be silent, I hope, nevertheless, madam, that it will not be found amiss that by him I can most humbly salute you with these few words and pray a good year for your majesty, and that God will cause you to see it and many others thereafter, much better and more full of contentment, which none of the preceding have been. I desire to learn truly as to your disposition and welfare in order to satisfy their most Christian majesties, who are anxious and desirous to know, and that I may understand in what my very humble service can be employed for your majesty. London. *Signed:* De La Mothe Fenelon.

½ *p. French. Addressed:* "A la Royne d'Escosse douairie de France." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 5. **100.** WILLIAM KYNCAID TO BURGHLEY.

"Eftir my were hertly commendation" *etc.* This is to advertise your lordship that Master James Kyrcady "arrewit" here on the 27th day of "Dyssymbar," and the bishop of Glasgow and James Kyrcady presented their letters, and their answer [is] "refarrit to ye cummyng off ye quen magesty off Inglandes Imbassatour Sir Thomas Smyth." The said Kyrcady "requerit" support of men, "the quhilk we ar asswrit he will get nane," but Lord Flemyng has got from the King 10,000 francs, "and swld have haid twentty thowsand fre ye quen off Scotlandis doarres heir, and yat can nocht be gottyng redy zeit, bot it is promest to hym ye xx off Janeare, and yat is his stay or elles Flemyng haid bene in Scotland or now, bot zeit he is makand redy to pas fordort to Scotland, and sayis to ere man yat he wyll gang to Abirdene," but, as I can hear, he goes by the "wost seis," and lands at a place called Crowallton, which is a castle that pertains to the priory of Quethorne in Galloway; which place is "keipit" for him by his own servants, and the Laird of "Locquenwar," and the Lord Herris "buddeis" lie about the said castle. And also he takes 300 men with him if he can get them, but it will be Candlemas ere he can be ready. Mons. Lakoik is "styit" till Sir Thomas Smyth be heard, and then he "perttis" to Scotland, as we hear; but the bishop of Glasgow is "were besey to gar get x thowsand francs to giff Maister James Kyrcaidy to gang to Abirdene wytht," but he yet remains upon his answer here, and as soon as he gets answer I shall "older" come myself or write, that advertisement may be before him. *Signed:* Wyllyem Kyncaid.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To my were gud lord my Lord of Burlye in Ingland." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "5 Jan. 1571. W^m^ Kyncad to my L. a Scotishman," and, "from Amboise of y^e^ B. of Glasgoe practeses in France."

Jan. 6. **101.** HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

Having sent John Case both to the Regent and to them of the Castle, he is returned again without any answer from the Regent, because he was then at Stirling, but is sent for. Has received a letter from them of the Castle, which he sends herewith. They seem

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. somewhat more conformable than before, sticking only upon the order of the government. They offer to follow her direction in anything not being to their utter destruction, which they trust she will not put them to, which they say cannot be provided for if they put themselves into their enemies' hands, whose disposition, they say, is such, that whatsover promise they make to her, they will not cease either by direct or indirect means, under colour of justice, to trouble and vex them and theirs. They desire that it would please her to appoint any indifferent order of government, so as some of the nobility of their side may join in authority with the other side. If any foreign aid be sent to them, they will either return them or cause them to remain wheresoever they land until she has taken order between them. Presently returns a gentleman to the Regent to procure an abstinence. It appears that they are very desirous to have somebody authorised to deal between them by conference, because often writing is but "tract" of time. Surely it would further her service much to send one hither? They confer daily together by messengers. Received her letter of the 1st, the contents whereof he will not fail to observe, and will discharge two of the hoys before Christmas. Took up only 100 soldiers to make show of some preparation. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1¾ *pp.* *Addressed:* "to the Q. moste exellent ma^ti. *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "6 Jan. 1571. y^e L. Hunsdon to y^e Q."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

By your lordship's letter of the 30th of December brought to us by the under-marshal, we perceive to our no small grief that her majesty has not taken in good part our demands sent up to her highness, which, nevertheless, we framed in the best sort we could to content her majesty. Where any lack is, it is not to be imputed to our stubbornness or untoward minds, but rather to the nature of the cause in hand, which requires another form of dealing, and can hardly be brought to a good end by letters. We could more particularly express our minds in conference by mouth with any who were authorised to deal with us. In which treaty, if we were once entered, we would lay ourselves open (which by writing we cannot so conveniently do) and would show forth such good reasons for every of our demands as we "trest" would make them appear reasonable, or at least, if we saw cause to move us to the contrary, we would gladly yield to a better reason. We would be sorry to give her highness occasion to conceive an ill opinion of us, "let be to provoke her to deal with ws by extremity." Her majesty shall have no cause to use her forces against us, for her authority and reverence of her name shall lead us as far forward to her contentation as any extremity can drive us. The farthest extremity men can fall into is loss of honour, lives, and lands, into which danger we shall willingly throw ourselves if we would simply yield to our adversaries' intention. That extremity we will avoid as long as we can. We are content to do anything that may serve her *majesty's turn, "our awne savety provided for"* [marginal note by Burghley, "provision], which we cannot see if our enemies bear rule over us. In other points we will be found conformable. We pray your lordship for the better compounding of these controversies

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. procure that some authorised may deal with us by mouth. Edinburgh Castle. January 3rd 1571. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To o^{r} wearry good Lord my Lord Hunsdon governo^{r} off Barrwick" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "3 Jan. 1571, Lidd. and Grange to y^{e} L. of Hunsdon."

Jan. 6. **102.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Incloses answer from Lyddyngton and Grange, who seem a great deal more conformable than they were before. No answer from the Regent. It appears that they of the Castle desire some equality in the government, as some of the nobility of their side to be joined with the others; otherwise they think there can be no surety to them, but that they must put their necks into the halter, their enemies having the government over them. They affirm that it will be better for her majesty to have both the sides at her devotion than by the setting up of the one to overthrow the other, and to be sure of them no longer than they list. They are content to take an abstinence of arms till her majesty may compound their controversies *etc.*

In the meantime Virak is not idle; for, as there are daily conferences and practices to accord among themselves (as he wrote of before), so he sends word to the Regent and that side how her majesty deals with them of the Castle to bring them to the King's obedience by fair means, persuading them to put their matters into his master's hands. Burghley may see what practising is daily among them, that surely he is happiest who has least to do with them. They only stick to have some of the nobility of their side to be joined with the others, as they allege has been the usage during the minority of their Princes. Now her majesty is to consider with her Council whether it is more surety for her to have the whole nobility to run her course, or to overthrow the one and set up the other. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1¾ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the Ryght honorable and my very goode L. my L. of Burley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 7. **103.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HUNSDON.

By what they have divers times written to him, as also lately declared to his son at his being here, he may perceive their earnest disposition to satisfy the Queen his sovereign. Think it their duty to give warning of anything that may breed impediment to her majesty's good intention, to the effect that he may obviate the same. "The hartes of the two sides ar far aneuch a sondre already," although they enter no new provocation that may further "irate" the one against the other. It has come to their knowledge that their adversaries are presently in hand to levy the revenues of divers of their livings under colour of their pretended "forefaltour." If they presently "intromet" with the "fearmes" of their lands, which is the principal rent the tenants pay for the whole year, then will they lack the profits of their livings till this time twelve months. How ill they will digest such a wrong he may judge, and assuredly it will be a great stay to the compounding of these controversies, "and soche particulars will cast in many traverses in the principall mater"; whereof they have thought good to warn him, and to desire him to "interpone" his credit, and in

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. her majesty's name to require that none of their adverse party "intromet" with any of the rents due for the lands and benefices pertaining to them and their friends till her pleasure be further known. In the meantime the rents may remain in the tenants' hands till her majesty declares her pleasure therein, like as their side shall be content to do the "semblable" for their parts. If speedy order be not taken herein it will not fail to breed further grudges, which will greatly disturb the means of reconciliation. Beg him to advertise them by writing what they may look for in this behalf, and the sooner the better, for it will be more easy to stay it before it is done than to remedy it after. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To o veary good lord, My L. of Hunsdon governor of Berwick" *etc.* *Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "Lyddyngton and Grang 7 of January 1571"; *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "to my L. of Hunsdon."

Jan. 8. **104.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "I have absteyned to troble your lordship with any sutte this last tuo monethis becaus that, besydes your continual diligens in ye Princes service, I did here of sum particuler offares of your awn, which ar now wele endit, thankes to God, to your lordships gryte honour: as also for that I was put in hope be your comfortable advertisment to have obteyned my liberte in the end of thir haly days. But now seing that tyme past, and I notwithstanding keped heir still, I must neidis renew my sutte agane: most hartly beseching your lordship to move the Quenis majeste that I may be put to liberte, considering the good will that I have shawin to satisfie her majesteis desyre, and the gryte greiff which is to me to be keped as I have bene thir nyne monethis, in restrainct and prisoun: besydes other gryte hurtes and inconvenientis which I have susteyned, wherwith I wil not troble your lordship at this tyme. From all the which, I hoped assuredlie to have bene shortlie delyvered, when that your Lordshippis of ye counsel, at your first conference in ye tour with me, and dyvers tymes efter, did assure me apon her majesteis behalfe, of favour and to be put shortlie to liberte, for that I had delt so planely with her majeste, which in deid moved me to deale the more frielie with your lordships. And becaus I culd never have the commodite to see any of your lordships synce that tyme, and therefore that I shuld not be forgotten, I must needis reduce the same to your lordships remembrance be my lettre, as lykwyse ane other poinct of no les weght to me, wherof your lordships did assure me at ye same tyme that it was the Quenis majesteis good plesour and wil, that whatsumever shuld be uttered be me by speche or writ, shuld be keped, and used only for information of her majeste of the trew grownd of all proceidingis, according to my desyre, and shuld not be used as evidentis to accuse any man: afferming that it was not neidfull so to use them aganes any presoner, in respect that every one who was committed had alredy uttered there hole dealingis by there awn confessiones, wherof sum in deid was shawin onto my self." These assurances encouraged me to proceed as I did to her highness' full contentation, and now, although I look daily to be put to liberty of the Queen's own goodness, with your advice and procurement

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. nevertheless, in the meantime, I must needs beseech your lordship so to provide that the other point be observed in such sort that the same be not used in anywise to my discredit, otherwise what "greif, hinder and displesour the same shuld engendre to me," your lordship is wise enough to consider. Thus I am moved to write the more earnestly to your lordship at present, principally for that I suppose that some sinister information is come to the Queen my mistress' ears against me, in respect that I never heard anything from her since my committal here, nor that she has written anything to the Queen's majesty or your lordships in my favour. "What anguyse and troble of mynd doeth ensew to a faithfull serviteur, who meanes trewlie," when such things happen to him, I leave your lordship to judge. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 9. **105**. SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VIII. Although I have no great matter to write of, yet because I know that you can be content to hear that all is well concerning this charge here, I, therefore, have thought good not to spare the posts labour. This Queen of Scots cometh not out of her chamber, where my Lady of Shrewsbury (in whom I assure your lordship the Queen's majesty has a good servant, and a most careful of this charge) continually visits her and keeps her company. I find also all my Lord's servants here so well ordered and of so good disposition to do their duties that I see no cause to doubt but that this charge shall be well discharged. I have had some conference with this Queen, and upon occasion offered by herself, complaining of the Queen's majesty's strait dealing with her as well in this restraint of liberty as otherwise, I showed her that she was the cause thereof herself, and that the Queen's majesty had great reason so to do, assuring her that no Prince having such matter against her as the Queen's majesty has, would use her so graciously nor so courteously as her majesty does, and therewith I uttered to her plainly, with such reverence as appertaineth, what attempts and practices she and her adherents and ministers have practised both for her escape and also otherwise to the peril and disturbance of the state of this realm, whereof she makes herself altogether innocent for her part. What the Duke of Norfolk and others have done, she saith she cannot tell. Let them answer for themselves, saith she, and she will answer for herself in such sort, if she may be indifferently heard, that it shall well appear that she has done nothing but that she might do for her own help, without hurt or peril to the Queen her sister or trouble of the realm, for she says that she wrote to the Queen her sister that if she could have no better relief at her hands, she must and would seek other friends, and so has she done, but not by such means as might breed any peril to the Queen her sister, or any disturbance of her realm. As for the Bishop of Rosse, he is, she says, a "flayed" priest, a fearful priest, who will say whatsoever you will have him to say, and if he were at liberty out of this realm she is sure he would unsay that he has said. Ridolphe, she says, is a man to her unknown, she never saw him nor had to do with him, and so she flies from all things which may touch her, and will needs be innocent of all manner of practices

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1571–2. tending either to the late rebellion or otherwise to the peril of the Queen's majesty, or any other disturbance of this State, which, how true it is, you know, and she perceives that I believe her not. This manner of talk in effect I have had with her, whereof, though it be of small moment and scant worth the writing, yet have I thought good to write it briefly, and chiefly to the end you might understand that all is well and in good order here concerning this charge. And so I pray you to put your helping hand that my Lord of Shrewsbury be no longer detained there. I have some business of the Queen's majesty's this next term in the Duchy, which will not perchance be so well done in my absence as if I were present. Sheffield. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 129. Copy of the same.

Jan. 11. **106.** THE REGENT MAR TO BURGHLEY.

In the beginning of December I directed my cousin and servant, James Cunnynghame, towards the Queen's majesty your sovereign to "solist" her highness' resolution in the matters "communit," but not concluded by the King my sovereign's late commissioners at Berwick. Every day we have looked for his return, marvelling not a little at his delay. In consideration whereof I have herewith sent him some advertisement which it "behuvit" me to direct to your lordship "for the expeditionis cause," and since I have commanded him to communicate my mind to you, I will not weary you by repetition. Leyth. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my very gude Lord, the Lord Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xj Jan. 1571. y^e^ regent of Scotl. to my L."

Jan. 11. **107.** HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Having written to him by the under-marshal of this town, and received no answer, has thought good to send again to him, according to his sovereign's commandment, to desire him—in respect that her majesty would willingly compound their controversies rather by fair means than by force—to let him understand what articles of composition he would be content to yield to them, whereby he should the sooner bring them to some reasonable pass. Understanding that he means shortly to levy the revenues of their lands that are forfeited, requests him to forbear the doing thereof till such time as he sees what conformity the Queen's majesty can bring them to, lest the doing thereof bring them to such desperation as may harden their hearts more against him, and so the Queen's majesty will be the less able to reconcile them by good means, and they alleging that to be the cause, may perhaps make her the more unwilling to use force towards them. As he sees these matters longer in debating than he looked for, he thinks it were not amiss (if the Regent and the rest would so think of it) that there might be an abstinence of arms for a time. This bearer, George Totty, will deal with them [their adversaries] therein, and

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1571–2. deliver their answer to the Regent. Requests licence for the bearer to repair to the other party and return. Berwick.

⅔ *p. Copy in Scotch. No flyleaf, address, or indorsement.*

Jan. 11. **108.** SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VIII. On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, Cuthbert Rede, servant to the bishop of Ross, arrived here with your letters directed to my Lord of Shrewsbury, and in his absence to me, and the Queen of Scots being advertised that the French ambassador had sent her certain drugs and other medicinal things, appointed her physician and her secretary to receive them; whereupon my Lady of Shrewsbury and I called the said Cuthbert, and in our presence caused him to deliver such things as he brought, which were two little stone boxes full of salve and ointments, and a tin bottle of cinnamon water, and also a few lemons and oranges. He also brought a letter from the French ambassador to this Queen, which, with your said letter, the gentleman porter here (who is an honest, faithful, and trusty man) received of him at the gate, and brought them to me before Cuthbert entered. I intended that this said Queen should not have known of the ambassador's letter, because I found no mention made of it in your letter, but Cuthbert declared to her said servants in my presence that he had delivered such a letter; whereof she being advertised sent to me, but not hastily, for it at 10 o'clock in the night, and I answered her servant that I would wait upon her the next morning and deliver it to her myself. In the meantime I opened the letter, and finding no great matter in it—as your lordship shall perceive by the same being sent herewith—I closed it up again. But before I closed it, because I found much blank and spare paper in it, wherein I doubted lest some invisible matter might have been conveyed, I therefore tried it both with the heat of the fire and also with the moisture of water, but could find nothing. Your lordship may try it further, as shall seem good. Yesterday morning, the weather being very fair, this Queen desired for her health's sake—as indeed she is not healthful—to take the air, and walked here in the court within the Castle gates with my Lady of Shrewsbury; whereupon I repaired to her, and she forgot not to call for her letter. I told her that so many practices had been wrought by letters by her and her ministers that I was afraid of letters, and that, indeed, I had commission to see the drugs and such medicinal things as the ambassador had sent her delivered, but not to deliver any letters. She answered that what practices others had wrought by letters, she had not to do withal, but for her own part she was sure she had done nothing but what she might do with her honour, and if she might not have her letter, so that the ambassador might know that she had it not, she would content herself and take all in good part. Then, considering that there was no matter of moment in the letter, I thought it not amiss to deliver it to her, with request that when she had read it, it would please her to let me have it again. Upon sight of it she perceived that it had been opened—which I denied not—and then, having read it, she required that she might write again to the ambassador, saying that she would write nothing but that which she cared not who saw. I answered that, if it so pleased her, I would see her letter conveyed, and so yesternight she sent me both the said letter sent to her by Cuthbert from the

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1571–2. ambassador, and also her own letter, now addressed to the same ambassador, which I send therewith, to be used as shall seem best to your lordship. Cuthbert knows that I have sent it to your lordship, for this Queen's secretary, by her commandment, told him in my presence that she had written again to the ambassador, so that I think he will repair to your lordship for it, to the end he may himself deliver it to the said ambassador.

My Lady of Shrewsbury prayed me to make her hearty commendations to your lordship. I assure you the Queen's majesty has a good and faithful servant of her, whereof I doubt not her majesty will have some consideration, and not forget to give her condign thanks. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

Postscript:—This Queen sent her secretary to me desiring that in my presence he might speak with Cuthbert, to the end he might do a message from her to the ambassador, whereof she had not written. Whereupon, calling for Cuthbert, the secretary said to him that the Queen prayed him to make her commendations to the ambassador, and to tell him that she had now written her letters to him, which he had delivered to me, and therewith she would have sent him a double of the letter which of late she wrote to the Queen's majesty, but that she thought that by your good means he might obtain it at your hands with also some good answer. Also she prayed the ambassador to make means to the Queen's majesty for licence that she might write to France for money, having none at all, neither to buy her clothes or other necessaries, nor to pay her servants' wages. This was the whole effect of this message, and the manner of the doing of it to Cuthbert in my presence and hearing. Your lordship shall find some blotting and "rasing" on the back side of the letter written from the ambassador to the Queen, which is nothing else but that a young man of mine negligently and unawares essayed his pen on it, not considering what letter it was, and then scraped it out again.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 130. Copy of the same.

Jan. 13. **109.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

No matter of importance to write. Not having received any answer from him he sent both to the Regent and to them of the Castle. Incloses a letter received from the Regent in answer to his of the 30th ult., with a packet which he desires may be sent with speed.

¼ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Mar to Hunsdon.)

Your lordship's letter of Dec. 30th came to my hands the 3rd of January. Being then at Striveling I was "certifiit" also of the "incuming" of your son Mr. Harry, and of John Caise, and thought to have been at Leith before their returning, but seeing their haste has been greater than I looked for, I have now at my coming to Leith, upon conference had with the noblemen and others of the

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Elizabeth. 1571–2. Council present, thought meet to answer your letter, and have written also to my servant, James Cunnynghame, remaining at the Court, praying your lordship to send my packet to him at your first commodity.

Your lordship knows now, I doubt not, what they in the Castle will do, and have certified the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, of the same. On the knowledge whereof "I louke my servaunt sawe dispatcheit," for whose return we have "thocht lang"; and till that time it is hard for us to devise articles and conditions for us to grant, or to perceive their sureties, seeing no overture of their yielding to the King's obedience.

I thank your lordship for your advertisement of the Spanish and French news, according to which I shall do what lies in me to prevent such evil as may fall out "on suddantie"; but seeing foreign forces are on the seas, I doubt not her highness will look to the matter as the "wecht" of the same imports. Leith, January 11th 1571. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

Postscript:—I have directed this packet with a letter of my own to my Lord Burghley, praying your lordship that you will "expeid" it up with the greater diligence.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my very gude Lord, the Lord Hunsdon" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 14. **110.** SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 219. I have this day received your lordship's letters of the 12th of this present, and could not forbear immediately to write again, not only to let you understand that I am glad of the Queen's majesty's well using of my Lord of Shrewsbury, and that I have declared unto my lady here how kindly and gratefully her majesty doth accept her fidelity and circumspection, but also chiefly to let you know that that wicked conspiracy intended and devised against you doth not a little amaze me, but that I know that wicked people have always been ready to do mischief, and ever will be whilst the world endureth, trusting that your lordship will be the more circumspect and careful of yourself. "This I trust wilbe a meane and warning to the Queens Majeste and to all her faithfull counsaillours and good subjectes to studie and devise to cut of the occasion and roote of these develish and wicked practises." Surely, so long as the Duke liveth, and that there is any hope of his and this Queen's liberty, I see not but some dangerous and perilous practices will be still attempted. God grant they may have that they have deserved, and the sooner the better—"quia mora trahit periculum."

Six days after my coming hither she came not out of her bed-chamber, but now she doth sometimes appear in my lord's dining chamber adjoining to her lodging, and when the weather is fair will walk either on the leads over her lodging or in the court here within the gates, but that she hath not done past twice since my coming hither, and, as she saith, to take the air for her health's sake. But all things here do continue in so good order, and my lady is so circumspect, and all others here so careful of their duties that I trust this charge shall be well answered. Touching Mr. Sackford's suit for

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1571–2. his office, he needeth not to doubt but that I would and will stay it for him, whatsoever suit had been or shall be made by any other. So once again praying your lordship to haste home my Lord of Shrewsbury, I pray Almighty God to preserve you in health, and to confound the malicious practices of your enemies. Sheffield Castle, the 14th of January at 10 of the clock at night. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

Postscript:—I have satisfied my wife's expectation for my letters by a special messenger from hence, and will help to stuff the packet with others unto her as I shall have occasion, for the which she shall have to give thanks to your lordship.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address:* "To the right honourable and my very good lorde my Lorde of Burghley" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 Jan. 1571. S^r R. Sadler to my L. from Shefeld."

Jan. 15 **111.** THE REGENT MAR TO HUNSDON.

Has received his letter from this bearer, George Totty, desiring to know what articles of composition they may be content to yield to the King's "dissobedient subjectis" in the town and castle of Edinburgh. For answer, they like and will be well content with the form that the Queen of England by her own letters and messages has declared, which was that their adversaries should "leif" the maintenance of civil discord and give their obedience to the King, whom her majesty would maintain to the uttermost of her power, and in doing this she would deal with the King's party to receive them into favour upon reasonable conditions, and that if they refused these offers she would aid them with men *etc.* against them.

Touching the "leving" of the revenues of those who are forfeited, he would be loth to do anything that her majesty should mislike, or alter any of her godly and honourable resolutions, but the estate of the King now standing "troublit" by a civil war cannot be sustained without some foreign support, and that the revenues and casualties falling by order of law may be levied—if the last should be stayed and uncertainty in the first their cause without delay falls—they have long "attendit" on her majesty's aid, "quhilk zit tymouslie bestowit besyde uyer commoditeis wald alsua satisfie hir hienes and your lordship in your demand." Trusts the Queen will not think it expedient to require any new abstinence till the town of Edinburgh be first set at liberty. Leith.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "11 Jan. 1571. A coppy of y^e L. Hunsdon lettre to y^e Regent" [*sic*].

Jan. 16. **112.** INDICTMENT OF NORFOLK.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 124. Conspiring to depose the Queen and to make civil war. Compassing the said wicked intentions knowing that Mary, late Queen of Scots, claimed a title to the crown of England, and had usurped the style, title, and regal name of this kingdom. Endeavouring without the Queen's consent to be joined in marriage with the late Queen of Scots. Sending letters, pledges, and tokens to the said Queen of Scots. Accommodating her with money. Conspiracy of Thomas,

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1571–2. Earl of Northumberland, and others. Aiding the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earl of Huntley, and others. Conspiring with Ridophi. Ridophi's letters of credit composed in the said Duke's name, viz.—to the Duke of Alva, the bishop of Rome, and the King of Spain. Letter from Pius V. promising help.

10 *pp. Latin. Copy. Notes on the margin.* (*Printed at length in Howell's State Trials, Vol. I., p. 959.*)

Jan. 16. **113.** ARRAIGNMENT OF NORFOLK.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 132. Yesterday the Duke of Norfolk was arraigned and condemned. The Earl of Shrewsbury was on the 14th made High Steward of England only *hac vice* to try the Duke *per pares suos* upon such treasons whereupon he was indicted. The Duke was brought from the Tower to the "Three Cranes," because the tide would not suffer the passage through the bridge, and from thence to Westminster bridge, and was conveyed through the Star Chamber into the Lord Treasurer's chamber. From thence, about 8 o'clock, he was brought to the bar, whence his indictment was read. [*Recapitulates the indictment.*] Serjeant Barham charged him with the matter of the marriage both before the Queen of England understood it, and afterwards with corruption when he was in commission at York. The second matter was his conspiracy to make a rebellion, to bring in strange power *etc.*, which were proved by the Queen of Scots' own letters to the Duke. The sending of Ridolphi *etc.* The third matter was that he directed the distribution of 12,000 crowns for relief of the rebels of England. The sitting continued from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, which has not been seen in any time.

3 *pp. Copy. Most of the particulars mentioned in this document are given in Howell's "State Trials."*

Jan. **114.** CHARGES AGAINST NORFOLK.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 121. "The order in tyme howe the matters have procedeid to come to the knowledge of the attemptes wherewith the Duke of Norfolk hath beene charged before he was indited of treason," under the hand of Sir William Cecill *etc.* One Ridolph, merchant of Florence, in the beginning of the first troubles of the Duke of Norfolk, which was in October 1569, was committed to the custody of Mr. Francis Walsingham, now ambassador in France, as one that had been seen and known very conversant with the bishop of Rosse, and that had not long before received great sums of money from Flanders by bills of exchange, which were not used by way of merchandise, but otherwise suspiciously paid to the said Rosse and other the Queen of Scots' ministers, and part to some servants of the Duke of Norfolk. [*Recapitulates Ridolphi's examination in Nov. 1569.*] Upon his submission and offer in writing that he would no more meddle with the Scottish Queen's causes nor the Duke's, he was set at liberty. After which he made many suits to come to the Queen's majesty's speech, to be restored to her favour, and finally in February and March last he notified that he would go into Italy about his private business, pretending in fair language to be a good servant to the Queen's majesty; and so he came to her speech at Greenwich, openly in the garden, on our Lady Day, being Sunday,

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1571-2. where in like sort he made profession of great affection to serve her majesty and this crown, and to take his leave. And so, within a very few days after, he had a very favourable passport and licence to carry over two horses or geldings. Thus he departed. About which time also, it is to be noted that when the Commissioners of Scotland, both of the King's side and the Queen's, were to depart from hence, the Queen's majesty considering in what sort he had before used practices with divers here—as with the Earl of Southampton in June next before, and sundry others—and that there should be a great assembly at the Parliament, her majesty warned the said bishop to repair to the Queen of Scots and there to tarry until the return of the Earl of Leicester's colleagues from Scotland to re-enter into the treaty for the said Queen; but in nowise would the bishop depart, and yet was he in the end straitly commanded; but he always showed letters from the Queen of Scots to command him to tarry, and brought also letters from her to entreat that he might tarry, on pretence of a fear that such attempt might be made by the parliament against her, for which purpose she required that he might tarry to solicit the Queen of England against any such attempt. So, in the end, with much ado, about the 10th of April he was suffered to tarry, with a charge to forbear all practices in the parliament time, which, as afterwards appeared, he evil performed. About the 12th of April two men were taken at Dover coming from the Low Countries; one was a servant to an English merchant; the other was one Charles Bally, who served the bishop of Rosse; and being examined it was found that Charles had a portmanteau full of English books printed at Lorayne, and certain letters also to the bishop of Rosse. The officers of Dover sent him to Lord Cobham, then lying at Black friars, and he finding those books brought them to Lord Burghley, who, finding cause to mislike the books, for that they were the same that had been attempted to have been secretly printed at Islington by the bishop of Rosse the year before, for the which the bishop of Rosse was committed to the bishop of London, and also the books were entitled for the defence of the Queen of Scots, both for her title to this crown and for the murder of her husband Lord Darnley, and contained a great number of manifest untruths, and namely to the prejudice of her majesty's right. Whereupon Lord Burghley commanded the said Charles to be committed to the Marshalsea, there to be kept close, where he practised with an Irish priest, being then in prison, to convey secretly some little writings to the bishop of Rosse; whereof knowledge being had, the same was suffered, and at the same time also a secretary of the Spanish ambassador and one or two of the bishop of Rosse's men were known to resort to him in the night by stealth. Whereupon suspicion was then conceived that Charles had some greater matter in charge than the bringing of the said books; and so, after that Charles had sent four or five small letters to the bishop and had received as many or more—all which were written in cipher—it was thought good suddenly to attach Charles and cause him to decipher those letters, for that, as they passed, there were true copies kept of some of them. In the end, after much ado with Charles, an alphabet was gotten, and about the week after Easter it was perceived by those letters that Charles had brought over certain packets of letters from Rydolphe, the Earl of Westmorland, the Countess of Northumberland, and others, as appeared by the letters betwixt Charles and the bishop, and how the

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1571–2. bishop had with much difficulty received those letters of Rydolph, and how Lord Burghley was abused by having a wrong packet of forged letters delivered to him instead of Rydolphe's. Hereupon Charles was committed to the Tower, and notwithstanding he had by his handwriting confessed the contents of Ridolphe's letters, which he indeed wrote, declaring that Ridolph sent three letters specified in cipher, one directed to the bishop of Rosse, one indorsed with two "algorisme" figures only, viz., one to "40," the other to "30," but who they were, he constantly denied to know. Yet the bishop of Ross wrote to him secretly in the Tower to inform him how to deny the having of any letters, and for the books, to say that one John Hamilton, a Scot, at Calice [Calais] delivered them to him sowed up in a portmanteau to be brought to the bishop of Rosse, the fault whereof the bishop would take upon him, and now Charles declaring that the two persons figured by "30" and "40" were two lords of England, and that the contents of the said letters purported their conspiracy with the Duke of Alva, the Pope, and the King of Spain by Ridolphi to raise war in this realm and to possess the city of London and the Queen, and to have a power of strangers enter into the realm at a port of England towards the Low Countries; hereupon the Queen's majesty conferring with the Council and finding this to be a dangerous enterprise, meet to be discovered and withstood, and presuming certainly that the bishop of Rosse knew these two lords and the practice, it was thought convenient by the whole Council that the bishop of Rosse should be charged herewith and forced to declare these two lords, and so two of the Council were sent to speak with him, whom they found in his bed (as he said) sick, and being herewith charged, after many vehement denials of most of the things plainly confessed by Charles, yet in the end, perceiving his dealing with Charles by his letters sent to him both in the Marshalsea and the Tower were discovered, he confessed that, indeed, Charles brought letters from Rydolph, and that there were two such letters entitled with "40" and "30," and that "40" was to the Queen of Scots, and "30" to the Spanish ambassador, to whom they were both sent. Hereupon it was thought good that he should be guarded, and so he was by Mr. Skipwith and Mr. Kingsmill, yet two of his servants of his chamber left with him, and physicians suffered to come to him. In the meantime both the Queen of Scots and the Spanish ambassador were enquired of touching such letters, who precisely denied the receipt of any such, or any at all from Ridolph since his departure, as the Earl of Shrewsbury can tell for the Queen of Scots' answer, and Sir Walter Mildmay and Sir Thomas Smith for the Spanish ambassador. Hereupon the bishop continuing his sickness was newly charged by the Earl of Sussex, Lord Burghley, Sir Ralph Sadler, and Sir Walter Mildmay with the denial of the Scottish Queen and of the Spanish ambassador. Whereto he answered first that he was not to anwer in matters concerning his affairs as an ambassador. But being told that he must answer for his dealings in matters with any of the Queen's subjects concerning rebellions; at length he said that, indeed, the Queen of Scots had not her letter of "40," but that he had destroyed it, and the alphabet of the cipher also, yet he said he knew not the contents thereof, and being recharged that it could not be that he would destroy the letter before he knew the contents thereof, he at length said that he would not utter anything that touched his

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1571–2. mistress. Whereto it was said that it touched two lords of this realm and a matter of rebellion, and therefore he should be compelled to answer otherwise; but yet he would not. As to the letter of "30" which the Spanish ambassador denied, the bishop said that if he might speak with him he could put him in better remembrance; and so no more knowledge could be gotten of the bishop, who was also the more favourably dealt with because he kept his bed as a sick man. After this, when he was mended, he was conveyed to the bishop of Ely's place in Holborne, where, being duly demanded of the former matters, he would not otherwise answer than he had done. After this, both in the parliament time and afterwards, great care was taken by the Council for understanding who these two lords should be, and from the other sides of the seas daily intelligence was given of the rebels' reports, that before the summer should end there should be a change in England, and they should be in their former estates. Speeches also were used boastingly of the Duke of Medina's coming with new force, and so forth—many terrible speeches reported by secret intelligences out of Flanders to her majesty both before and whilst she was in her progress. Whereupon was moved by her Council that she should forbear any progress that year, and to remain about London only, upon doubt of some great troubles both inward and from beyond the seas. But her majesty would not forbear her progress so as it might be near London. Now, after Bartholomewtide, even when her majesty was at the Duke of Norfolk's house by Waldon, where great means were used to her to put him to full liberty, by message from his own house, whereunto her majesty seemed to give some favourable way, especially upon asseverations that "he" was thought that he would become a good subject, and that he had forsaken the matter of the Queen of Scots, and that he was not then suspected by her majesty to be any of the two lords ciphered with "40" and "30." Even then was it found by a good hap that he had sent towards Bannister his man, being in Shropshire, certain money in gold to be conveyed into Scotland to Lord Herries by means of Richard Louther, to the maintenance of certain Scottish lords at Edinburgh *etc.*, who had maintained the Queen's rebels, and therefore were declared and pursued by the Queen's majesty's army the summer before, as her enemies. Upon the taking of this money, and sundry letters therewith, whereof some were in cipher, and some out of cipher, by those that were out of cipher it was at the first found that one Higford, the Duke's secretary, had written to Bannister at the same time, and that it was likely that he was privy to the ciphered letters. Whereupon, on the 30th or 31st of August he was taken from the Duke without his knowledge and very straitly examined. He confessed the whole, that the Duke sent the money, and so forth, as in his confession. Whereupon the Duke was also sequestered from his former liberty, and was examined, and denied on his oath to Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Thomas Smith, and Doctor Wilson the knowledge of any part of the money, or of the sending thereof in any sort, and so then he was committed to the Tower, where he began to confess that which before he had denied.

5¼ *pp.* *Copy.*

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115. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

[*Refers to the conspiracy against Burghley.*]

Yesternight his servant, George Totty, came from Lethe, who had sundry conferences with Lyddyngton and Grange, and to whom they seem that they will only be directed by her majesty, and desire very earnestly that either Hunsdon or some other sufficiently authorised may be there to deal between them. If it please her majesty to license him to ride thither, he doubts not but within eight or ten days either to bring it to some good end, or else thoroughly to "dyssyfar" their doings. If her majesty will not suffer him to go thither, he prays him to procure that some other man be sent, for now all the noblemen on both sides are in manner there. The Earl of Arguyle is there, and on Sunday Lord Maxwell will marry the Earl of Anguyshe's sister.

There is daily practising to accord them without her majesty, to which end the Master of Greme, who will be Earl of Muntrose, one who has great credit and is greatly esteemed among them of the King's side, has had conference with the Earl of Huntley, and, as he is credibly advertised, it was to have the Earl of Atholl to be umpire between them, and to have the hearing and ending of their controversies. Perceives that they of the Castle are content that the said Earl shall hear their griefs, but not to conclude without her majesty, for they will by no means trust the King's side, and for this abstinence, they of the Castle "wyll have ytt too be dune by me, and I too take bothe the bandes or eles nott." Wherefore he returns his said servant thither again as well to procure the said abstinence, as to send him [Hunsdon] the articles which Lethington and Grange have promised to send him, by which he shall be the better able to judge of their intent. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "18 Jan. 1571. y^e^ L. of Honsdon to my L."

First inclosure with the same:—

(Hunsdon to Mar.)

Copy of No. 107.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* "To my Lorde Regientes Grace, the xj^th^ of Januarie," *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "xj Jan. 1571. y^e^ L. of Hunsdon to y^e^ L. Regent in Scotl."

Second inclosure:—

(The Regent Mar to Hunsdon.)

Original of No. 111. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Lord, The Lord Hunsdon, governour of Berwick and L. Wardane of the eist Marche of England foranent Scotland."

Third inclosure:—

(Hunsdon to Lethington and Grange.)

Has received their letter of the 7th instant, by which he perceives how the Regent and that side are presently in hand to levy the

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1571–2. revenues of divers of their livings under colour of forfeiture—which they would have stayed. Which he also for his part thinks reasonable, and therefore despatches this bearer, his servant George Tottye, to deal with the Regent in the same, as also to repair to them to require their further answer touching their last letter and other messages sent by John Case.

In their letter they seem (as he takes it) to be willing to satisfy the Queen's majesty's expectation in any point that may be to her contentation—their lives, lands, and honours being in surety—and therefore desire to have some of the nobility of their side to be joined in authority with the Regent and that side, and for aught that he can perceive, they do not promise to yield to the King's obedience if that may be granted, or the surety of their lives, lands, and honours sufficiently provided for otherwise, and therefore prays them to let him understand their full resolution therein; for otherwise it is but folly to detract any longer t[ime] treating in the matter (for that her majesty upon good . . . is fully resolved to detain their Queen still, so as she [shall] not at any time have any government there). If there are any that persuade them to the con[trary they] do but abuse them. Understands also by the said under Marshal that they would be content to have an abstinence until such time as the Queen's majesty has taken some end between them, and for performance whereof, to put in hostages, if their adverse party will do the like. If they be so content this bearer shall travail with them to that effect, and if they will be brought unto it, they shall go through withal presently. Somewhat he thought of their conformity therein, because he has heard them sundry time allege that the greatest harm they have received at their [Lethington's and Grange's] hands has been in times of abstinence. Yet, notwithstanding, if they be so minded, he will do the best he can to procure it. Has given this bearer some other instructions to treat with them of, wherein he prays them to give him credit. Berwick. 11 January 1571.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xj Jan. 1571. y^e^ L. of Hunsdon to Liddington and Grange."

Fourth inclosure:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

"Aftir oure harty commendacion to your good Lordship." We received your lordship's letter of the 11th instant by this bearer, your servant, and have heard the things he had in charge from your lordship to be declared to us. Whereby we perceive the continuance of your goodwill, according to her majesty's direction to do good offices for compounding of these controversies of Scotland; wherein you have taken by this message a very convenient way for the beginning to bring the same to pass, by propounding an abstinence till her majesty's pleasure be fully known, as also in the meantime nothing to be attempted which may engender further grudge between the parties. The bearer can declare what conformity he has found with us, and that we are content therein to be ruled by your lordship, provided the abstinence pass under her majesty's authority, and that you, in her majesty's name, be the conservator thereof.

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As to the other point of his credit, whereby you demand the "plat" by writing of those things whereunto we can agree; in the compounding of these differences, although it is very hard for us to utter our meaning therein by writing. Yet for the desire we have to satisfy your lordship, we are content to give you to understand the most principal points thereof, which we will comprehend in certain articles whereby you will conceive our conceptions. If it had been possible to put them in readiness this day we would gladly have done it, but the time would not serve. They shall, God willing, be ready within four days. If it may please you to send the bearer again at that time we shall deliver them to him. In the meantime we shall pray you to have that opinion of us that our adversaries bear not so good affection to content her majesty as we do, whereof your lordship shall have the better proof the more you shall have occasion to deal with us. "Frome the Castell of Edinburgh the xiiij off January 1571." *Signed:* W. Maitland, W. Kyrkcaldy.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 Jan. 1571, y^e^ Ll. Liddington and Grang to y L. of Hunsdon."

Jan. 21. **116.** SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 204.

The posts, whether they work or play, have their hire, and therefore he spares not their labour. Yesterday he received his letter of the 17th of this month, together with a brief discourse of the Duke's arraignment and condemnation. Gave it out to the gentlemen of this house what number of the nobility passed upon his trial. The news brought to the knowledge of Mary, for which she wept bitterly. Sure she was that the Duke fared the worse for that which she of late had written to the Queen of England. Trusts God will put it into the Queen's majesty's heart so to provide for herself that such true lovers may receive such reward and fruit of their love as they have justly deserved at her majesty's hands. All the last week this Queen did not once look out of her chamber. The Countess of Shrewsbury is seldom from her. Shrewsbury has a costly guest of him, for he and his men and 36 horses of his all lie and feed here at his charge. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

1¾ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Printed at length, Labanoff, Vol. III., p. 289.*

Jan. 22. **117.** ELIZABETH'S ADVICE FOR ENDING THE WAR IN SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 212.

"The opinion and advise of the Q. majestie conceav[ed] by many conferences had with hir Counsell upon such lettres, messages, and advertisementes as of late tyme hath come to hir knowleg out of Scotland for ye cessing, and finall ending off ye civill warre, and hostilitie in ye same realme."

First,—her majesty would that all parties now at variance shall hear, receive and interpret this her majesty's advice as proceeding from a Prince, that next to the quietness of her own realm doth most earnestly of all desire to procure both inward peace amongst the subjects of the realm of Scotland, and common surety also for the same

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1571–2. against all strangers their enemies; and this to be her determination, she doth in the presence of God testify, and in his name doth require all parties to remove all manner of sinister suspicions to the contrary.

For the direct means of concord, and to take away speedily all occasions of public discords, she cannot find any better and apter means, than that all estates and subjects of Scotland submit to acknowledge one head fully as their King, from whom all manner of government must be derived, established, and with effect continued *etc.* And seeing her majesty understands that James VI. was accepted and acknowledged by the Earls, Lords *etc.*, of that realm in Parliament assembled for the lawful King, and thereupon received the homage of the said Estates, and has now continued his estate as King with the most general assent of all the subjects of the realm, saving that by some persons the same has been at certain times sought to be interrupted in the name of the Queen his mother, notwithstanding her demission, and considering also therewith that the person of the said Queen is retained in England upon certain respects necessary and just, her advice to all the estates of Scotland is, that they should set apart all partialities and pretexts amongst themselves and incline themselves to quietness, peace, and concord, and that such as do not, according to the laws of the realm, and, according to their own oaths, acknowledge him to be their lawful King, should continue in the same obedience to him as to their native Prince and crowned King, and that those few who have withdrawn their obedience upon some colourable pretences and for particular respects and quarrels should recognise him as their native-born Prince, and now their King crowned and in possession, and that in so doing they should also be favourably and graciously received into his royal protection as his natural subjects, without reproof or any molestation for anything past in respect of any want of their due obedience heretofore to him as to their King. Her majesty does not give this in any manner as judicial, but being required by both parties to deal herein and to show her mind, by advice of her Council, for appeasing the great troubles in Scotland, she cannot find any other way either meet and proper or probable and reasonable, but this one way only—to have the obedience of the King universally acknowledged: giving it to be understood by such as may perchance fancy some other stray ways by mixture of government in the names of the King and the Queen, his mother, or by neutral, without intermeddling with either King or Queen, that as the one must needs bring forth innumerable absurdities and confusions, as to wise men may easily be seen, and especially when the person of the Queen is retained in the power of another Prince upon just causes, so the latter is a monstrous device and a plain way to subvert and extinguish the lawful power of the ancient monarchy of that noble realm, and the highway to coin an anarchy.

Thirdly:—she thinks it necessary that during the minority of the King there be a Regent, according to the ancient usage of the realm, and knows no cause to move her to think otherwise but that the Earl of Marr has been, for all reports, well chosen, and that he is a person very meet to continue in the same office both for surety of the King's person and for the public weal of that realm, and that as well for the maintenance and continuance of the state of religion as for the preservation of the policy thereof in all manner of government, both civil

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. and martial. If by sickness or other impediment he cannot bear so great a charge, the consideration thereof may well be remitted to the three Estates of the realm to provide for the same. She thinks it good that in matters touching the state of the realm, the prerogative of the crown, the direction of public justice, and conferring of the public great offices of state, government, and justice, it shall be meetest even for the Regent himself to be limited to do nothing therein without the consent of the Council of Estate or of the Secret Council, or of the more part thereof, yet for honour's sake it may seem reasonable that the Regent's voice may stand in account for two.

Fourthly:—she thinks meet that, besides the Council of Estate, which is to remain and to consist of such noble persons as anciently have had interest therein by their birth and families, there also be a Secret Council for the King, to consist of sixteen persons at least, four of them always to remain with the Regent for assistance by counsel in his government. She thinks it good that such noblemen as now remain alive of both parties, whom the Queen of Scots named by her letters patent at the time of her demission to be the Regents of her son and realm during his minority, should be authorised to be of the Council, viz., the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Argyll, Atholl, Morton, Glencairn, and Marr, the rest being dead and slain in a very foul and shameful sort, as the world has seen. To make sixteen—if the said six noblemen could make choice of three noblemen meetest for honour and wisdom, and who have heretofore been of Secret Council, to be adjoined to them, and those nine might agree amongst themselves to make up sixteen, it might seem not an unreasonable election. But if that may not succeed with good accord, then a catalogue might be made in writing of all the noblemen in the realm besides those six, and besides such as are so young or of such impotence by sickness or age that they cannot be capable or meet to serve therein, and the same to be sent to every nobleman and every burgh town having vote in Parliament, who shall be required to make a certificate whom of the said nobility they think meetest. It shall be well to continue those who are already serving the King.

Fifthly:—it seems reasonable that all decrees and sentences of Councils, Parliaments, Sessions *etc.*, against any person of either side, whereby the lives, lands, and goods of any subject should be forfeited for adhering to the Queen or King since the departure of the Queen of Scots out of Lochleven should be revoked, the parties thereby relieved, acknowledging the King. Yet she does not mean to have any part thereof extend to the cases of the murders of the two Regents. Also, it is reasonable that some order be taken for restitution of lands *etc.*, and that all offices that were in the possession of any person at the time of the Queen's departure out of Lochleven be restored without any account or recompense for the profits received in the meantime. But if any of the said offices shall be of such nature that the Regent shall think meet to continue in the persons who now hold them, in respect of special trust thereto appertaining, and for the assistance which the Regent shall thereby require of them in his government, it shall be good that recompense be made to the party secluded.

Sixthly:—whereas the Laird of Grange now has the Castle of Edinburgh, and had it committed to him by the Earl of Murray when he was Regent to the King, and avowed it to the King's use, it is

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Elizabeth.
1571–2. reasonable that it be rendered to the King's use and committed to such of the noblemen [as] have not changed their obedience to the King, whom the Regent and more part of the Secret Council now being for the King shall thereto name, and that in respect thereof the Laird of Grange may have grant of any ecclesiastical benefice or temporal office meet for his degree now void or that shall next become void, that he shall like and require, being meet for his quality, and that in the meantime he may have such a yearly stipend as ordinarily has belonged to the Captain or Constable of the said Castle,—or rather a larger—for his benefit.

Lastly:—because the parties who have professed their obedience to the Queen, and now shall recognise the King, shall seem to be in most doubt how to live in surety, it is reasonable that the Regent and the others who have joined with him shall make to them all honourable and reasonable assurance. If the said parties do not like the manner thereof, then it seems reasonable that they shall demand assurances by bonds, by oath or by pledges to be given for the same. If it be not misliked by both parties, the Queen thinks it consonant to the accord that the assurances may be made to her as a conservatrix of the whole accord, and that convenient pledges may be delivered to her by both parties for observance of the accord, and she shall by her Great Seal of England and otherwise on the word and honour of a Prince, bind herself as much as in her shall be to procure faithful observation of all articles to be accorded, and shall from time to time declare her advice and opinion in all cases doubtful between them. If in anything tending to this accord there shall appear any difficulty, she will truly and indifferently give her advice. For assurance of all things to be established with universal consent of the whole nation, that a Parliament be summoned in the King's name, and that an Act of perpetual oblivion be established for the differences and quarrels that have been the cause of this late civil war. It were well done that a choice be made of persons with knowledge in the law of God and that of the realm, to whom inferior differences and quarrels be made.

12½ *pp. Draft in the hand of Burghley's clerk. Corrections and additions by Burghley. Indorsed by Burghley:* "22 Jan. 1571. Scotland. The Q. advice to the Lords of Scotland."

Jan. 26. **118. Hunsdon to Burghley.**

Sends herewith the answers of both sides touching the abstinence. The two principal points they of the Castle stand upon are the equality of government and the restitution of their lands and livings. His lordship may perceive what hindrance the delay of the Queen's resolution and want of money is to the King's side. It is feared lest for want of pay the soldiers will deliver the Regent and the rest to their enemies. Will not presume to give advice in so great a matter, but surely it stands her majesty in hand both in honour and surety to resolve one way or other, "lest wheras now she may reule bothe sydes, by lyngeryng she may lose bothe." Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. First inclosure with the same:—

(Articles offered by Maitland and Grange.)

"Certane notes brefely collected touching the compounding off the present controversies off Scotland. At Edinburgh the xxijth day of January 1571."

First:—whatsoever we condescend to in this matter, we protest we do it only for the Queen's majesty's pleasure, and not of our adversaries, with whom we would not accord upon like conditions if it were not to content her majesty.

Next:—we esteem that form of "regiment" of Scotland most assured for the Queen's majesty in all respects, which shall most depend upon her will, and shall give her a greatest sway in the affairs of Scotland, and keep the nobility best at her devotion.

This "foundment" laid, we think it not unfit for her majesty's surety, and tolerable for both sides, that a government be established in Scotland composed of a certain number of the principals of the nobility chosen indifferently of both parties by the advice of her majesty; which persons shall have full authority during the absence of the Queen and the minority of her son. These persons shall promise to make full security, such as shall be thought convenient to the Queen's majesty, that during their government this realm shall continue in good neighbourhood and firm amity with England. They shall not receive within this realm strange forces to the annoyance of England, nor shall join their forces with any foreign Prince or people to the prejudice of the Queen's majesty or her State. They shall not suffer the religion to be changed, whereby both realms may continue and be joined in unity of doctrine—a sure band to "enyt" them together. An order by the assent of the States in Parliament may be devised for compounding of the particular debates which have fallen out between the two factions during this controversy, and by occasion thereof. If any question arise hereafter for anything past during this tyme, the decision thereof shall be referred to her majesty. Her majesty shall be the conservatrix of the whole appointment to be made. The forfeitures and all other penalties which either side has incurred by the pretended Parliaments, Acts of Council *etc.*, on both parts shall be abolished, declared null, of no strength, force, nor effect, and so to have been from the beginning, and void of all execution for any time "bygane" or to come. Such as are dispossessed shall be restored to their lands, benefices, honours, offices, "rowmes," and possessions without alteration. Her majesty must see order taken for reparation of the losses we and our friends have sustained, and for relief of the debt we have contracted for entertaining men of war.

A sufficient yearly provision in money and victuals must be granted to the Laird of Grange for entertainment of his garrison within the Castle of Edinburgh, which, with the furniture and all things being therein, shall remain in his custody during the Queen's absence and minority of her son; for the which he shall be answerable.

These notes must be extended in such ample form as shall be thought convenient, with all other things which by conference may fall out in the treaty and appear necessary for surety, honour, and "wele." It is convenient that these "heades" come not to the

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. knowledge of our adversaries before the time that we enter into conference and treaty, and then to be opened as occasion shall fall out. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

2 *pp. Indorsed* (by Hunsdon): "Lyddyngtons and Graingys artycles 23 Januarii 1571." *And* (by Burghley's clerk): "22 Jan. 1571. Articles for composition of y^e^ controversies in Scotl. and to establish a Government. Leddington. Grange."

Second inclosure:—

(*Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.*)

"Efter our harty commendations." We have received your lordship's letter of the 20th instant bearing the answer made to you by our adverse party touching your motion made to both sides for an abstinence, whereby it appears they have informed you that the town of Edinburgh was taken and fortified in the time of abstinence. Surely we know not upon what ground that "allegeance" is founded, and we may with good reason affirm that we saw no time of abstinence for their part these twenty months past, for they never abstained from doing of injury and violence to us and our friends at their uttermost powers. It is true that Lord Sussex required the noblemen who professed their obedience to the Queen to grant an abstinence for a certain time; which, at his requisition, was accorded, and a letter passed thereon under the hands and seals of her lieutenants in September bypast "ane zeir," which also was, at his requisition, prorogued divers times, but "alwayis" was ended before the first of April last. Since which time there has not been an abstinence that we knew. For all things done by the Queen's party during the continuance of that abstinence, redress shall be made "at the sicht of your lordship" or any other the Queen's minister—the offences also committed on the other part being "repared in semblable maner, as is equitable." Upon this offer we are content to put in good surety. During that whole time the town of Edinburgh cannot be alleged to have been taken or fortified, for no one of the nobility or others being presently here "wer cummed to the toun" before the said first of April, "nather yet wer any men of warre levyed befoir that tyme," but only such as the Laird of Grange had for my safety and my charge of this house. We may with as good reason keep this town as they may keep our houses, and will not leave any part of that which may serve for our surety so long as they keep from us our houses and "leavingis."

As for abstinence, we are content, at your desire, to yield simply thereto, they doing the like. And if they will not accord to an abstinence "choyse thame," we shall stand upon our guard, "and yett schall not reffuse to go fordwart with hir majesty" as we have spoken or written. We thought it our duty to give your lordship warning beforehand of such "incidentis" as might make the agreement more "difficill"; for, as our meaning is plain, so we speak plainly—"yat we will never consent that our ennemeis shall enjoy our leavingis," and if in the mean season they be suffered to levy the rents thereof they shall render the same back again, according to equity, before we come to an end with them.

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1571-2. As to the articles, we have, according to our promise, sent the same by this bearer, your servant, protesting "alwayis" that your lordship keep the knowledge thereof from our adversaries till her majesty has declared her pleasure, or that the matter be further entered in treaty, at which time they may be opened "ordrely" by your consent. Edinburgh Castle, 22nd January 1571. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To our veray good Lord, My Lord Hunsdon, governour of Berwyke" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "22 Jan. 1571. y^e^ Lards Leddington and Grange to y^e^ L. Hunsdon."

Third inclosure:—

(*The Regent Mar to Hunsdon.*)

"My verie gude lord, efter my maist hertlie commendationes." I have received your letter of the 20th instant, perceiving by the same "that ze hald still zour opinioun toward the forbearing of taking the forfaltors, quhairunto I can say litle thing farther, then I have already writtin. Bot for the hartes of the adversaires, I think thay can not be mair hardynit, nor levis not ony thing thay can unattemptit, and in sic places as thair pouer may trouble, thay slip not advantage quhair thay see occasioun to execute and performe thair malice, not abiding quhill thay be irritat, and the spairing of thame salang in this forme of doing, drawis the obedience of the King in contempt, and makis ws to want quhairwith to sustene the charge." But it is in her majesty's hands to supply and provide for the matter "as nather we throw delay salbe exponit to hazard and danger, nor hir awin resolutioun onywise hinderit be our doingis." I agree very well with the reasons mentioned by your lordship, the necessity of our estate and cause being therewithal considered, "for the least of evillis wald be chosin," and the present peril presently provided for, "quhairanent the delay of hir hienes resolutioun wirkis to ws na small incommoditie"; praying your lordship, as before, to be a "meane" to the furthering and procuring of it.

As to the abstinence, I trust your lordship in reason "allowis" my last answer, "quhilk I neid not repete," neither think I addition presently requisite for any conformity that I know in the adversaries. Their meaning your lordship will understand by their letters and articles, and the bearer's report, "quhairupoun I doubt not ze will resolve to the nixt best, as to zour dewetie apperteins." I have "thocht verie lang" to hear from my servant James Conynghame, who is at Court, "praying zour lordship as ony lettres from him cumis to zour handis, that ze will expeid thame to me."

Further, it will please your lordship to understand that our adversaries receiving intelligence that the Lord Flemming is to arrive with 300 Frenchmen and some "Gascoyn capitanis," has "composit and takin up the misliking and grudge that stude betuix the Lord Hwme and William Trottar sum tyme capitane of Hwme castell," on condition that the same William "sall list quietlie ane hundreth horsmen" under his charge, and be ready to join with the said Lord Flemyng and the Frenchmen at their first setting "fute" on land in this realm. Which matter I doubt not your lordship will think expedient to be prevented. "The ordour quhairof I mon leif to zour lordship's gude

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1571-2. consideratioun, for the said William duellis sa neir Hwme castell that he dar not dissemble the trewth of this mater fra zour lordship, nor refuis not to mak sic suirtie for his behaviour at zour lordship's appointment, as the adversaires salbe frustrat of his service or sic as he may procure or command." Leith, 23 January 1571. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Lord, the Lord Hunsdon" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "23 Jan. 1571. Y^e^ L. Regent of Scotl. to y^e^ L. Hunsdon."

Jan. 27. **119.** MARY TO MONS. VERAC.

Royal MSS. 18 B VI., fol. 291. Thanks him for his good offices to her good subjects. She and her good subjects are content with what the King of France and the Queen mother are doing. Does not send him any news from France, because she does not doubt that Mons. de La Mothe Fénélon fully imparts it by his letters inclosed, which she received four or five days ago. Sheffield.

⅓ *p.* *French.* *Copy.* *Stained.* *Edge injured.*

Jan. 31. **120.** SADLEIR TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 206. "Please it your lordship"; I have long looked to hear from th[ence], and cannot but marvel that I hear nothing from your lordship, saving that I know you have no leisure to write superfluous l[etters]. But, as most men are most mindful of things pertaining to themselves, so I at this time leading here an idle and tedious life,—notwithstanding that my entertainment here is a great deal better than I can deserve,—cannot but be continually mindful of my despatch from hence, for the expedition where[of] my chief trust is in your lordship; beseeching you that I may shortly hear thereof, or else of the cause why the same is so prolong[ed], for I can imagine no needful cause of my Lord of Shrewsbury's so long abode there. I was never so weary of any service as I [am] of this, saving that I know it is my duty, and indeed no want of goodwill shall be found in me to serve as I shall be commanded to the uttermost of my wit and power.

All is well here concerning the charge of this Queen, who of herself is now become a close prisoner, for she came not out of her chamber since the Duke's condemnation, but is fallen into great contemplation, fasting, and prayer. She observ[es] now three days of abstinence in the week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which, as they say here, she never accustomed afore this time. She thinks, I trow, with fasting and praying to preserve or prolong the Duke's life, the rather thereby to work more trouble and mischief. God give her grace to repent and amend her own life, w[hich] hitherto hath been very loose and dissolute. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* R. Sadleir.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Edge injured.*

Jan. 31. **121.** ARTICLES FOR REDUCING SCOTLAND TO PEACE.

"Articles generally conteyning the intention of the Queen's Majeste for the reducing of the realm of Scotland to an inward peace, and so to continew free from civill warrs and dissention."

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(1) That the whole State of Scotland in all degrees of subjects may submit themselves to the authority of the King, and give, acknowledge, and yield full obedience to him, and that the nobility, the prelacy, and the cities and boroughs acknowledge the same by oath and subscription in writing, and that all the same be confirmed by a general assent in Parliament, and in the same to re-establish, as cause shall require, all things concluded in the late Parliaments for the cause of religion.

(2) That the Lord Regent now being may be approved and continued, and his authority confirmed, and, as cause shall require, limited in what sort he shall dispose of things pertaining to the crown during his government with the advice and consent of the Secret Council, or of a competent number thereof.

(3) That all acts and deeds past and committed on either side, only for the causes of the title of the crown, wherewith any hereafter may be charged by any law, not including there the unlawful murders of the two late Regents, may be put in oblivion, and so to be annihilated by Parliament, and all sentences, decrees, and judgments for attainders, or forfeitures for the murders to be likewise revoked by Parliament, which may have relation either from the departure of the Scottish Queen out of Lochleven or since the murder of the Earl of Murray.

(4) That a Secret Council for the King be established of the principal noblemen and great officers of the realm; whereof, for the better satisfaction of that number who have depended upon the Queen of Scots, some reasonable number of the same, being of the nobility of the realm, may be admitted to join with them which are now of the King's Council.

(5) That all who presently possess any offices in Council, the Sessions, or otherwise for administration of justice shall continue in the same; and if any person that had any such office at the departure of the Queen of Scots out of Lochleven be removed from the same, they shall either have some office of the like commodity for recompense, if any be void, or some portion of the profits of their former office until they may be otherwise recompensed with the same office, when it shall be vacant, or some other.

(6) That a general restitution be made on either side of all lands and inheritances absolutely and simply, and of all goods taken only for the cause of title of the crown that remain in specie, and where the goods remain not in specie, but in value, with any party, there is some order to be taken for a recompense to be made by limitation of time; which restitution must have relation also from the Queen of Scots' departure out of Lochleven, or since the death of the Earl of Murray, but in case the goods have been duly spent in the service of the crown, there it seems reason that no private person be chargeable.

(7) That certain persons of Scotland may be nominated to compound all particular controversies of inferior natures arising upon the controversy only for the title of the crown, and in cases wherein they cannot accord, be referred to the judgment of the Secret Council, or, if the cases be of great weight, to such of the Council of England as the Queen's majesty shall indifferently appoint.

(8) That the Castle of Edinburgh be delivered into the King's possession, and that the Laird of Grange may have recompense by the gift of some abbey presently void, or of any abbey or office that

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. he shall choose upon the next avoidance, and in the meantime to have some stipend answerable to the commodities of the office of the said Castle; "and if by no persuasion he can be thereto induced, than that he be reconciled to them of the King's side in such assured sort as they may be assured to have him in all times at their devotion for the service of the King, and so he to remain in the Castle, with this provision, that he may not have any further number of soldiers therein than may only serve to defend the same Castle."

(9) That the Queen of England may be required to interpone herself by all good means that may be devised for the security of the persons, their lives, lands, goods, and honours on either side.

(10) That the King, the Council, and the realm of Scotland shall do all things that the Queen of England may in reason demand to bind them to a perpetual amity with her, and to assure that they shall not permit any foreign nation to enter Scotland with men of war, or any rebel to come into the realm, neither that the King nor his subjects shall join with any foreign Prince or person in any offensive action against her. Wherein is to be accorded by the Queen of England that they shall not be bound to join in any action with England to offend justly any other foreign Prince being in friendship with them.

3⅓ *pp. Draft in the hand of Burghley's clerk. Corrected by Burghley. Indorsed:* "Ult. Jan. 1571. Articles of pacification for Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 134. Copy of the same.

Jan. 31. **122.** ADDITION TO ARTICLES FOR REDUCING SCOTLAND TO PEACE.

"An addition of more secrecy, with some enlardgment to certen other surtie and general articles for the furderance of the contentes therof."

To the first;—the adverse party to the King must directly understand that the Queen of Scots has of late time attempted so many enterprises against her majesty both by stirring up of rebellion in her realm and by provoking of foreign power to enter into the realm; all which had been enterprised indeed if God had not this last August given to her majesty cause to stay it by committing the Duke of Norfolk to the Tower, as none may trust that her majesty will ever, with her will, suffer the Queen of Scots to have liberty with power to attempt the like; and therefore without any further question for that Queen to rule either alone by restitution or jointly with her son, it must be answered that the expectation thereof is vain; and to imagine any other government of such a realm as Scotland is, but by the King, who is the native Prince in blood and in possession invested, is a mere fantastical device, and not to be heard of.

(2) It is great reason that some one who has favoured the King from his coronation be Regent, and none of the contrary part; and considering that the King's party have chosen the Earl of Mar, for that reason he is to continue, being one of the number that the Queen of Scots named amongst others at the time of their division, and besides that he was chosen by the Queen herself as meetest to have the government of the King's person,

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(3) It is reasonable that all acts and deeds in war be put to oblivion, so far as they have been done in lawful manner of war. But, for the murders of the Earls of Murray and Lennox, there is no reason why they, being against the laws of arms, should be remitted by any generality.

(4) It has been mentioned that 12 or 16 persons might be nominated to be Councillors to the King *etc.* Yet considering that otherwise the party now adverse to the King cannot be persuaded to submit themselves without continual fear of revenge hereafter, especially during the King's minority, unless some of themselves—especially of the nobility and such as have been heretofore Councillors—may be in some show of authority to procure indifference for the observation of such immunities as shall be granted to them by this accord;—therefore, of necessity, the Regent and the King's Council must assent thereto; and [as] for the number or manner of the choice of them to be added to the King's Council, [this] is to be desired there, unless both parties could be content to remit the same to the Queen of England's nomination upon some several informations to be given to her of their desires, wherein the King's party may be well assured that she will be very loth to do anything that may manifestly endanger the King's estate; and if they shall not so accord, then may they accord amongst themselves.

(5) It is thought that the particular controversy betwixt Lethington and Dunfermline for the secretariship will hinder the accord; therefore either of them are to be earnestly dealt with; Lethington to be persuaded that it is vanity for him personally to occupy such a cause of singular trust under the King, considering his earnest dealings against him; so that until he shall give as good a proof by his new obedience to the King, no indifferent man can think it reason that he shall be called to so singular a place of trust, and, if he shall not be so content, surely then he shall thereby condemn himself of the whole that is imputed to him. On the other side, Dunfermline would be as earnestly dealt with to yield to Lethington a good portion of the profits of the office, and himself to be relieved otherwise. In other offices wherein they shall find controversy of like manner, they shall do their best to make an accord by like means.

(6 and 7) There needs no enlargement.

(8) If they find Grange resolute to keep the Castle, yet not of meaning but to be obedient to the King, then, rather than the accord should break off for that, if by no persuasion with him they can reduce him to leave it, it shall "do" well to move the Regent to consider the consequence thereof, how hard and uncertain a matter it will be to win it by force, and therefore to devise how it may remain with him after his obedience to the King for one year, until the observation of the accord may be established, and thereto to add that he may have no greater number of soldiers in it than to defend it from any that seek to surprise it, that that town may be from damage by it, that such places may be demolished as have been erected of late time to offend the town from the Castle, and that he may deliver pledges for his loyalty.

(9) For interponing herself;—the matter must be so used that no singular desire appear in her to the French faction there that she has any meaning thereby to prejudice the French King's ancient

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1571-2. amity with that crown; for otherwise than to have thereby the realm of Scotland to be made an instrument of hostility against her, she does not mean to alienate the devotion of Scotland with France, and so has she answered to the French King, and, in very deed, if Scotland continues towards her as she means to give them cause—that is to observe good peace—she can be content that they also may have their usual benefits in France.

(10) It shall do well that the contents of the tenth article may be secretly intreated of with the Earl of Morton and such as seem to esteem the amity of England most necessary for Scotland, that such assurance may be made for peace betwixt both the realms as may not seem specially offensive to France, and of all other things most necessary it is that no rebels of England be suffered to repair into Scotland, and for those that be [there], to be either delivered or expelled; and as for the Earl of Northumberland none is better to be dealt with how he may be delivered than the Earl of Morton, who can do most with the Laird of Lochleven, whose least demand would be secretly learnt and advertised with speed; and the like would be for Swynborn and the rest with Lord Lindsay.

Finally:—one thing is to be treated upon with the Regent, first secretly, and then with others, as the Regent shall seem content—that Charles Steward, second son of Margaret Countess of Lennox, might be rewarded for the loss of his father and brother by having the Earldom of Lennox given him, by which means the King hereafter should have a good stay of a near kinsman, and the house thereby preserved to do more service to the crown. It were a great demonstration to the world of the love and memory that the Regent and the noblemen joined with him, by consenting thereto, should bear to the last Regent, who surely, as his death testified, truly served the King and the State. In this matter they shall use all circumspection how to deal in it, for otherwise either the malice of the enemies of the house of Lennox or the envy of others may hinder it, and if this be objected that this cannot be done without injury to the King, it may be devised that the estate may be revocable by the King. Are to further the Countess of Lennox's reasonable suits for her dower. Concerning money for payment of the soldiers, it may be said that she willed them to require to what use the forfeitures and escheats have been employed than was agreed by Parliament, viz., to serve towards the maintenance of the men of war.

6 *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "An addition to the articles of pacification for Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 135. Copy of the same.

Feb. 1. **123.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 145. Her passionate and vindictive speeches, and sharp and injurious words. Commits to the Earl of Shrewsbury the things which she has thought meet upon the reading of her letters to be imparted to her. Westminster.

1 *p. Copy. Printed at length, Labanoff, Vol. III., p. 287.*

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1571-2. Feb. 1.

124. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Is sorry that resolutions can be no sooner had in matters of so great importance, but servants can do but what they are appointed,—which he is ready to accomplish to the uttermost of his power. Perceives (as he heard before) that Mr. Randolph is to come down. Knows that he is well acquainted among them, but doubts whether his credit is so good with either side as to do any good among them,—which by proof they shall see. Since his last letter has heard nothing from thence. The denial of so small a matter as the keeping of the Duke's house puts him in despair of obtaining anything else, or else he would be a suitor, by Burghley's good means, for the marriage of his [Norfolk's] second son for one of his daughters, for whom, rather than fail, he would strain himself to pay for, but therein he will not meddle further than Burghley will advise him unto. Is sorry that "Monsieur" is so scrupulous in his religion, but if his religion be no further stretched than it was, he sees not but it might be tolerated. Fears that matters are so handled about her majesty "as thohe he wer a meare Protestant ytt wer never the nearar, for as now relygyon ys the cloke and shade, so yf he wer a Protestant, ther wold be uthar devysys too hynder yt"; so that, for his part, as he has been long out of hope thereof, so will he never believe she will marry any, "ther ar so many hynderars, whome Gode amend, or send the Dyvell too fetche them." Never sought to get auything from any other, so does not mean to begin, but if Lord Cobham's offence be such (whereof he protests he would be sorry) that her majesty thinks him not fit to enjoy his office, he would be glad to make friends for it for sundry respects. First, because his uncle of Rochford had it. Secondly, because it was once granted him upon the death of Sir Thomas Cheyny. Part of his living lies there, his ancestors dwelt there, and he was born there. Lastly, he wearies of this place by being so far from her majesty, and so may Lord Leicester procure this place for Lord Grey, which he has long desired. Berwick. *Signed:* Hundsdon.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* Indorsed (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 1.

125. ELIZABETH TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII.

"Madame," of late time I have received divers letters from you, to the which you may well guess by the accidents of the time why I have not made any answer, but especially because I saw no matter in them that required any such answer as could have contented you, and to have discontented you had been but an increase of your impatience, which I thought time would have mitigated, as it commonly does when the cause thereof is not truly grounded, and that it be so understood. But now, finding by your last letter of the 27th of last [month] an increase of your impatience, tending also to [many] uncomely, passionate, ireful, and vindictive speeches, I thought to change my former opinion, and by patient and advised words to move you to stay or [else to] quality your passions, and to consider that it is not the manner to obtain good things with evil speeches, nor benefits with injurious challenges, nor to *conclude all in one word,** "[get] good to yourself, with doing evil to *myself** [another]." Yet to

* The words in italics are crossed out in No. 126.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. avoid the fault which I note that you have committed in filling a long letter with multitude of sharp and injurious words, I will not by way of letter write any more of the matter, but have rather chosen to commit to my cousin, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the things which I have thought meet, upon the reading of your letter, to be imparted to you, as he hath in a "memoriall" in writing to show to you; wherewith, I think, if reason may be *admitted to be with you* [present with you and passion absent] at the reading, you will follow hereafter [rather] the course of the last part of your letter *rather* than the first —the latter being written [as] in a calm, and the former in a storm— wishing to you the same grace of God that we wish to ourself, and that he may direct you to desire and attain to that [which] is meet *for you as well in honour as in all other quietness* [for His honour and your quietness with contentation both of body and mind].

1 *p.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "p.m. Febr. 1571. Min. to y^e^ Scott. Q."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 145. Copy of the same.

Feb. 1. **126.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. *Copy of No. 125. Slightly altered by the addition of the words in square brackets, and the deletion of the words in italics.* Westminster. "Your cousin that wisheth you a better mynde."

¾ *p.* *In the hand of Burghley's clerk.* *Indorsed in the same hand:* "Mynute from the Q. Ma^te^ to the Quene of Scottes p° February 1571."

Feb. 1. **127.** ANSWER BY ELIZABETH TO LETTERS OF MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. A note of certain things to be declared by the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Queen of Scots from the Queen's majesty for answer of certain letters of late time sent to her majesty from the Scottish Queen.

The Queen's majesty never disdained to make answer to the Scottish Queen when her letters required answer meet to be given. Her majesty never yet saw any sufficient remonstrance of surety offered by the Queen of Scots either for recompense of the wrongs done to her touching the crown as to "acertaine" her that the like should not be renewed in time to come. Where the Queen of Scots speaks of her love to the Queen's majesty for her offers of kindness, and adds thereto sharp words of injuries offered from her majesty of imprisonment, dissimulations, and mocks, she being in passion is thereby in reason blinded, and mistakes her words and deeds. Let the Queen of Scots remember who began to do wrong in the matter of the title of the crown, who forbore to revenge it when she might have taken her crown afterwards from her when subjects offered it willingly, when her majesty's forces might have had it easily, yea, at the same time, who at her own charges put Scotland at liberty and to acknowledge the Queen in sovereignty! It needs no answer: all modern histories mention it. When her majesty had power to have revenged her wrongs, she was willing to require amends but by treaty; and that being promised, till this day, being now more than

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. 12 years past, no more is performed by the Queen of Scots. What benefit has the Queen's majesty ever received from the Scottish Queen? and how many she has received from her majesty were some ways uncourteous to remember, but that they seem utterly buried in some oblivious casket of the Queen's heart. It may be omitted how kindly the Queen's majesty used her in christening of her son the Prince, whose father she enticed out of England and married him against the Queen's majesty's goodwill, thereby to nourish division in England, but to remember a benefit of value when she was taken by her subjects, charged with the murder of her husband, with the adulterous marriage with Bothwell, the actual murderer, and with the maintenance of him in open tyranny. Who procured the Earl of Murray to promise by oath that her life should be saved? Yet she enters into injurious words against her majesty who saved her life, because she may not be at full liberty as she would to execute her evil intentions to stir more rebellions in the realm, to procure invasions into her own realm and this, to be avenged at home of those who would not suffer the murderer and adulterous Bothwell to reign tyrannously over them, and to pursue the death of the Prince whose father he had murdered, and in England to alter the state of the realm, to compel the Queen's majesty to grant her to marry the Duke of Norfolk *etc.* These benefits on the Queen's part, and these great injuries on the other, and no remedies for them, are so manifestly proved to the world that all indifferent persons marvel much more that the same are not avenged otherwise than that she is stayed here, as she says, in a prison; where, indeed, she is in a nobleman's house, served like a Queen. The Queen of Scots says that she made many offers of kindness and surety, first by Mr. Knolls, Lord Scrope, the Earls of Huntingdon and Shrewsbury, and lastly by Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay. But, if these were so good offers, why were they not received? If they were liked, why were they not performed? The truth thereof is, many of them were good in words, but not sufficient, and when they were by treaties amended they could not be performed in effect, for if they had been sufficient and might have been performed, the Queen's majesty had been evil advised to refuse good and sufficient things, and to adventure as she has the success of the said Queen's abode in this realm, which has been manifestly dangerous by her stirring of rebellions, corrupting of her subjects, and is costly to maintain—though thereof her majesty makes least account; for, on condition that she might have the Scottish Queen as free in amity as her words pretend, she would yield to her double or treble as much in a yearly donative. The support she desired was to invade England, to raise rebellion, and so forth. It was hard for any Prince in honour to grant her aid to recover her realm by wars against her son and subjects when she had left the realm to her son upon such causes as were made common to the world. If these injuries that her majesty has received, and the delays in satisfaction, and likewise the benefits that she has bestowed upon that Queen be put in any balance, what are the counterpieces that she "lades" against them but injurious words, and, indeed, both unseemly to be written and unmeet to be answered with the like. She makes mention that at the being of Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay at Chatsworth she showed her extreme desire to

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. please the Queen's majesty, which, as she did to them in words, so had she secret conference and practice with the Duke of Norfolk. Yea, the bishop of Rosse brought to her the advice of the said Duke and other Lords contrary to the Queen of England's reasonable demands. How then was her desire so extreme when she dealt contrary with others? She argues, that seeing she had done nothing but cry to the Queen of England four years, if she would refuse her she would seek help elsewhere, therefore she has now "falsed" her faith in seeking support as she has done. If her majesty had refused her in her reasonable requests it might serve for an argument, but in all her letter she never makes mention wherein, or in what matters, her majesty refused her that was reasonable to have yielded to. If her majesty never refused her in any reasonable treaty, then the argument serves the Queen of England to defend her honour.

Her majesty has required at all times the performance of a treaty made at Edinburgh. In some points the Queen of Scots thought the words were too hard, and thereupon yielded that she would amend the words according to her own sense; and why then was not that performed? Forsooth, it was alleged, because the Scottish Queen would have the Queen's majesty, for recompense of her performance of that she was bound to, to accord that she should be established or published her majesty's successor to the crown of England, a matter she thought of small moment, but yet such as hitherto no parliament in England has attempted to determine, and without parliament her majesty never intended to deal in [it]. She would also have the Queen's majesty put her to liberty and restore her to her crown, which must have been done by force, for her son was in possession invested and crowned. What could the Queen's majesty do more? She moved it and earnestly solicited it to the Estates of Scotland. They offered to die rather than to be untrue to the young King. Yet her majesty pressed them to consider with what conditions it might be provided, and that by parliament they would assent to consider and so see better into the matter. This was in February last, at which very time—for so the date of her letters written to the Duke of Norfolk and the bishop of Ross the 7th of February testify—she gave order that the Duke should send Rydolfi over the seas to procure aid of strangers to land in England, and to do many other things of great danger to the Queen's majesty; at the same time also her party in Scotland invaded Edinburgh town, took it, fortified it, and proceeded quite a contrary way to that the Queen's majesty meant by treaty; yet now the Scottish Queen thinks it sufficient to write, that because the Queen's majesty refused her, she sought for foreign aid. But, to end her letter withal, she suddenly falls into a new offer with reasonable good words; she promises forthwith to forget all former injuries, and to do all that she can to honour and please her majesty, and to avoid all suspicion or trouble to her or to her country; with which manner of language her majesty is very well content, and cannot but accept the same in good part, considering how it differs from the former, wishing that the effect may be seen and found of more probability to be performed than the like has been before; for surely her majesty never desired more for herself but to have herself and her country assured from the Queen of Scots troubling it, neither will she ever

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. require more to be performed by her for her own part. And seeing her majesty and her country have received so many troubles, and her subjects so many dangers by her, and by the practices of her ministers, wherein some of them do yet continue, none can think it unreasonable but that her majesty should clearly see and try what shall be the assurances hereof before she accepts them. All this above written the Earl of Shrewsbury shall declare to her, or cause the same to be read to her once or twice, or oftener, as she shall require it.

7 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand, with many corrections. Indorsed:* "Primo Febr. 1571. Copy of certen things to be declared to the Scott. Q. by the Erle of Shrewsb."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 138. Copy of the same.

Feb. 1. **128.** ELIZABETH TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Though the return of her husband and his report of her thankful acceptance of his service, with her recommendations sent also to her with assurance of goodwill, may sufficiently satisfy her, yet she could not but add these few lines for an increase thereof, thereby letting her understand that she does most assuredly accept her faithful service in as good part as she herself could desire, and whatsoever occasion had been given to minister any doubt at the beginning of her lack of care about the charge committed to her husband, she is well assured that her deeds have been such that, indeed, she cannot conceive any such doubt, but thinks herself well assured of a faithful servant, and so shall she in continuance of her well doing find her a friendly good mistress.

1 *p. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "p^{i}m^{e} Febr. 1571. Min. to y^{e} Countess of Shrewsbury."

Feb. 1. **129.** ELIZABETH TO SADLEIR.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Hears his usage at Sheffield is very good. Licenses him to return to Court on the return of the Earl of Shrewsbury to Sheffield, and doubts not but to see him shortly, when she will thank him for his diligence. Desires him to let the Countess of Shrewsbury understand how thankfully she accepts her singular goodwill and faithfulness in the service which she knows she does to her, and that she sees that she is not unmindful of the goodwill she has bestowed on her.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. In the hand of Burghley's clerk. Corrected by Burghley. Indorsed:* p^{i}mo Febr. 1571. A min. to s^{r} R. Sadler."

Feb. 1. **130.** SIR OWEN HOPTON TO LEICESTER AND BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Desires them to certify him whether he shall demand [payment] of the bishop of Ross for his diet and other charges here. Has never yet asked a penny. The bishop has been heretofore served after the degree of a baron, and he trusts he is content. It is now 14 weeks and some odd days since he was committed to his charge. The Tower. *Signed:* Owyn Hopton.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. Feb. 2. C.P., Vol. VIII.

131. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

Prays him to let him have his help and a warrant for as much money as is due for the diet of the Queen of Scots, and such prest as he conveniently may for necessary provision he is to make presently. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

⅓ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[Feb.] **132.** LORD SETON'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUKE OF ALVA.

C.P., Vol. VII. "Artykles off the Lord Seton's negotyatyng wythe the Duke of Alva."

That the Duke was well satisfied with his answer to the articles "proponed off" before concerning the religion.

That the King his master nor his excellency would no further press the people of Scotland in that point, but only that the born subjects of the realm being catholics, should not be thralled in their consciences nor compelled by force to receive the contrary religion, and so might have liberty of conscience, as also that his master's subjects arriving in the realm should not be disturbed in the free exercise of their own religion.

That he found himself well satisfied with the overtures propounded to him touching the ports and landing places, whereof he had found means to recover the "plattes," and already sounded the deepness, and caused the commodities and incommodities of the issue and entry of every of them to be considered, but "apponed" he would not dissemble with Lord Seton, desiring him that he would not take it in evil part, and "sic lyke" that it was not misliked of the nobility of Scotland, because it was of necessity to be required, and might not be pretermitted. It behoved him, as soon as his master's forces were set on land in Scotland, to entrench and fortify one or two of the said places, and principally parts such as might best serve the turn and be with least charges and short time put in reasonable defence, to the end they may serve as well for the safety of their ships as for a sure retreat for their men-of-war, and for a magazine to place their ordnance in—artillery, powder, arms, victuals, and all munition necessary for the war. The King's design was not to encroach upon Scotland to appropriate to himself any parcel of ground or continue long in possession of any strong place thereof, but only to serve his present turn, and in another place he would assure the nobility of Scotland that he should no longer withhold the said ports or places so to be fortified by him than the necessity of his present exploit shall require, but shall demolish the fortifications at his own charges, or leave them to be occupied by the born people of the land at their pleasure.

Touching the victuals in the country, he was well satisfied, though he desired that order be given for the provisions thereof beforehand, and that they be in readiness on the arriving of the forces. That Lord Seyton must procure a letter signed and sealed by the principals of the nobility professing the Queen's obedience, containing their ratification of the articles treated on by him in their names, and that his excellency may with speed be advertised what number of the other

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. noblemen of the realm will join with his master's forces as soon as they are on land and masters of the field, whose subscription he will not press before that time.

That Lord Seton shall assure so many of the Queen's favourers as were by her special letters recommended and whose names were mentioned in the letters, that they shall be particularly considered and fully satisfied touching the pensions required for them, they making a "reciproque" assurance for keeping a true and constant part towards his Catholic majesty.

3½ *pp.* *In Drury's hand.*

Feb. 7. **133.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C. P., Vol. VIII. I arrived here, at Sheffield, on the 5th instant, where I was welcome to Mr. Chancellor.* He was very desirous to have been gone the next day, but that I earnestly desired him to stay one day to hear this Queen's answers to the notes delivered me by the Queen's majesty. I shall not need to recite her sly anwers nor trouble her majesty with my scribbling, seeing Mr. Chancellor was present when I read it twice to her, and heard what speech she uttered in excusing herself, and denied that she had received so great benefit at the Queen's majesty's hands. And thus willing your lordship to present to her majesty my humble thanks and my wife's, for her gracious goodness shown to us, so will [we] be found faithful true servants to her during our lives. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

Postscript. I had forgotten to move you for the Lord Dacre's daughter, that I might have had the preferment of her at your lordship's hands for my money. If any grant be made already of her, yet I pray your lordship if you may help me to her, "thow I gyve more than reson for hur."

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 7. **134.** DUKE OF ANJOU TO MAITLAND.

"Monsieur de Lidingthon"; the King my lord and brother, considering the state to which Scotland is at present reduced by the wars and divisions which there have hitherto reigned, and reign still, impelled by the same good affection which he has always borne to those of the Scottish nation, and with the desire to see the said realm of Scotland in good quiet and tranquillity, has caused advice to be had between his deputies and the Queen of England's ambassadors that they should send from each of their parties a gentleman, bearer of their common consent, to be the means of a good peace and reconciliation between those of the two parties in the said country, and meanwhile to agree to a cessation and abstinence from arms, and having on his part despatched the Sieur du Croc, present bearer, for the execution of so good and laudable intention, he would not let him set out without accompanying the letters which the King writes to you with this here, to pray you to accept this plan, and as a person who knows well how to judge the necessity and affliction of Scotland, to accept the reasonable conditions which shall be proposed to attain

* Sir Ralph Sadleir, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. to the repose and general preservation, and particularly of all the Scots, giving credence to all that the said Sieur du Croc shall tell you. Blois.

½ *p. French. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "7 Febr. 1571"; *and in another hand:* "Monsieur de Lidington from Mownsieur."

Feb. 7. **135.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 192. The King, my son, sending the Sieur Du Croc to go with him who shall be despatched on your part to Scotland in order to try to pacify the troubles that are there, and in the meantime to cause an accord to be made to cease and abstain from arms, according to what has been advised between his deputies and your ambassadors, we have also given him charge to tell you some things on our part as to the case of the Queen of Scotland, our very dear and beloved daughter-in-law. Blois. *Signed:* Caterine.

¼ *p. French. Broadsheet. Addressed. Indorsed. Signet.*

Feb. 11. **136.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has thought good to advertise him of the arrival of Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph, who came hither yesternight. Has this morning sent to the Regent for a safe-conduct for them, which being returned they shall to Leith, where he fears they will do little good, for the only mark both sides shoot at is money, and especially the King's side, who say that her majesty has promised to set up the King, and to aid them both with money and other things for the bringing of all that realm to his obedience, and now when they shall find themselves frustrated thereof—but by words, whereof they have had too many—and themselves not able to go through with the matter, what necessity will force them to do, he refers to Burghley's judgment. And besides, what encouragement it will be to their enemies to understand thereof (which cannot be kept from them) he shall perceive by their proceedings. There daily arises new matter to increase the hatred between them, for, since the refusal of the abstinence . . . sought to procure, and they of the Castle willing to ye . . . that side have begun to take th . . . contrary to my advice . . . intelligence of 60 or 80 of them of . . . "or fest 10 or 12 myle of, sent certen" . . . and hath slain a kinsman of my Lord . . . and taken the most part of the rest prisoners. They have also sent to Dalkeith, and have burnt a great part of the town and all Lord Morton's corn. Farnyhurst gathers all that he is able with the aid of 200 from Edinburgh to burn Jedburgh, to the rescue whereof Lord Ruthven is gone from Leith with certain soldiers, and Sesford with all East Teviotdale. What will become of it, he knows not. But what need they to care so much for the matters of Scotland when their own matters at home that touch the preservation of her majesty's person and the whole state of the realm are so slenderly, or (if he might write it without offence) so negligently looked unto, so many being of conspiracy of so notorious and heinous treasons, neither [are] any of the principals executed nor like to be for anything he can hear; and, indeed, unless the rest may have their deserts as well as the Duke—having deserved it as well as he—she

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. may as well let him live as the rest, whose death shall not cause them to forbear to attempt the like or worse. It is small policy, nor worthy to be termed mercy, to be so careless of weighty matters that touch the quick so near, and therefore let Burghley look well to it, for surely if these matters do overpass this, neither her majesty's person can be sure nor her estate long continue. There are as many causes why he [Hunsdon] should desire and be glad of the Duke's life as any man, both for kindred, friendship, and nobility of his house, and other ways, but when he considers what peril her majesty stands in, he forgets the former respects, and protests he would renounce him if he were his son. Begs him to bear with him though he writes so earnestly herein, for the care of her preservation, and the fear of the contrary, forces him to utter this much as to him who he knows has no less care of her than he has. Since the marriage with Monsieur is not to take place, he prays God her majesty may make so sure a league with France and the Protestant Princes that she may be sure of some friends, for the friendship of Spain is not to be looked for, and then neither to have amity . . . sure of her subjects at home, it is a hard case. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 12. **137.** NORFOLK'S COMPLAINT.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 189. "The lamentable complaynt of my oppressyd mynde."

Although the Lord knoweth, I, a dead man in law, and also dead in worldly affairs, never sought to have put pen to paper again, yet by proof having found that natural affection is able to work that which terror of death could not do, I will not forbear to write this short scribbling, thereby to explain the bitter passion of my mind. I expecting the hour when I should be commanded to hasten myself to pay the due debt of flesh, and also to satisfy my judgment in law for my disobedience, I wrote, as I thought, my last letter to my unlucky boy, in the writing whereof, I protest before Almighty God, nature wrought no further with me than that to admonish him I thought so much of my short most precious time well bestowed, partly for good-will which I have to him, his brothers, and sisters, but chiefly for that I found myself bownd in conscience in my last farewell to forewarn them of those heinous faults that I found myself burdened withal, in generality, because time would not permit me then to enter into particularities, as also because I have at home in my former writings sufficiently enough explained them, touching my forgetting of my bounden duty to Almighty God, and my disloyal dealings towards my most gracious (and by experience I have wonderful proof) my most merciful judge, Queen, and mistress. But when the care of the world and all worldly affections, the path of duty, and the bitter compunctions thereof, by the most blessed strengthening of my omnipotent Father in a strong and firm faith in my only Saviour Jesus Christ, could not move my mortified dead carrion. Then came warning unto me that my time was deferred; which speech, what effect it wrought in me at the first, God knoweth,—flesh and blood dead to strive with my spiritual soul. But well I remember after, with time, I recovered my sudden astonishment, I forced in myself that it was not so much the

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1571-2. care between life and death that doth so work in me such an amazement (which be both natural, long or short, according to the Lord's pleasure), but rather to see nature overcome nature, which in this my case did so many ways appear. O Lord, how can nature work to yield to that which is thought to be hurtful to itself? No more can one catholic Prince suffer a corrupted member within this State. When I now weighed my extraordinary state with my ill deserts, as also having heard, yea, even the continuing grief of my most grievous estate since my condemnation, I did then conceive with myself that all these merciful respite that I have received proceeded only of her majesty's most gracious and truly hearty wish, did so far overcome me that it bore more vigour and force in me, and wrought that which life or death could not press out. But, o unhappy wretch that I am, that not all deserts should be such as that I should give these oblations of passions to my so worthy and merciful mistress. That her highness loathes to prosecute her laws against me makes me, upon just ground, gather that two natures strive in her most gracious mind;—the one, for that of her conscience, her majesty does not forget that I was her proud unworthy kinsman, who now by my misdeeds am not worthy to claim kindred of my meanest kinsfolk, much less once to think what sometime I was to her most excellent majesty;—the other, for that it should come that my wretched life should be thought to break "parell" to so blessed a Prince. O Lord God, if the case stands so, why, alas! should I live one day to breed but such a thought in her highness' most gracious heart, but if the continuance of my life should break "parell" to so precious a Phœnix why rather should not I be put to a kindred death? and why should that natural affection of her majesty which in kyn . . . my just desert I have lost bears more sway with her than that care of her own most royal person, which her nearest nature doth move her to be most careful of, and the liberty of this our natural country doth move her to be most careful of *etc*? [*Faded and soiled.*] If otherwise my life may anywise be able to make some little recompense for the number of my great offences done to her highness, then I will most humbly beseech His divine godhead that it will please Him to put into her majesty's most merciful mind that which may enable me to make proof, yea even with the last drop of my heart's blood, how far I would venture this my wretched carcass to do her highness the least service that lies in my small power, and in what state or degree soever, although it were never so base or mean *etc.* "By the wrectyd hand off hym that lokyd not to have bene alyve in thys world. But God and her majestyes wyll be done. Amen. Tho. Howard."

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *No address etc.* [*Soiled and torn.*]

Feb. **138.** MEMORIAL GIVEN BY HUNSDON TO DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., vol. XIII., fol. 151. "A memoriall of such things as the L. Hunsdon L. Governour of Barwick hathe gyven us William Drury, knighte, and Thomas Randolphe, esquier, Commyssioners from the Q. ma^te^ to the Regent and Lordes of eyther faction in Scotland to be observed in the pacification. Barwick the [ ] of February 1571."

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. (1) To move either party to stand to the Queen of England's arbitrament in all their causes in controversy, and to signify the same under their hands to her majesty's self or Lord Hunsdon—the Regent by himself, and four of the other side, in the name of the rest, severally by themselves. (2) That the Regent and nobility be required to put in writing by what means they think best these troubles may be appeased, and that therein they show themselves willing and reasonable. (3) If any noblemen of either side offer to be mediators, that they be heard, and in causes reasonable not refused. (4) To have special regard to the 9th article in the Queen of England's instructions of pacification. (5) That they require an abstinency indifferently to be observed of either party, and if any breach be, that it be reformed out of hand by the offenders, and if the controversy be such as cannot be discussed where the fault is, the judgment to be referred to the Governor of Berwick [Hunsdon].

⅔ *p. Indorsed by Randolph:* "Memoriall from the L. of Hounsdon."

Feb. 14. **139.** ANSWER BY MARY TO ELIZABETH'S MEMOIR.

C.P., Vol. VIII. For answer to the "memoire" signed by the hand of the Queen of England, which the Earl of Shrewsbury has shown to the Queen of Scotland, it should be required that a copy at least should have been delivered to her majesty, since the said lady her good sister by her letters of the 1st of this month referred to the contents thereof. Nevertheless, after the refusal of the said copy, although on the reading made thereof to the Queen of Scots the verbal answer of her majesty on every point ought to suffice: so it is that, wishing to show by effect that her intention is always sincere and right towards her said good sister, she does not wish to make difficulty to declare by writing what she thinks in regard thereto, in so much as her majesty can remember of the chief heads of the said "memoire." In the first place, her majesty has borne patiently the note of impatience concerning which the Queen her good sister there observes, although she does not esteem that she has given her reason to cause that imperfection to appear so great in her as she says, although occasions may have been offered to her. For one of the requests which she makes every day to God is to strengthen her in her afflictions to endure them with all patience, wherein her majesty finds no small consolation and relief; and whereas the Queen her good sister excuses herself for having disdained to answer her when her letters have merited it, her majesty does not wish to add to the judgment which her said good sister has made therein, but she thinks she has not written her anything unworthy of answer, except that her letters may have been far from pleasant, as having in them only complaints of matter which she has been most displeased with; and if the Queen of England has not found agreeable the remonstrances and offers made to her upon the pretended offence of the title of her crown, her majesty answers that, nevertheless, she has not ceased to search for all reasonable means that she might be able to content her, having many times suppressed in order to re-establish between their majesties that which could have displeased her said good sister, as appears by all the negotiations of her ministers with

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1571-2. the Queen of England, provided that in doing this her majesty would not prejudice herself to the advantage of those who oppose her in her good right after the Queen her good sister; to whom, nevertheless, her majesty does not think ever to have done wrong touching the said title of her crown, which ought or could be imputed to her. For, in that which her said good sister alleges against her, her majesty was constrained thereto by the obedience which she owed to the King, her husband, in whose subjection and power she was; and to prove that her intention has never been other than of amity and benevolence in regard to her said good sister, her majesty not only has of her good grace cast off the said title to satisfy her, but has offered to give her such assurance as she wished, coming after her in her right of succession, and being recognised and established therein. For it would not be reasonable, and she would not put it in danger for another than her said good sister, since it would not return any profit either to her or the estate of this realm; on the contrary, incommodity and loss to both of them when it shall be well considered diligently and with just balance. Wherefore the pretext of this wrong cannot nor ought not to suffer to close the Queen of Scotland's mouth so that she does not complain of those things which her majesty receives at the hands of the Queen her good sister, and especially of her imprisonment,—her majesty not being able otherwise to call the estate wherein she is—seeing that it is not permitted to her nor to hers to go out from between four walls for five months past, whatsoever necessity there may be, nor to write nor to receive letters from any relations, allies, or subjects. Her majesty does not deny that she is in the house of a nobleman as the Queen her good sister objects to her; but she answers that those who are detained by force—even in Kings' palaces—are not otherwise esteemed but as prisoners. And more, her majesty has been detained unjustly, and if she has complained, this has not been without having given sufficient declaration of the occasion which she had for it. Not, however, so simple as she might well have made them when the pleasure of her said good sister should be not to be offended by her just complaints, and that it was lawful for her majesty to address them at least to her herself. She is not, thank God, so blind or deprived of reason, as her said good sister accuses her of being destitute of judgment in her just passions, but that she has wherewith to pay and to know how to explain the language which she uses.

Whereas it pleases the Queen of England to object that she is bound to her for not having wished to accept her crown when her subjects of their good grace offered it to her;—her majesty answers, that her said good sister ought to pardon her if up to this time, she has not given her the first thanks, which she renders to her with all her heart; for this is the first news she has heard of it. And whatever intelligence or practice as since the commencement of their rebellion, her said subjects have had with her said good sister, they do not confess ever to have negotiated for anything which approaches to it, and her majesty thinks that when she or the Prince her son should charge them with it, they will disavow it. And, in truth, they show themselves quite unprovided of sense, for they have never made semblance of asking pardon for such fault, which they ought to have sought to appease or amend, were it not for the respect and assurance for

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1571-2. their posterity. In this there is no appearance that all are noted, but those only who were assisted in the rebellion by the forces of her said good sister; and seeing that by her testimony they are guilty of so great treason since that time there (to which it could not be said that there was any colour or shade of any malcontent of her majesty) the Queen her good sister ought not to have given so much faith to the Earl of Murray nor to the other traitors, who till this day persevere in their ill will in things which they have proposed and done against her said majesty, considering their inveterate malice, and that long since it has taken commencement. This testimony of the Queen her good sister is sufficient to convict them and declare them false in all their causes and actions, especially in those which they have wished to entertain against her majesty, their sovereign and lawful Princess. Wherefore, when the Queen of England reproaches her for her benefits received, and—for the most signal—for having interceded for her when she was taken and accused by her subjects,—it will please her to consider, in the first place, the testimony which she renders of them. Secondly;—that from the commencement of all their insolences and rebellions till now, they have not had other favour or support but from her; and these two points being endorsed and deducted from such obligation, the rest perhaps will not be much to esteem. Their accusers, to whom the Queen of England has wished to give ear, were all falsities and imposters, for her majesty never wished to maintain the Earl of Bothwell nor another in tyranny, but has offered to hold out her hand and to make herself a party in that which should be just, without favour or respect of anyone, upon the search for and pursuit of the murder of the King her husband, when the said Bothwell, after having been declared innocent by an assize, finds himself accused, and of this the instructions of her ambassadors and ministers sent to her said good sister can testify, and when there was question of answering at York;—and even the letters which she wrote to the Earl of Murray, being at Lochleven. And for that no reason remains to them to have risen and to have imprisoned her, other than their disloyalty, by colour of which, it is not necessary that maliciously and unjustly they suppose her majesty to have wished to leave the Prince her son in danger from the ambition of anyone; for sooner would she have desired and wished, at the peril of her life, to seek vengeance of those who would have thought of such a thing. And if ever her majesty has occasion to resent it, that shall be in regard to those who by their impiety wished to prepare in future a disobedience and rebellion of the son against the mother; wherefore her majesty will invoke the justice of God, which she assures herself will be favourable to her. What has passed since the said imprisonment of her majesty is equally false, and in these procedures where the Queen of England says to have protected her from an ignominious death, her majesty thanks God, who has always preserved her from committing anything that may be worthy of it, and who alone extricated her miraculously out of the hands of her cruel and inhuman rebels, and after having given Him thanks, as it fitting is, her majesty thanks the King of France, who, careful of her life, bestowed good presents and good treatment on the Earl of Murray, taking assurance and promise from him that nothing would be attempted against the Queen his sovereign, but, on the contrary, that the said Murray would do what he could to set her back at

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1571-2. liberty, and try to cause the fault to be amended by those who had committed it. In default of this, the King added threats of his indignation against them, speaking as well by his own mouth to Murray as by three ambassadors whom his most Christian majesty sent for that purpose. As regards the good offices which the Queen of England can have done in this behalf, her majesty has heard nothing thereof but by the testimony of herself, except the request which Sir Nicholas Throgmorton made to visit her on the part of her said good sister; on the refusal of which (which gave argument that the instance had not been great) the said Throgmorton wrote to her advising her, for saving her life, to sign all that they wanted as a thing that could not be prejudicial to her. But, inasmuch as the Queen of England does not stretch out a favourable hand to her majesty, following the said advice, to the end to annul altogether the innovations which have followed therein, there remains no obligation. However, her majesty does not forbear to thank her for it, and, for suitable return, wishes to do for her said good sister what shall be in her power. True it is that her majesty on the other hand might be able to allege that after it having thus pleased God to deliver her miraculously, she being come in good faith to put herself into the arms of her said good sister, and under the hope of her promised friendship to her to ask succour against the violence of her rebels, her said good sister had been in communication with the Earl of Murray a little before his death to deliver and remit her into his hands, and then into the Earl of Lennox's, and what more has been proposed, her majesty leaves it between God and her said good sister.

At all events her nature is not that of an ungrateful Princess and one who would not worthily acknowledge a pleasure or benefit. And therefore it is not necessary to accuse her of having boxes or hiding-places in her heart where they are forgotten, nor in like manner to think that her majesty does not know how to discern therein the circumstances, even when by reproach the price which is exacted after the pleasure is done is too excessive. This is the reason that her majesty does not wish to omit, if possible, any of the said benefits alleged by the Queen of England, since it pleases her to parade them, and by stinging speeches to provoke those which she may have received from her majesty, as if to contend with them; wherein they shall find no resistance, for her majesty confesses not to have made any offer worthy of thanks, not for want of her goodwill, which her majesty forced herself to display when first she offered to come from Scotland to treat with her in her own country, and lastly, by putting herself voluntarily and in good faith into her hands, and having so many times offered to confer and treat with her of all that which she thought would be agreeable and convenient for her; but also her majesty had not thought to suffer such devouring of her people, or at least the goodwill which the others triumph too proudly. Wherefore, whereas the Queen of England numbers amongst reproaches the baptism of the Prince, her son, this shall be for answer to her;—that the Queen of Scotland thanks her for the duty and respect for Christian charity, and for the affection of a relation; but, for the rest, her majesty thinks not to have shown the less token of friendship in begging the Queen of England to accord to that which the greatest King of Christendom has

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And, inasmuch as her said good sister showing herself then offended against the father, he was on his part scarcely desirous of that honour from the Queen of England, her said majesty would have considered that she owed her better thanks, inasmuch as by this means she gave in future occasion to the child to bear honour to her as to his godmother, and to be an affectionate parent and friend to him. Wherefore her majesty rendered testimony to her extreme "maladie de Jeduard," leaving him as a son to her said good sister. No other commodity returned therefrom to the mother, who might have received the same honour of the late Queen of Spain, whom God absolve, to whom her majesty will prefer the Queen of England, whatever obligation she might have to the other, although it was not little, for the nurture which their majesties had taken of her together, and for their fervent and reciprocal friendship; which her Catholic majesty caused well to appear, when, by her letters, she did that honour to the Queen of Scotland, to ask of her her son for one of her daughters, and likewise assured her that the King, her lord, and the most Christian King, her brother, would spare no means in their power to seek in every way the liberty of the Queen of Scots, and to send her back to her authority. They themselves also have well done this honour of writing as much to her, far from (as it pleases the Queen of England to allege) finding so much difficulty to take up a just quarrel in favour of an illtreated Queen against some particular traitors, whatever support that they might have known to expect or draw from elsewhere. And whereas the Queen of England demands who has hindered them from aiding and succouring the Queen of Scotland, her majesty answers, it is the promises which her said good sister has made specially to the most Christian King to send her back herself to her liberty and authority, whereof Mons. De la Mothe Fénélon can always render good testimony on behalf of the King his master, and the Spanish ambassador for his [master]. And whereas the Queen of England wishes that her majesty should like it well that from the commencement of the troubles and rebellions in Scotland she assisted the traitors with a strong army against the Queen Regent, to hunt the forces, authority and obedience of the late most Christian King, her majesty's lord and her own, the intention whereof her said good sister caused to be declared sufficiently by her refusal to let her majesty pass into his realm after her said lord's decease. For, to hinder it she sent vessels to sea after not having wished to grant a passport or assurance—some say to take her, others affirm that the chiefs had express commandment to sink them all. But to please God her majesty interprets it only in the better sort. Thus the Queen of England will pardon her majesty if she puts the pretended benefit to the number of the injuries. There is still the expense that the Queen of England reproaches her majesty with since she has been detained in her hands: to which she answers, that she has only cost her simply the expense of diet for herself and a small number of servants which she has had, at this time reduced to 16 persons—the said expense does not merit so great reproach; for in every other thing her majesty has expended her own whilst her people had any liberty for using money; but

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1571-2. since the strait restriction of all, her majesty herself has endured many wants. Besides, this life is dearly bought by her, since it is at the cost of her liberty, to the detriment of her health, and to the harm of her affairs, in which she is constrained to expend much more by reason of expense, than she would do if it pleased the Queen of England not to make her so long a while eat of her bread against her will. No treatment, though it might be the best (as her majesty has always made her understand) could satisfy her without her liberty, which her majesty has demanded, not, as it pleases the Queen her good sister to consider, to practise against her and her country, but on the contrary to take away all occasion that her unjust detention or bad treatment could cause. And whereas the Queen her good sister says that to have assurance of her majesty's friendship and to be quit of the trouble she causes her, she would be willing to give her annually double or treble of all the expense that she incurred for her prison, her majesty affectionately thanks her for the goodwill that she has in this part to put herself to such expense, and, besides, answers that the Queen her good sister can assure herself of her and of her friendship, and of all that is in her power, when it shall please her, according to equity and reason, to put her at liberty and to help to recover her realm, of the loss of which she is constrained to say that the said lady her good sister is in great part the cause. And, besides her restitution, if it pleases the Queen her good sister to add the benefit of a yearly pension, her majesty would not wish by this means to refuse to be more straitly obliged to her, but would take pains to merit it as a benefit coming of her own motion and liberality. The answer to the benefits here above provoked by a reproach and ostentation will not prevent that her majesty, who naturally remembers more benefits than injuries, calls to mind of herself those which her good sister passes in silence, and for which her majesty feels and confesses herself obliged more than by the others. Some years ago it pleased the said lady her good sister to write to their most Christian majesties in France, at the request of the Queen of Scotland, in favour of her uncles, and whether at that time her letters brought to them commodity or not, her majesty has not forgotten that the Queen her good sister gratified her thus far, the acknowledgment and thankfulness wherefore are not effaced from her memory, as she assures herself that they are not also in regard of her relations. Moreover, the said lady remembers that the Queen her good sister, in testimony and confirmation of the friendship which was between their majesties, sent her a jewel with assurance and promise to employ her forces and means in her favour when her majesty should have need thereof, and that for a sign of this the said jewel should be sent back to her; the which her said good sister has since received by the hands of the late Sieur de Beton: under which assurance her majesty also came into this country. And for another notable benefit her majesty will never be forgetful, that in a Parliament held in this country the Queen her good sister undertook her protection touching the title and right to this crown after her, not being willing to permit that wrong should be done to the Queen of Scotland, nor to advance any other to her prejudice.

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1571-2. Her majesty, not in order to contend with the Queen of England, but to open her heart to her, and to represent the integrity of her thoughts in that which touches her, speaks to her freely as much of those things that she feels herself stung in, as of those where there is occasion for the contrary. And because to the benefits with which she is above reproached, in token of greater ingratitude, are opposed, as on the part of her majesty, certain pretended offences, her majesty is equally disposed to answer thereto. In the first place;—whereas the Queen her good sister alleges the invasion of Scotland, her majesty answers that this term of invading is improper in this place, and ought to be called "to reduce with the aid and favour of the Princes her majesty's friends and allies"; for it is her country and her heritage. For which her majesty in the first place requested the Queen her good sister, and not being able to obtain her help she has addressed herself to others. When this should be to punish and chastise sharply a heap of traitors who, having attempted against the person of their sovereign, wished to take her life, and even her honour, and made away with, pillaged, and ravaged her precious furniture, rings and jewels, practised against and dismantled her fortresses, munitions and artillery, pursued and massacred her faithful and obedient subjects as much in open battle delivered against her majesty herself in person, as since when they have conducted the strangers into her realm to burn and overthrow the houses of more gentlemen and liege subjects to the prejudice of her majesty and of the Prince her son after her, abuse the royal authority, and usurp the government under the name of the infant; what interest could the Queen of England pretend there? Although it pleases her to favour them with men, money, and advice, so it is that, although she is willing thus to undertake their quarrel, it could not be in the end either honourable or profitable to her. She could be witness of the patience and goodness of the Queen their sovereign in that respect, and that, notwithstanding these offences committed by them, she has always offered to her and to them, for the love of her, to pardon them, not desiring the blood of anyone for her satisfaction, provided that in future they should be good subjects. If it pleases the Queen of England to put her hand there in favour of her majesty, they would be promptly brought to reason, and there was no need of any army for that purpose, but only to declare to them that her will was such, to abstain from strengthening them with men, money, and advice. And whereas the Queen of England says that she has solicited them to accord with their sovereign, but that they refused, choosing death sooner than to break their faith to that which they said to the Prince her majesty's son, whom they call King, she answers, that if the Queen her good sister had wished to permit that they had treated with her when they were in this country, she might have made the contrary appear to her, and that they were not so desperate that they would not have been content with a good accord and to amend their fault. But it having pleased the Queen of England to command her majesty that she should accept the excuse of Morton and the others, who fraudulently said that they were come without power to treat,—her majesty avows that she thought they were mocking her and her deputies whom she had caused to come, although they entertained them with good words; and therefore commanded them thenceforward

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1571-2. to hear (de là en avant escouter) what was said to them, but to offer nothing more on her part, not wishing to leave them to feed more upon good hope, and however her rebels being supported by her said good sister, and her faithful subjects oppressed by all means, as far as approving the theft of the castle of Dumbarton, done during the negotiation under the favour and means of the Queen of England, with what reason could she find herself offended against her majesty for having sought all the remedies she has been able? If in that there is anything that wounds the Queen of England, she can consider the great and just occasions that have . . . her good sister. And being given to her to the contrary, her majesty . . . could have refrained from pursuing or desiring anything that might have offended . . . (the queen) her good sister. But she was compelled to employ herself in all that which she could have thought could be agreeable to her, to which she is naturally inclined, if by intolerable offences she is not constrained to resolve otherwise. As regards this particular—of the alleged taking of Edinburgh—the lieutenants of the Queen and her Council there have caused the duty of her faithful subjects to guard it, the town being at all times subject to the Castle, and the rebels having several times broken the truces, without reparation being followed, whatever complaint has been made. And even against their word and promise they have taken in hand to hold a pretended parliament, and to forfeit several good and liege subjects of her majesty, surprised the aforesaid garrison of Dumbarton, and committed several other insolences and excesses, for which the Queen of England has never wished to find fault, and, nevertheless, made open demonstration to wish to show them to her majesty as having kept what appertains to her.

Thus it is to wish to make the amends to be paid—not by the one who has offended, but the one who has received the offence, her majesty not being ignorant of the menaces and practices which were done at that time in the name of the Queen of England to ensnare Edinburgh Castle as well as Dumbarton.

Whereas the Queen of England accuses her majesty of having suborned Lord Darnley in order to marry him, she answers that willingly she will relate it, and will make the Countess of Lennox, his mother, judge, who pursued and caused her majesty to be pursued since her return to Scotland, although her majesty had never thought either of him or of her, and though he spoke of other greater matches (parties); and, having married him, it will not be found that her majesty has had or sought practice or greater amity in England by his means or his mother's. As regards the Duke of Norfolk, her majesty never thought when those of the Council of the Queen of England, whom she considered to be best affected to her, and who did nothing without her knowledge and advice, proposed to her, with intent to have upon that the good pleasure of the Queen of England, and that by this means her majesty would be more agreeable to her, inasmuch as her said good sister would hold herself so much more assured, without hope of which she would never have given ear to it, as can be seen by the answers which her majesty made therein to some. Since she does not know she has ever been requested to refuse it . . . to declare what speeches had passed . . . . . to her majesty to speak with another than with her, knowing that those who had proposed this

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1571-2. match to her were people of such position that they themselves would testify to them of their misconduct therein. Whereof the Queen of England will judge that her majesty's intention and that of the Duke of Norfolk was not then other than good towards her in this matter: but that her majesty has ever written to the Queen of England to refuse him, or sent such message, she assures herself that it will never be represented to her by letters nor approach of any one to speak of it for good or bad; and on the part of the Duke, her majesty does not know what he may have done by commandment of the Queen his sovereign.

After the mention of the said pretended benefits on the part of the Queen of England, and of such pretended injuries against her by the Queen of Scotland, whereas it pleases the Queen to allege that people are astonished that she does not take other revenge than to hold her prisoner,—her majesty answers, that being detained unjustly and contrary to all right in this realm, and imprisoned with indignity after that, under promises of friendship of her in whom she trusted as her good sister, cousin, and nearest of blood and proximity, her majesty came in good faith to put herself into her hands when the said pretended benefits and injuries would be of another quality than they are, it is to say such as by the said memoire it appears that they wish to make them appear, with all that which they could add thereto, there will hardly be found men of standing in any part of the world, having regard to what her majesty is, and particularly in this country, who bear the respect that they owe to the welfare and honour of the Queen of England and her realm, who would be of such opinion or who would have wished to counsel her to treat the Queen of Scotland worse than she does. The cruelty would be great and more than barbarous that a so rigorous and unjust prison would yield to prevent her majesty from having any news of her relations, friends or allies, or of her child, and that she has should not have knowledge of any of her affairs to be able to provide therefor according to their necessity, in so far as—captive as she is—her majesty could give some order to them. To injure by deed and outrageous speech; to strengthen her enemies and rebels; to molest her faithful subjects and all those who are thought to be friends to her; and—to crown all these works—to permit defamatory libels full of "impostures," falsities and filth to be written and published against the honour and reputation of a Princess afflicted and iniquitously detained . . . . . of the said rebels to use language conformable to their . . . . . *luire.* It seems that after such indignities it is silently . . . her majesty, and to cause her to apprehend that it is to take away her life from her, and that they wish finally that the Queen of England steep her hands in her blood. To this her majesty answers, that when they should counsel the Queen her good sister to perpetrate such an act, she assures herself that she would not listen.

For the rest;—thanks be to God, her majesty is not so destitute of patience and strength that by fear of death she loses courage nor passes the limits and bounds of what is seemly and fit in a Princess of her quality. This form of speaking which her majesty is constrained to use for her defence, being thus accused, does not tend to irritate or enter into fresh dispute with the Queen her good sister, but rather to put an end thereto, after having made her understand that

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After all, whereas it is said that in some of her said majesty's letters no mention is made that the Queen of England has ever refused anything reasonable, if it pleases her to regard them well, she will find that her majesty has complained of being held so long without having exercise of her religion, at least as is permitted to the ambassadors of the Catholic Princes, although many and divers times her majesty has requested it of the Queen her good sister.

Item;—as to this, that her said good sister has twice refused her her presence when on both those occasions it was favourably granted to some traitors—her enemies and rebels.

Item;—for having refused to make her reparation for the taking of Dumbarton, reparation for two pretended parliaments held by the said rebels against their faith and promise delivered, and against the assurance that the Queen of England gave for them that they would attempt nothing; and reparation for the truces broken by the said rebels when, at the request of the said lady her good sister, the Queen of Scotland had twice or thrice made her own lay down their arms. These demands were reasonable, and have been reiterated by various letters and instances on the part of her majesty to the Queen of England, even to importune her without gaining anything. Also, the Queen of Scots has only been able to obtain that the Earl of Morton and his colleagues were retained until they had sent to seek new power to treat, nor leave to . . . confer with her nor any of her ministers, and until . . . least importance. Her majesty has been refused permission to go to take a bath near here when the season was fitting there for remedy or relief of her malady. To recall the other refusals;—it seems to her majesty that it would not have been unreasonable that the Queen of England had accepted her friendship and her honest offers, and by this means to grant her her liberty and restitution, and, on the fulfilment of the treaties and assurances of the Queen her good sister, that her pleasure had been to cause her to be declared the second person after her. Wherein her majesty avows to have required her by way of friendship, undertaking no more therein than this,—that the Estates of this realm, or at least the nobility, require her in the parliament preceding this one, leaving, however, the said Estates at her discretion to name whomsoever they would. Whereupon her majesty prayed the Queen of England to permit that her right should be debated if the request of those Estates had taken place with regard to her. Her majesty in that had pressed her only in so much as it would be agreeable to her, or that she would permit the question to be moved; her said majesty, however, then presuming friendship promised by the Queen her good sister that she sought to obtain her goodwill and favour, not as a small benefit, but as esteeming it worth while to devote herself perpetually to her and to her devotion, thus, being content to bind herself in this case, whereas she would be offended to forfeit her right and for ever to be deprived of it, which appears by the offers which her majesty signed at Chatsworth.

Whereas it is said that the Queen of Scotland having offered the Prince her son to the Queen of England, it was not in her power to deliver him,—her majesty answers, that being requested for hostage and surety by her said good sister, she accorded willingly, and made

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1571-2. the said offer with the assurance that if the Queen of England had desired to have him, and to complete the treaty, giving her as much aid and favour as she did to the side of her rebels, without difficulty, he would have been brought into this country. Moreover, her majesty makes sure, if the Queen her good sister only had been willing to abstain, and, remaining neutral, not to give support to the rebels nor to her, they would have been brought to reason in spite of themselves, and the conditions of the treaty would have been performed and accomplished in every point. And as regards what is alleged of Spain, her majesty did not think anything less than to send him there, there being no need to offer him, since *l'on se . . . cé* to trust in her . . . his bringing up . . . daughters of the Catholic King when his majesty had been . . . [With regard to] this determination, whereas it is said that the Duke of Norfolk . . . of this country dissuaded her majesty from putting the said Prince into the [hands] of the Queen of England, and not to accomplish what her majesty promised her;—the Duke of Norfolk and the other Lords are falsely and wrongly accused of such advice and counsel. And when the bishop of Rosse, her majesty's ambassador, had told her (which she cannot believe, unless perchance he is moved by fear or other circumstance);—her majesty answers that this is a matter invented and imagined, for all she has ever heard said of it.

The said Duke being thus in trouble for respect to her majesty, she would feel herself worthy to be for ever reputed ungrateful and ill-natured if she did not set herself as a duty to employ for him and the other Lords (who for having borne such goodwill to her, or for being suspected of it, are also in trouble) all the means that God permits that she can have in this world to mitigate the anger of the Queen her good sister, and, if it is possible, to be the cause of their obtaining peace and favour towards her, or at least that they should have no harm by reason of her. This consideration, with the singular desire wherein her majesty continues to please the Queen her good sister, and to win her good grace, has been the cause, that by her last letter her majesty wished to seek her again as far as to importune her to hear some honourable conditions, and to enter again into negotiation of agreement and treaty, with assurance of her sincere intention to fulfil faithfully what she shall promise. Wherefore, it having pleased the Queen her good sister finally to declare to have taken in good part this renewed overture, and that she will desire only, and no more for her part, the effect and performance that she could be assured that the Queen of Scotland will not trouble either her or her country, her majesty is quite content and desirous to satisfy her in this behalf. And whereas it is said that the offers made hitherto have been but speeches and writings, her majesty, not knowing, for her part, other means until the treaty be concluded and achieved, prays the Queen of England—with whom her intention is to proceed in all sincerity and honesty—to be willing to make plain to her wherein lies this her difficulty, causing her to hear the means by which it will please her to desire . . . by the reading which has been made to her of the said memoir . . . the matter now consists; and is the cause that her majesty has not since that hour recommenced her offers, awaiting there what it will please the Queen her good sister to declare to her. And if her will is to hear it in good earnest, her majesty also

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. prays her that she will send her a copy of the articles last proposed for the treaty, with notes of what she desires to be amended or changed in it, and likewise to permit that the bishop of Rosse may render account to her of the papers which he has in his hands of the negotiation of the said treaty. If the Earl of Shrewsbury had been commanded to give her majesty a copy of the memoir, she would have been better able to consider it, and to answer more exactly. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie R.

14 *pp. French. Indorsed:* "Reponce de la Royne descosse au memoire de la Royne d'Angletre." *And by Burghley:* "14 Feb. 1571, but by ye Q. of Scottes dated 1572." *Marginally noted by Burghley.*

Feb. 15. **140.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I have abstained this long time to trouble your lordship any way, for that I understand your lordship was "partlie wexed with seiknes," whereof I was sorry, and partly to give place to greater affairs. In the meanwhile I was also somewhat visited with the "reliques" of my former ague, in which, thanks to God, I had some relief by "visiting" of the Queen's majesty's learned physician, for which I think myself much bound to her highness; but I am yet afraid thereof in case I shall be continued in this strait keeping and close air, in respect of the spring time of year and the anxiety of mind which continues with me, principally for that I have never heard one word from my mistress nor country since I was committed here, "more then I war dead," which is no small cause of grief. So that unless I wholly depend upon the Queen's majesty's accustomed clemency and favourable goodness, wherein is my special trust, "my caise war wondrous hard, and weray neir to dispaire." Wherefore, my good lord, I most heartily beseech your lordship to put me once again in her highness' remembrance, that some good and favourable deliberation may be taken for my relief by your good advice and labours, for I will not be so bold as to write anything to her majesty, not knowing how the same would be accepted, and also having your lordship so ready to move my suit, who can better declare the effects of my mind and supplication than I can either think or write. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 18. **141.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Since his letter of the 11th, wherein he wrote to him of the arrival of Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph, he has received the Queen's majesty's letter of the 8th, as also, yesternight, his letter of the 12th. Forbore to write to his lordship till their departure, who could not without some peril ride, the weather has been so sore ever since their coming, being begun before they came with extremity of snow and frost, and so continues; and besides, Lord Morton was gone over into Fyfe about the slaughter of his kinsman. They are gone this day, being very stormy of snow, to Dunbar, and so to-morrow to Leith. Has taken order with them to have good regard what necessity of money the King's side has, and whether the delivery of money before they see their conformity to this

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. pacification will hinder or further the matter, and upon their answer he shall be ready to send them 400*l.* or 500*l.* for their present necessity. Has delivered to Mr. Marshal the 100*l.* Burghley wrote of, and hopes by his next letter there will be some sufficient cause to judge which party will show themselves most willing to accord. Is sorry to hear of so many alterations in so weighty causes *etc.* [*See S. P. "Foreign" under date.*] Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Addressed. Indorsed (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 18. **142.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. My very good lord; but that I cannot show myself anything unmindful of your lordship, my so dear friend, I have now little occasion of advertisement. The notes her majesty gave me in charge I have ofttimes read to the Queen of Scots, denying her always a copy thereof, and she has written her mind at great length to her majesty. She has now walked abroad since my coming home, and was thereof so eager as content to step over the shoes in the snow. More I cannot write, but desire your lordship I may be often remembered with your friendly letters when any good occasion happens. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ p. *Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 23. **143.** DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LEICESTER AND BURGHLEY.

Being now arrived in Scotland, and having dealt somewhat with either party according to their direction, they have advertised of their proceedings to Lord Hunsdon. Find this country in great calamity and misery. Thefts, murders, spoils unmerciful, the execration of the people upon the causers and . . . of the trouble that it passeth to hear them express requests and humble prayers to the Queen's majesty to be their deliverer, either by that means that is in hand [or] by force against the obstinate and wilful refusers of the King's obedience, as it appears that their only hope next unto God is in her. They comfort them what they can—they advise them to stand in good hope by the experience of old in her majesty's doings, that she will bring all to a good end. See verily that no less honour is to be had unto her majesty in bringing this country to quietness than was in expelling the French out of this town, the memory whereof endureth for ever. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury, Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 23. **144.** CONFERENCE BETWEEN MAITLAND AND GRANGE AND DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

"Certane notes off the conference we had with zow zisterday toucheing the abstinence, quhilk will serve to put zow in remembrance off our meaning."

We are content, for such time as the treaty shall require, that there be an abstinence truly kept on both parts, like as we shall

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. faithfully on our side, and cessation from all kind of hostility or violence in manner following.

None of this party shall do injury or violence under "quhatsomever cullour or pretence in body or gudeis to ony of the other pairtye during the tyme to be prescrivit,"—the like to be done to us.

It shall be "lauchfull" for all the subjects of the other party, of whatsoever quality they be, freely to resort to the town of Edinburgh or any other place of the realm where our "poware" lies, in peaceable manner, and without forces, without trouble, molestation, or "inquietatioun" of them by any of this party "in wourd, deid or countenance onreasonablye," there to remain in quiet manner, and to do their "lesome bissenes," and to "commown" and confer with whomsoever they will at their pleasure, "quhairthrow nobilmen, gentilmen and others quha during the tyme of this hostillitye past of late, mycht not throuch thair absence reconcyle thame selffis ane to ane other nor be meanes to reduce others to reconsiliatioun, may have moyen and occasion by fre acces ane to ane other and private conference togidder, to enter in some kynd of familiaretye, quhilkis is the first degrie to a perfyte reconsiliatioun, and is lyke to produce theffect intended by the Queen your maistres. The lyke being done to ws in Leith and other places quhair thair poware lyis."

It shall be "lauchfull for all the inhabitantis sometyme of Edinburgh quhilk presentlie ar furth of the toun" to repair freely to their own houses, and there to remain "thame selffis or thair servandis" during this abstinence, "oute of the quhilk howsses we sall remove our suldartis and men of weare salang as thay please to remayne," the like being done to us anent our houses.

Both sides to travel peaceably through the country by themselves or their messengers to confer with such as they desire to have the advice of in the compounding of the present controversies, "quhilk also wilbe a greate furderance to the propos intendit."

It shall not be lawful for any of either party to levy or take up the rents of any other man's living of the adverse faction during this short time of abstinence under whatsoever colour or pretence.

It shall not be prejudicial to the abstinence that "we keape watche and waird" in Edinburgh to save ourselves from all surprises during the same, as also the other party to do the like in Leith, and either party to have the protection of all persons of the adverse faction being within their strength, and to be answerable for their "safegaird" upon their honours, and otherwise as shall be agreed.

These articles may be amplified or extended as shall be thought necessary, and conceived in clear terms, whereby no ambiguity or "cavillatioun" may arise, and any other "eikkit" thereto that may further the "propos" intended,—the same being equal for both parties.

For surety of the true performance of the articles necessary for the abstinence, we are content to enter in as strait bond and obligation as can be devised,—being reciproque—and shall require no further security than we will offer, and will offer as far as our adverse party will make. "Provyding alwyis the Queen zour maistres be conservatrix off the abstinence, and yat her ministers in her ma^{tes} name enter in a speciall band in cais of violatioun and breake of promeis, to manteyne and

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. defend the party that shall truly keep, and be enemy to the partye that sall offend."

1½ *pp. Indorsed* (by Burghley): "Febru. 1571"; *and in another hand:* "Memoryall from the Ll. of the Castell towchinge thassurauance."

[Feb. 23.] **145.** PARTIES IN SCOTLAND.

"The names of the Lordes in Leethe";—The Regent, Argill, Angushe, Cassells, Morton, Bougham, Lyndsay, Ruthen, Maxwell, Lovett, Domefermelynge, Magill, Justice Clerk, Laird of Doune. "Now here thearle off Glynkerne."*

"Lordes in the Castell";—The Duke, Huntley, Gallowaye, Dunkell, Seton, Hume, Patrick Gordon brother to the earle Huntley, Lydington, James Balford, Provost of Edinburgh, Graynge, Coldingham, Fernehurste, Robert Melvin.

1 *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley): "vj March 1571"†; *and by Drury:* "the names of the nobelytie one boathe the sydes."

Feb. 24. **146.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has presently received letters from Sir William Drury and Mr. Randolph, and some other "occurantes," which, because they are somewhat lengthy, he sends, as also certain articles from the Castle touching an abstinence during this time of treaty, with the names of the nobility assembled on both sides. Burghley will perceive how earnestly they write for money. There is one thing to be specially noted, and order to be taken for the like hereafter, which is the landing of Lord Seton at Harwich, and so to pass through the realm unknown. Assures him that the ports and landing places in England are so negligently looked unto that in all places anybody may land unknown that will, for he knows that not long since sundry of the rebels landed. The Scots have a common trade whensoever any ship comes either out of France or Flanders. Under colour of being driven in by weather, they take land in some part of England, and so send three or four or more along by land; which, in his opinion, should not be suffered. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): 24 Febr: 1571. ye L. Hundsdon to my L. from Barwyk."

First inclosure with the same :—

(Drury and Thomas Randolph to Hunsdon.)

"It may please your lordship," that we being now arrived at Leith, and having dealt somewhat with either party in those matters we came for, we thought it time to advertise your lordship of our proceedings with them, and for that end stayed this bearer, Clement Caston, the longer, trusting that whatsoever we write at this time shall also suffice "for either, for want of time, to whom we are in duty most bound." After your lordship left us in the bounds, we continued with such company as we had with us until we came to Acton, where the Laird

* The last name is in Drury's hand.
† The date on which Burghley received it. See No. 146, third inclosure.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. received us with 20 horses or thereabouts, [and] conveyed us to the Pesse. We heard that both Langton and Alexander Hume should have met us also, but we saw them not,—as we take it, by reason of the storm, which was very great. At the Pesse there came unto us Mr. Archibald Douglas well accompanied with Lord Morton's friends. He required us to lodge that night at Whittinghame both for our surety and better commodity, seeing there was little to be had at Dunbar, where we intended to be. The next day upon the same four miles from Leith there met us Lord Ruthven, the Lord Abbot of Drybroughe, the Provost of Dundee, Cesforde, and divers other gentlemen to the number of 200 horses. At our entering into the town of Leith there was no powder spared of that small store they have to honour her majesty. Being no sooner entered into our lodging the Regent sends the Justice Clerk and the Laird of Cliste to invite us to supper —where no refusal could take place. We found there as your lordship shall receive their names in this other paper. After supper we conferred with divers of them severally of the great calamity in their country, and found them all well bent to peace—the sooner for that her majesty would be a mediatrix for the same. In this time the Earl of Morton was absent—not returned from the marriage at "Dawkethe" —and therefore we were the lother to propound much matter before we had him present. We desired audience for the next day, by which time we knew he would be there. That afternoon, being Wednesday, we found them all together, ready set in Council. We delivered her majesty's letters to them and made some pretence of our further desire of conference in special, and only requesting for that time that abstinence might be had from all hostility of their part,—as we trust we should obtain of the other—that the more orderly, quietly, and safely we might proceed to the end we came for. Much was alleged to us by the Regent against it, their adversaries greatly charged—not without good reason of their part. But in this point in the end we grew unto,—that if the town of Edinburgh might be made patent to the King's subjects who would resort to it, our desire should be satisfied. The rest that we had to say, we reserved until we might see what might be yielded unto of the of[fer]. And for that time we took our leave, giving them knowledge that the next day we would to the Castle. Of which having advertised the Captain by Mr. Case and Mr. Arrington to signify the same to the rest of that party, we requested to meet us half way between the two towns some men of credit for our convoy to the Castle, but not above twelve persons, to avoid cumber and brawls that might arise. There went out of Leith with us half the way the like number. There met us Lord Seytoun, Patrick Gordon, and a son of the Laird of Grange, to that number we desired: in like sort received with great shot and small, as we were at Leith.

At our entry into the Castle there met us at the first ward Robert Melvin; at the second, the Constable of the Castle; at the gate going up to the Castle, the Captain himself, and so conveyed us the easier and farther way about in sight of the whole Castle. In the Council Chamber we found those whose names your lordship shall also have with the others, the Laird of Lethington by reason of his infirmity sitting, the others standing. After such greetings of great kindness as passed between us and them were done, we all sat down. We

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. delivered her majesty's letters with declaration of her majesty's affection and care over them at this time, as before she has had in their extremities, and said to that effect we did before, moving them to give their minds to peace, seeing their country in such calamity as we found it. Thanks were given to her majesty by the Laird of Lethington in name of the rest. Much was said in excuse of themselves, and great desire to have quietness, as should appear by their doings and good disposition in them to be at her majesty's commandment so far as they could, protesting that whatsoever they do, they do it for her sake. We deal for an abstinence. We debated long upon that point. They accorded to it in the sort you shall see in writing given to us for our memories—not to be communicated to their adversaries. But, as we saw cause for their obedience to the King, so earnestly required to be done by them by her majesty's letters, they desired longer time, after conference, and promised such answers as in duty, conscience, and honour they might yield unto.

This done, we rose from the table, and entered into private conference; I, the Marshal, with the Laird of Lethington in his cabinet; Randolphe with the Duke in the chamber. And as we had done with the one, so either of us [did] with the others of them—as many as were worth the speaking unto. "Lyddyton was charged to the veary botton of his soule, but so as no offence coulde ryse therof or suspitione that good ys not intended towardes him, yf he deserve well at this tyme, in whome we finde the whole matter consisteth, so full of feare and dowbt of him selfe, that yf that were provyded for, we coulde not dowbt of the reste to have them fully as we wolde." The Duke continues still in his simplicity; the Earl of Huntlie full of malice against his enemies; Lord Hume led as Lethington lists; which he gave us for a resolute answer; Lord Seyton malicious, vain, despiteful,—neither honest nor reasonable; two worthy prelates, neither learned, wise, nor honest; Farnyhirste fretting and fuming for his last defeat—more proud than witty or reasonable; but generally all concluding that peace is best, and that they are willing thereunto. Thus your lordship knows how we have proceeded hitherto, and the effect of our dealing is so far as we have proceeded.

Having declared what hitherto has passed, we thought good also to write somewhat of the necessity that presently we find—our lack of money to pay the soldiers *; wherein our care is not so great what their necessity is, as the doubt we have that either some mutiny will grow thereof, either among the soldiers for lack, and townsmen for not payment of men's credit, or for danger of ourselves if any such thing should fall out, as we have good cause to fear, besides the overthrow of the cause we have in hands, in which we see good and inclination in many to be wholly at her majesty's devotion. We are, therefore, forced earnestly to crave of your lordship to have special care hereof, and that, as soon as may be, there may be sent hither Captain Brickwell,—or whom you please to appoint—in as secret sort as may be, with so much money as will serve for two months' pay, which being secretly conveyed to us, may remain in our hands undiminished until either we see the issue of the cause we deal in to be such as we desire, that then payment may be made according to her majesty's pleasure,

* Of the King's party.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. or else that if we be driven to that necessity which we fear, we may have at the least wherewith to relieve ourselves, and do good in that we came for. There is more that moves us thus to write, than is needful at this time to be spoken of, and therefore I trust your lordship will consider it accordingly, for, by God, I do not see which way we shall do good without it. Such other knowledge as we have learned of anything that lately occurred in this country or from abroad, we send to your lordship apart, praying that the sight of that as also of this our letter may come to the hands of Lord Leicester and Lord Burghley, to whom we have not leisure to write more than a few lines in remembrance of our duties. Leith, "the xxiijth, in the morninge."

3 *pp. Copy in the hand of Hunsdon's clerk. Addressed:* "To the Right Honorable and our veary good L. the Lorde of Hunesdon" *etc. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "23 Febr. 1571. M^{r} Marshall of Barwyk and M^{r} Randolfh to y^{e} L. Hunsdon, from Leith."

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 149. Copy of the same, in Randolph's hand.

First inclosure with the same:—

Duplicate of No. 144.

1⅔ *pp. Indorsed:* "Memorials owte of the Castle for the assurance"; *and by* (Burghley's clerk): "23 Febr. 1571."

Second inclosure:—

Duplicate of No. 145.

½ *p. Indorsed:* "The Lordes of ether partie nowe present in Leethe and Edenb."; *and by* (Burghley's clerk): "23 Febr. 1571."

Feb. 24. **147.** HUNSDON TO DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Having this morning received letters out of the south to Drury and Randolph, which he had appointed to send at the first opening of the gates, sitting at dinner, came Clement Careston to him with their letters, which, according to their request, he will send presently to the Court. Is glad to see so good hope of accord between the two parties. Trusts that their abode shall be thereby the shorter while there, and the Queen's majesty's desire the sooner performed. Perceives that they fear the want of money will be a great hindrance to the cause, and therefore require him to send so much money as will pay their soldiers for two months, whereat he does not a little marvel, seeing they know that there is no such sums of money here to be had, nor yet is it according to her majesty's direction, but directly against the same; for her majesty is content, upon their full agreement, to disburse to them secretly payment for their soldiers for six weeks or two months, and not otherwise; and therefore until it appears what end their travail will tend to, he has no commission to make any such payment. And besides, he does not know what number of soldiers they require payment for. For although at the beginning they seemed [to re]qui[re] 800 soldiers, a great number of them are diminished, and turned away without pay, whereof sundry of them being Englishmen have repaired to this town to him to seek enter-

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. tainment, so that it behoves them, being there, to understand what number of soldiers are there entertained, that when it shall come to the payment of them her majesty be not abused [by] the [num]bers of them—paying 800 for 300. Nevertheless, according to his last letter from her majesty, if they find it necessary, or that the disbursing of 500*l.* or 1000 marks will satisfy their expectation for the time, he will send it upon their next advertisement. Berwick.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "The L. of Hunsdon to M^r Marshall and M^r Randolfe. 24 Februarii 1571."

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 148. Copy of the same.

Feb. 26. **148.** DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO HUNSDON.

"It may please your lordship"; we have received your letter, and have considered the contents thereof, especially for that your lordship writes of the money we wrote for. We see still, and find more and more great likelihood of that to ensue that in our last letters we wrote of; which, if it may be stayed by having here present so much money as then we wrote for, I doubt not but her majesty will think that we have providently provided to avoid greater dangers than could be foreseen but by such as are like to take part of the peril if it so fall out as is most likely,—the sooner for that we know that the Captain of the Castle doth shortly make a pay to his soldiers, which, if he do, ... and the Regent no money to content his, he . . . . to be carried out of this town to Edinburgh . . . . sent home like fools . . . . we . . . . en thousand marks will . . . therefore look for no less th[an] . . . . Promising upon our honesty . . . . not out of our hands, but upon . . . . sufficiently answer to be . . . . service, and so "aspect" . . . . cease to trouble your lordship. Leithe. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript.—The Lord Ceton hath brought both money and advertisement from the Duke of Alva to the lords of the Castle that they shall be furnished with sufficient thereof; that they shall be furnished with men; that they shall have sufficient of munition, requiring places of strength where that may be bestowed; and that the practice of the Duke of Medena Celia towards England still continues. The lords of the Castle and town being restrained of coals determine to pull down the merchants' houses of Edinburgh who show their obedience to the King, meaning thereby to burn the timber thereof to serve them for fuel.

1 *p. Indorsed:* "To the L. of Hunsdon from Sir Wyllyam Drewry, Marshall, and M^r Randolphe." *And* (by Burghley's clerk): "26 Febr. 1571 from Leith." *Injured by damp.*

Feb. 26. **149.** ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

"The late occurrentes in Scotland." Some doubt standing betwixt the Regent and the ministers of the kirk touching the order of admission of bishops and others entering into spiritual promotion, "for that no certaine law toward the police of the Kirke was established sen the Papestrey was abolished," in a quiet conference

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. kept at Leith in the latter end of January the matter is agreed, and so far as may be "the order of the kirke of England followed." This order is assented to by certain commissioners appointed from the Council and the Assembly of the Kirk. The Regent has allowed it, and "promittit" to have it enacted by Parliament as a law.

"It is alreddy entered in execution," and one Mr. John Douglas, "ane agit learnad man," rector of the university, "nominated in favour of the Erle of Morton to the archebishoprik of Sainct Andros, is admited by the same order." The same order "cometh in practize voluntary," and it is thought there will not be great let to have it allowed by parliament.

The delay of the answer of James "Cunynshaine" was somewhat grievous to the King's party, and the stay of his said answer wrought a suspicion in the hearts of many whether the issue would tend to peace or war. In the end, he returning, and matters seeming to draw to pacification, they of the Castle, as appears, willing to acquit former injuries that they think they received, by burning and "dimolution" of houses in Cliddisdall the time that the Queen's majesty's forces were at Hamilton, and finding the Earl of Morton at St. Andrews first, "mad concursions by the Hammiltolbine about Glaskew." Then Farnyhirst and Buccleuch, intending to burn the town of Jedburgh, conveyed into Teviotdale from Edinburgh about a hundred or six score harquebusiers. For succour of Jedworth—professing the "querell" of the King—Lord Ruthven with the Commendator of Dryburgh, cousin to the Regent, with such horsemen as then were in Leith, and about a hundred harquebusiers were sent from Leith by the Regent on the 7th of February. The same day a company on horse and foot issuing out of Edinburgh came unawares on the Earl of Morton's town of Dalkeith, and without any great resistance "brint" sundry houses, and took such spoil as "on sic suddan they myght carrey." The forces of Leith passed to the "burrowbur" on the south side of Edinburgh, thinking to have cut off such as were out of Edinburgh, but, leaving the direct way, and night approaching, they did not meet.

Farnyhirst and Buccleuch with the harquebusiers, seeing they were not able to match the power that came against them, being within two miles of Jedburgh, "supplyd" by the hasty approach of the night, returned to Hawike on Feb. 8th, and Lord Ruthven lay at Jedburgh. Immediately all the thieves and other countrymen who "rais" at the desire of Farnyhirst and Bukclewth departed, leaving their leaders at Hawike. On the 9th Lord Ruthven's lieutenant "caused summoun and receved the housses of Farnyhurst and ance un belanging to Robert Ker, uncle to the lard of Pharnyhurst." On Sunday [10th] morning the said lord departing before daylight from Jedburgh, came near Hawike before the "twa lardes" had certain knowledge. Farnyhirst and the harquebusiers fled two or three miles. At last, Farnyhirst leaving the "hagbuttars," and their captain, called Trottar, riding away with him, and saving themselves by speed of their horses, the whole of the "hagbutters," after a few "shottis" and slaughter of some of their horses, yielded and were carried prisoners to Jedburgh. "Sensyne" all the clans and others who depended on Farnyhirst made their submission, and the principal of

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. them, as also Bukclewch himself, are now attending at Leith till order and surety are taken "agene" their obedience to the King's majesty. Which matter if it is well and rightly handled seems greatly to tend to the quietness of the Borders. In the beginning of this month of February, the Lord of Lorne, otherwise called the Master of Ergile, brother and heir apparent to the Earl of Ergill, was married to the Countess of Murray, widow of the King's first Regent. About the same time, it being suspected by the Regent and the King's Council that some lairds and gentlemen in Lothian and Fife were privy favourers of them in the castle of Edinburgh, the same persons were called to appear before the Council, and committed to ward at "Kirkuidbrithe," Wigtoun, and Whitherne in Galloway *etc.* The names of the persons "warded" are Sir David Hamelton, Laird of Preston, James Heriot, Laird of Trabrony, Thomas Fawsid, Laird of Fawside, John Crechtton, Laird of Bruntstoun, William Douglas, Laird of Whittingeame, George Hume, the young Laird of Spott, John Hay, Laird of Talwo, Gilbert Hay of Morktoun, "Jhonne" Moubrey, Laird of Bernbowgall, Sir William Scott, Laird of Balwery, James Sandelandis, Laird of St. Monanis, Mr. William Pennycuke, parson of Pennycuke, John Sertoun, "bally" of Tranent, with some others. Also, since the beginning of this month, they in Edinburgh have concluded to demolish and cast to the ground fifty of the chief houses in the town, unless the owners, remaining at Leith, pay 50,000 marks Scottish money, and in beginning their execution, have already demolished the houses of Mr. James Makgill, Clerk of the Register, Nicholas Todart [W-dart?], merchant, Michael Gilbert, goldsmith, and are "in doing" with the house of Robert Golawe, and others.

The Earl of Ergile appears an earnest favourer of the Regent, and has accompanied him almost continually since Christmas. The said Earl has drawn the chieftains of some Irishmen of the Scottish Isles, and others, to "Lythe," and they, by oath and promise, are bound to serve the King,—as Makclane, Donald "Gormsone," [and] "Mr." Cloyd of the Lewys. Lord Lovet, son-in-law to the Earl of Atholl, has likewise been at "Lythe" since Christmas, and is receiving reward of a pension from the bishopric of Murray. He has departed home to the north country with commission of "lieutnendre" to the Earl of Cathnes, the said Lord Lovet [and] M^c^Yntoshe to make war against the Earl of Huntly's brother and friends. On Sonday, the 17th, Lord Maxwell was married at "Dalkys" to the Earl of Angus' youngest sister; which Lord Maxwell is now at the obedience of the King. On the 21st Lord Hereis appearing before the Regent and Council made offer of his submission and obedience. He has remained at Leith for fifteen days, speaking of pacification, and doing his own business. A lieutenant of a foot company of the King's party, named George Dundas, was hurt in the head in a skirmish, and is lately dead. In the north Mr. Donald Fraser, "archidene" of Ross, a follower of the Earl of Huntlye, and a great dealer in the late exploits of his brother, is slain by the "recles" shot of some of their own soldiers. Lord Seton came to Edinburgh Castle on the 19th of this month out of Flanders, and landed at Harwich, driven thither by evil weather. The ship was much spoiled, and yet remains there. He came through "Thiwisdall" to Fernhurst. He brought with him many articles from the Duke of Alva, not yet come to our know-

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. ledge. Four of the principal merchants of Edinburgh who are put out of the town (with many others) came to us in the name of the rest, remembering the great benefit received of her majesty for their deliverance out of the bondage they were in under the French government, lamenting now their present estate that they are driven out of the town, spoiled of their goods, and houses overthrown, humbly craving her majesty's help for their relief against the cruelty that has been used by these adversaries. "The burninge of Dalketh, slawghter and spoile of the Erle of Morton's frendes is dowted wilbe a grete impediment to the peace, except that the parties spoyled and other injuries done be satysfied or revenge taken." The Earl of Argill offers "larrgly" to be at her majesty's devotion. Lord Herres is here. He speaks well, offers well, and says he will do well. We are content to give credit as we find. Donald Gorrome [Gorme], "a laird of the out iles," who was in England in Queen Mary's time, and had given to him of King Edward's garments (which he has yet, as he says), came to us for duty's sake to her majesty, remembering the benefits received in her country, and offers his service with all his power, as he shall be commanded. An overthrow was given by the garrison of Knockfargus to divers Irishmen to the number of a hundred slain, and many put to flight.

The parson of Kynnore, son of the bishop of Murray, a great dealer for them of the Castle, and coming from thence, ready to go over the water, is taken this day, being the 26th of February. The intent of them of the Castle and town, being "adstrayned" of coals, "determyn" to pull down the merchants' houses of Edinburgh who show their obedience to the King, meaning to burn the timber.

3⅔ *pp. Indorsed by Drury:* "Advyses off the presente state off Skotland"; *and by Burghley:* ad vj Martii." [*Probably the day it was received by Burghley.*]

Feb. 26. **150.** PROJECT FOR AN ACCORD IN SCOTLAND.

"A project of ane accord for compounding the controversyes off Scotland."

(1) That a government be established in Scotland comprised of a certain number of the principals of the nobility chosen indifferently by both parties, by the advice of the Queen of England, which persons may have full authority during the absence of the Queen, and minority of her son. [Per quam regulam ?]

(2) These persons shall promise and make full security—such as shall be thought convenient for the Queen's majesty—that during their government this realm shall continue in good "nychtbourheade" and firm amity with England. [Dormi securus.]

(3) That they shall not receive strange forces within this realm to the annoyance of England *etc.* [Sicut erat in principio.]

(4) They shall not suffer the true doctrine of religion to be changed; whereby both realms may continue and be joined in unity and doctrine—a sure "band" to knit them together. [Nemo potest duobus dominis servire.]

(5) An order, by the assent of the estates in Parliament, may be devised for compounding the particular debates which have fallen out between the two factions. [Corpus sine capite.]

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1571-2.

(6) If any question arises hereafter for anything past during this time (because it is hard to devise a general order which shall serve for resolution of every particular doubt [that] may be incident) the decision thereof may be referred to her majesty, and her majesty may be the conservatrix of the whole appointment to be made. [Verba sunt haec.]

(7) The "forfaltouris" and all other penalties which either side has incurred "by the pretendit parliamentis, actis of counsall or other quhatsoever on boith partyes" may be declared null, and so to have been from the beginning *etc.*

(8) Such as are dispossessed shall be restored to their lands, benefices, honours, offices, "rowmes," and possessions without alteration, as if no such occasion had ever occurred. [Statuta mathematica sunt leges, sine legislatione. *Referring to para. 7 and 8.*]

(9) Her majesty must* see order taken for reparation of the losses we and our friends have sustained, and for relief of the debt we have contracted for entertaining of our men of war. [Ad quid perditio haec?]

(10) A sufficient yearly provision in money and victuals must be granted to the Laird of Grange for entertainment of his garrison within the castle of Edinburgh, which, with the "furnitour" and all things being therein, shall remain in his custody during the Queen's absence, and minority of her son. [Qui potestatem sibi assumit odietur.]

(11) These "nottes" *must* be "extendit" in such ample form as shall be thought couvenient; with all other things which by conference may fall out in the treaty, and appear necessary for our surety, honour, and weal. [Venenum aspidum sub labiis ipsorum.]

(12) "It is convenient that these headis come not to the knawlege of our adversars as propounded by ws, bot ze may open some poyntis thairof as of your selffis, and as ze shall se occasion."

[Væ quam profundi estis corde, et dicitis, quis videt nos?]†

1⅓ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Marche 1571." *In another hand:* "A project of an accord for compoundinge the controvercies of Scot. sent from them of the Castell the xxvjth of February." *In Drury hand:* "Delivered unto us since our commynge."

Feb. 28.
C.P., Vol. VIII.

151. SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

May it please your majesty; I have many times since my coming home remembered your majesty's few words uttered to me of one Morgen my late servant, and thereupon doubting his fond busy head might have wrought some lewd practices for the Scottish Queen in offence of your majesty, I sought immediately to understand the same, and by sundry estimations of her old practising friends, it appears that both he and two other of my men with certain in the town near unto me are conveyers and carriers of letters from and to this Queen, which persons I have punished and put forth of my house, and she is not a little discontented thereat, and gives me very rough words of little force. I have also—because she seeks to corrupt my men—warned her people that if any of them practise indirectly to send letters or otherwise, I will put them forth of my house and move your majesty

* Underlined by Burleigh.
† The words in square brackets are entered in the margin in Burghley's hand.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. [that] they may be punished. I think not meet to trouble your majesty any more with these matters, but refer the further report of them to my Lord of Burghley, to whom I have sent some of this Queen's ciphered letters. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the quene hur moste excellente mageste."

Feb. 28. **152.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. On a question the Queen's majesty lately asked me of one Morgan my servant, calling to remembrance his fond busy head, always seeking to deal in other men's matters, the same her majesty's words seemed to warn me of some fault in him, and therefore immediately after my coming home, examining his life divers ways, it was confessed and plainly testified by sundry of his faction that he and two more of my men and others dwelling in a town near me had carried and conveyed from and to her* divers letters, and the same Morgan was accounted one of her sure friends, and therefore I have put him away bound in recognizance to appear before any of her majesty's Privy Council upon commandment, and punished and put away the rest, as they have deserved. It is also confessed that the said Morgan, one Cuthbert Rede, Theophilus Kynloughe, a learned man or attorney, Caldwell a schoolmaster, and one Nycolson a porter, all dealers for this Queen, haunt one Gree's house in Stanyng Lane, in London, an ale brewer, and that they seek and send her intelligence from her friends, and that Morgan [and] Cuthbert Rede know where John Coutberd [Cuthbert] is, and so does Theophilus, who is kept secret by Cuthbert Rede, and that there is one Richard Ryse a waterman upon Thames—he looks a little "a squynte"—was Morgan's man, and conveyed letters to London from the Scottish Queen, and brought letters back again. Your lordship will examine these persons as you see cause. I have sent your lordship here inclosed certain letters ciphered, which this Queen sent by one of her messengers before Christmas last, and he, being afraid of searching, hid them under a stone on the bare ground, where they lay until the 27th of this month. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Notes in the margin in Burghley's hand.*

[Feb.] **153.** PROPOSED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "The English told H. truth towching yat Flandres wold never be quiet til ——† where reformed. *Ergo* H. owght to beleve them in theyr owne contry matters which they know better. They say ——† is easye to be wonne. (1) Becawse it is it selfe willing, as martirdoms, prisons, banishments prove. (2) For the dissension in ——† abowt fayth and kingdome. (3) K. is hated for not declaring an heyre apparent leaving them to the sword to trye it. (4) K. is not feared as being a woman, a harlet and with owt an heyre to revenge her quarrell. (5) Her covetowsnesse maketh her hateful to capitayne and soldiers. (6) L.E. conditions pityed, liberality loved, heyre feared and hoped on. (7) The people are angry with the nobilitye yat

* Mary. † Symbol O with a dot in the centre.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. oppresse them and strangers yat intercept theyr commodityes. (8) There are no stronge castells, no expert capitaynes in ——.† (9) We intend to go where owr kinsmen, frends and tenants dwell, who with K.E. monye and armor and authoritye shall serve owr turne. (10) Ireland will helpe us. (11) K. cannot arme any meane number agaynst us where we will land, but most of them being owt frends we shall not only be lovars of owr owne . . . . . enemyes campe also. (12) One victorye had in ——† all will follow L. (13) The matter shalbe furdered with preaching and writings which will do moste to the mindes of the people so hungring and thirsting matters of theyr salvacion. (14) The lest miracle will kindle owr frends hartes and coole owr enemies. (15) From ——† the tumult in Flanders comes. The disease will not be cured till the cawse be removed. (16) K. makyth Flanders serve her for a trifle, why shold not H. serve him selfe of ——† also? (17) The mony that he hath give to the English and Irish wold have done it if it had bene so imployed under A.E. name. (18) It must be a great good that the Divell so earnestly hindreth, who to serve his head in ——† careth not what his tayle suffereth in Flanders. (19) That the Duke of Guise hath sayd that he conceaveth hope to make battell agaynst ——†. (20) With two hundred thowsands given to A., H. may make L. his owne, provide N. a kingdome, cutt of the corage of his rebells, gett Spayne better neyghbors, reconcile many kingdomes to the Churche, save his owne sowle, restore God his honor, and what great loss were it having lost thirtye millions if this mony were also lost? But now it cannot be lost. *Quare etc.*"

½ *p.* *At the head:* "The effect of my last discowrse to H." *Indorsed:* "Letter intercepted. Reasons to perswade the K. of Sp[ain] to invade England in favour of the Q. of Sc. about Don John's time."

Feb. **154.** LORD SETON'S NEGOTIATIONS.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Extract out of y^e^ negociation of y^e^ L. Seton entituled—Reasons to perswade y catholyk King to declare him self for y^e^ Sc. Q." But chiefly the whole nobility of England and of Ireland will feel themselves bound the most that is possible to all the friends of the said Lady, not seeing other deliverance for them out of this evil condition in which they are enveloped for the present, partly for their affection to the Catholic religion, and partly for the desire that they have to see the right of the realms established in the person of her to whom by right as well divine as human, without any doubt, they appertain. As for enemies, she has but a small number in Scotland, sustained by the countenance of the Queen of England, and assisted by the aid and counsel of some small companies of their servants. Whereas, on the contrary, all the nobility and estates of Scotland hold good for her all the strong fortresses of the realm, and in like manner in England all the good Catholics, all the Lords of the nobility who have been these times past touched in any manner by suspicion, imprisoned or banished, 'of which there are a great number'; all the good subjects and inhabitants of that country and of Ireland well affectioned to her right to the crown, love her and adore her as the rising sun.

† Symbol O with a dot in the centre.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. 1 *p.* *French.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Feb. 1571. Extract out of y^e^ negotiation of y^e^ L. Seton."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 146. Copy of the same.

[March.] **155.** MORTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 44. The boy I wrote to you of that passes from the Castle took his journey by "Chewiot," and comes not to the "he way" till he comes to Morpeth. My Lord Warden of the Middle Marches can best "gar keip" this passage. It is thought the boy takes his journey this day. I have spoken [to] the captains of the men of war, as the Marshal and you desired me. I pray you see that they may be helped, and that shortly, for otherwise you will make me "tyne" my credit at "ther handis, quhilkis I wald be lathe to dw." "We are desyrus that this commonyng ze trawell into war put to ane point so swne as ze may gudely, for the drift of tyme may dwe bothe zow and ws harme." If there be anything you would have me do, let me be advertised. From the Regent's lodging this Thursday at 10 o'clock. *Signed:* Mortoun.

Postscript.—This I have written with my own hand, "bot in dowt gif ze can reid it weill."

¾ *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed by Randolph:* "E. of Morton."

March 3. **156.** ALLEGED BREACH OF THE TREATY.

"Zour lettre sent hether zisterday, when it wes shawne to the Lordis appeared to the haill nombre to be a direct breaking upe of the treatye. For ze requirit withoute farthar conference a direct answer to the poyntis maist prejudiciall, or els thair could be no farthar dealing. And giff zour opynioun be that in sa greate maters thay will zeald withoute ony sichte off suretye, thay think ze esteame thame vearay simple. Ve can not undirstand quhat shold move zow to be sa short. And in dede this far we mon say in particular, we looked for mair favorable and frendly dealing. Ze remembre how playne we wer privatlye with zow the last day in all thingis. Quhairof ze myght have conceaved we meant to deale squarelie. It is hard dealing and sik as nevir obteaned at our handis the forme off treating ze require. Ze lat ws se na suretye. Ze have said no thing to ws directlie quhat we may looke for nor how our particular causses shalbe considerit off. And sa ze wald have ws to depend apoun oncertantyes. Judge giff yis be freindlye dealing. Giff ze will deale franche with ws ze shalbe answerit accordinglye. Bot giff ze will use ws thus fremmedlye (pardoun ws) we will looke befoir we lowpe." *Unsigned.*

½ *p.* *Indorsed:* "a ticket from the Castle the 3 of Marche."

March 4. **157.** WALSINGHAM TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 230. Your lordships by Sir Thomas Smythe's letter, to her majesty, shall [be] fully informed what has passed in conference as well with the King as his deputies touching the League, to which I refer you.

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. Lately I caused one under colour of a catholic to repair to one Darbishire, an English Jesuit in Paris, for I understood that there is a concurrency of intelligence between him and those of Louvaine, and also with those of the Scottish Queen's faction. The party I sent seemed very much to bewail the evil success that the late practices took in England, and now he feared that their case grew desperate, especially because Mather's enterprise was also discovered. To this the Jesuit answered, that the evil handling of matters was the cause they took no better effect; "notwithstanding he be of good comforte, and assure your sealfe that there are more Mathers in England then one, who will not omitt, when tyme shall convenientlye serve, to adventure ther lyves in seekinge to quyte us of that lewde woman" (meaning her majestie). "For," said he, "yf she were gon, then would the hedg[e] lye oppen, wherby the good Queene that now is prisoner, in whom restethe the present right of the croune, should then easelye enjoye the same. For besydes that all the Catholiques within the realme are at her devotion. Ther ar," saith he, "(God be thanked) divers heretikes that are well affected towardes her." "Which," saith he, "is no smale miracle that God hathe so blynded ther eyes, as that they should be enclyned unto her that in the ende shall yelde unto them ther juste desert, unlesse they retorne unto the catholyke faithe." The other replied that, for his part, he would never hope to see her at liberty "nor longe to see her kepe her heade on her shoulders," and therefore could receive no great comfort that way. "Well," saith the Jesuit, "I tell you trulie that I dare assure you she shall have no harme, for she lackethe no frendes in the Englishe Court, and as for her libertie," saith he, "yt standethe all good catholikes in hand so muche to seeke yt, ether by houke or by crooke, as, doubte not man, but that there are some good men that will ventor a joynte to bring yt to passe. For yf she were once possessed of the croune of England, yt wilbe the onlie waye and meane to reforme all Christendome in reducinge them to the catholike faithe, and therefore you must thincke that ther are more heades occupied in this matter than Englishe heades, and that ther are more wayes to the wood than one, and therefore be of good courage, and or ever a yere come to an ende, you shall knowe more." Besides his villainous and undutiful language of her majesty, he used very lewd and bitter speech against the Earl of Leicester and your lordship.

This was the sum of their talk, which I, considering and weighing with the former intended practices, made me think it worthy the advertisement, that her majesty may see how much they build upon the possibility of this dangerous woman, whose life is a step unto her majesty's death, for that they repute her an indubitable successor, or rather—which is of more danger—for a right inheritor; and, though I know her mischievous intentions are limited that they cannot reach any further to her majesty's harm or prejudice than shall seem good to God's providence, yet is her majesty bound, for her own safety and her subjects', to add to the same his good providence her just policy so far forth as may stand with justice.

By letters of the 27th of last month, from Paris, I received this news following:—that on the 19th of the said month two Scottishmen came from the Court with letters to Du Croque: their names be Lesley, who challenges to be Lord Rothes, and one Makinson, who

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. boasts himself to understand very well the affairs of England. Du Croque "parted" on the 20th, in the afternoon; before his "parture" he had oft conference with the Cardinal of Lorrayn and the rest of that house. The 21st, the two Hamiltons that were gone to Flanders, came to Paris, and, as the report [is], of purpose to meet with their ambassador, the bishop of Glasco, who arrived here the 24th. He has daily access to the Cardinal of Lorraine, and divers of his train utter w . . . words that there be some enterprise in hand. The 25th, the Lord Leviston and James Kyrkalday arrived also, and, as it is reported, hasten themselves towards Scotland. The Lord Seton is "parted" out of Flanders three weeks ago. I have committed divers matters to the report of this bearer in respect both of his secrecy and sufficiency. Blois. *Signed:* Fra. Walsyngham.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Note on back in Burghley's hand:* "Darbyshyre a Jesuit."

March 4. **158.** ARTICLES FOR THE PACIFICATION OF SCOTLAND.

[*Copy of No. 121, with answers by Mary's party to each article, as follows*]:—

(1) We desire first to understand of you by what means you think the whole State of Scotland may be induced to submit, in respect that the most part in so doing should directly work against their own conscience, being certainly persuaded in the same, upon true information and certain knowledge, that the said authority has proceeded from a ground which neither by the law of God nor man can be allowed as lawful. To wit, the Queen's demission, which as well by her majesty's revocation made incontinent after her escape forth of Lochleavin as other notorious evidence, is known to have been made in the place of her imprisonment, not of her own free motive, but extorted by a just fear which might have fallen on any constant man, and so to have been null from the beginning. We cannot be persuaded that the Queen of England, or any other Christian Prince, will approve as valuable a demission passed in such sort, and we see not who may promise that all the subjects, noblemen, prelates, and others shall freely yield their assent thereto, in respect that we know the most part have even from the beginning disallowed it, although many by violence have been compelled to the outward professing of the contrary; and others for fear of loss of their goods and other respects durst not or would not utter their consciences. It may well fall out that if the whole Estates were assembled in a free parliament and had liberty to speak freely their minds (which by the law cannot be denied to them) their determination would be "derict contrair" to the desire of the article. And albeit neither conscience would prick us to beware that we work not against right, nor honour press us not to swerve from duty which by birth and allegiance we owe to the Queen our native sovereign, yet the surety of our lives, lands, and goods, as well in respect of the Queen as her son, must move us to work considerately in this matter, being of so great consequence, and to beware how we yield to a submission which (as far as we can yet see) imports no less than the loss— at least the evident danger—of the whole. On this point is to be considered how our adversaries have proceeded against a great number in their pretended Parliaments,

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. Councils, and Assemblies to forfeiture and other penalties, "as gyff all our actionis had been maist haynous and notorius treasons, conspiracyes and crymes of *lese majestie*"; which it might appear we approved as lawful if we should submit to that authority against which our actions have directly tended. We know that the Prince is a minor, and so, by the law, has of himself no consent. Who in his base age has power to contract or transact for him? Who may bind him that at his perfect age he shall ratify things promised in his minority? If the forfeitures be justly proceeded, we are not ignorant how valuable a restitution *ex gratia* in the minority of a Prince may be, and what may be said to the reduction for nullities or informality of the process, we know not, being ignorant in what form the same have been deduced. And albeit there be grounds enough whereon to call back the process for nullities and informality, yet the cause shall still remain and hang over our heads; for the which we see no remedy nor good exception in law from the time we once with our own mouths confess our actions in deed to have been treasons—which cannot be denied if we submit. In these points and many others we desire to be better satisfied before we be pressed directly to answer the article.

(2) Although we be persuaded to grant the first article, we see no cause that should move your sovereign to press us with this, seeing that without the same and by establishing of any other regiment tolerable for both the parties, we both may and will satisfy fully all the interest her majesty can justly pretend in this cause. This article appears to us at first to have as slender a ground as the first, yea rather a deal more slender. There is somewhat to be said in the first, that whereas the Queen herself is not present her son's name may be used. But, for this article, we see no kind of probability or reason that may move us to allow of a regiment se[t] up by a faction without any ground, title, or interest whereunto the nobleman himself who is placed in it can make any claim either by blood or by commission from the Queen, so that it is without a precedent; and, as we persuade ourselves, he is not desirous to continue in it, and cannot but be wearied to continue in a room wherein he is compelled to serve other men's turns, who use him for a "schaddell," and many times against his own "appetyit." In respect whereof we see no reason why we should be pressed with this article; and albeit we had no further to allege against it in law—as we have sufficient—yet is the yielding thereto most prejudicial to our surety. The first article includes many "inconvenientis" which are contingent, so there is some possibility that they may be "escaped," but this article "shall bring the heall heap of thame on our headis in ane instant, and draw ws . . . the snare the verray first day." It may be thought some dangers depending on the first article may be avoided by capitulations, but we fear the capitulations should serve to small purpose if this article were admitted. Capitulations must pass by words in writing. The wit of man cannot conceive articles in so clear terms but the words always shall be subject to interpretation. Capitulations are of the nature of privileges, which by the law are favourably to be interpreted,—and no small danger if, instead of favourable interpretation, rigour succeeds. It is hard for us to have our lives and lands depending upon an "yf" or an "and."

. . . . .

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Elizabeth.
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In place of the first and second articles we desire this article to be received.—It may be thought tolerable for both the sides that "a governement be established in Scotland composed of a certane nowmer of the principallis of the nobeletie chosen indifferentlie of boith parteis, by the advyse of the Q. majestie of England; which persons shall have full auctorite during the absence of the Quene and minoretie of hir sone."

By this article a fantastical device to overthrow this monarchy is not intended, or to erect a monstrous and new "Utopia" of members without a head. We mean not to "substract" our obedience that we shall be no further subject either to Queen or King. That is not our scope. We are content to submit ourselves both to the Queen and her son, and every of them in their due time. But our meaning is to come to a tolerable "meane" for compounding the present controversies and pacifying the troubles, and that without decision of titles, which must breed "inconvenientis" *etc.;* and so to condescend to a neutral and indifferent kind of regiment by manner of provision, without mention of Queen or King for the present. This is no new invention or without a precedent. The like has been in this realm before, and in many other realms.

(3) This article, as it is conceived, is in itself captious and subject to interpretation, and upon every substantial word thereof may arise a great ambiguity. There will be question what deeds shall be included under these words, 'onlie for the causse of the tytle of the crown'; as also what is meant by these words 'not including the unlefull murtheris,' for we know not what murders are not to be accounted unlawful. The penning of this article in clear and plain terms will be "difficill" and hardly ever to be agreed on. If you insist on the first and second articles there were need of many provisoes.

(4) There will be no equality, nor can be any surety for us unless the Secret Council be composed of a certain number equally and indifferently chosen of both sides.

(5) We find this article altogether unreasonable, and see no cause why the persons "intrused" in offices, Council or Session pertaining to any of our party shall continue in the same, and we say that the persons dispossessed are every way as capable as any "promoved" thereto by the adverse faction.

(6) The former part is reasonable, but not ample enough, for it should contain as well benefices, offices, rooms, possessions, and goods as lands. The latter part will breed many pleas, and is captious, and we see no cause why any man should receive any other man's goods. It were equitable that restitution were made *hinc inde.*

(7, 8, and 9) We can like well enough of the substance thereof in so far as it is not prejudicial to the answers made heretofore. You may see by the answers we refuse nothing obstinately; but, where necessity compels us to mislike of anything, we allege the reasons moving us thereto, which we trust her majesty will allow, and therefore pray you that she may be informed how prejudicial the points be to us, which we would eschew, to the effect that her majesty may be content in place of your articles to receive and allow of ours delivered to you.

5 *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Burghley:* "4 Martii 1571. The answer of the Castellanes to the Q. Ma. Commiss.' *And by*

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. *Drury:* "The awnswere off the Lords off the castle to the artikles proponed by us."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 147. Copy of the same.

March 4. **159.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. My good lord, I most heartily thank you for your friendly letters, and for that lewd fellow, Thomas Morgan, as I think he is at York, I mind to send to Sir Thomas Gargrave to search his writings, and to apprehend him and send him to me, and after I have examined, I will send him and his examinations to your lordship, and whatsoever his faults be, I think he will confess no more than those who shall charge him will justify to him. I think it will be these 8 or 10 days before I shall send him up, and in the meanwhile I would gladly hear from your lordship, and if you will have the two boys who accused him and others sent up at the same time. Since my last letter to your lordship nothing has fallen out here worth advertisement. This Lady continues in her storming manner and threatenings towards me, although she well understands I make no more account than cause requires. I pray with all my heart that God may so incline her majesty's heart to use that to the Duke that may be most for her majesty's own quietness, and surety to her person, which I doubt not your lordship will have great conservation of. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 6. **160.** NOTES BY DRURY.

The offer of the Earl of Argyll.

["Peace"] Regent, Morton, Argeyle, Cassells, Muntrosse, Rythen, Boyde, the Justice Clerk, and others.

[No agreement] Lyndsey, Dunfarmelyne, Mageyle, and others.

["Practice"] Dumbarton, the Blackness, "Burti," [Broughty] and the Inche.

[Articles from Alva. Ireland.] Hunteley, Ledyngton, Inglefeld, the drawer and adviser, and all the English to come with them. [Ledington],—qui non potest esse orator sit citharedus.

[Agreement]. "The hole Carres." [Agreement] the Lord Hwme, and Sir "Jembes" Hwme. [Offers to Morton by the Regent]. The regentship, the lieutenantship, or the whole government from Forth, and to dispose of forfeitures. [The Regent's determination].—To return to Stirling and assemble the Estates. [Practice]—Those of the Castle with those of Leith. [Exploit]—by them of the Castle to Leith. [Intent]—To coin baser money. Grange's promise. 2000 crowns sent to Aberdeen to Adam Gordon. 6000 crowns presently to come to the Castle by Seton's order. My proceedings with Virake. Morton's dealings with the Captains and soldiers. [Castle side]. The pulling down of houses. My dealing with [the] Regent and the rest touching Virake's letter.

1½ *pp.* *In Drury's hand.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "6 Martii 1571. Notes for Jhon Cass from y^e^ Marshall of Barwyk." *The words in brackets are in the margin.*

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. March 6.

161. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII.

My very good lord, I received your letter of the 4th instant on the 6th, and even at the same time understanding by Mr. Gargrave's letters that Thomas Morgan had departed from York towards London on Tuesday last, intending to take Mr. Roger Manners on his way, with whom I know he has to do for Mr. Manners' own affairs, I thought meet with all speed to advertise your lordship, the rather that he may be met withal at London, at his first coming, lest being warned that his companions are committed, he withdraw himself. He commonly lodges in Holburne, at whose house I know not. I have sent to Belvoyr for him, and also, according to your letters, I have "layd" for the boy you wrote of, but doubt of his coming near my house, because I have punished on the pillory such kind of men as he is, and their receivers. This Queen is still more unquiet, and all because she finds her passages stopped, and can have no favour at my hands. That she alleges to be her grief, which, as seemeth, she intends shortly to write to her majesty. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Shrewesbury.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 6.

162. THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 141.

Desire to know how far they may promise as well to satisfy the Castilians as to content the Regent and his party that her majesty will vouchsafe to request for them, and to promise them assurance upon her word, which on his honour and faith shall be performed. Herein they desire speedy answer, for on this depends the weight of their whole cause, and no less honour if it be well pursued, than her majesty had of the last peace-taking in this country. Have written to Lord Hunsdon what lack the Regent finds of money. Put them in little hope of any. Leith.

1½ *pp. In Randolph's hand. Indorsed:* "A copy of a lettre sent to my L. Burghley"; *and by Randolph:* "6 Martii 1571. Sente by Jo. Case." *Imperfect.*

March 6.

163. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LEICESTER.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 137.

Would his lordship had part of that honour that may ensue of this accord—if by accord these troubles end—or that praise he may deserve for having been an earnest friend for the liberty of Scotland. His life hitherto has been miserable, his wit unreasonable, his care intolerable, his service such as never bore repose, his life almost at an end, and yet daily wasting neither land nor living to bear the countenance of his calling. Have done what they can to persuade those in the Castle to acknowledge their duty to the King. Find more good words spoken than deeds that have followed. Find small appearance of any good end. The doubt they have of their surety causes them the unwillingness to yield to anything. Nothing will please them but a government of their own choice. They leave not to deal still in the best sort they can, as favourably and indifferently as they may, yet please neither party. God save them from such dangers as sometimes light upon those who with a friendly mind venture themselves

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. to rid a fray, and return with more blows or sorer heart than the parties that began the "comber." They desire of this a hasty end and speedy return. Her majesty must be content to bestow 3000*l.* or 4000*l.* in this cause if matters accorded satisfy all. The "post-ship" of 100 marks by year is all that ever her majesty gave him.

3 *pp. In Randolph's hand. Indorsed:* "Cop. to my L. of Leicest[r] vj[to] Martii 1571." *First part missing.*

March 6. **164.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPTAIN CASE.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 153. "Instructions for Captaine Case to the right honorable . . . of Burghlye *etc.* from Sir William Drury, knight, and Thomas Randolphe esquier in her Majesties affaires presently at Leethe in Scotland, the vj[th] of Marche 1571."

The cause why no assurance was granted to that we travailed for at our first co[ming] was that the Regent demanded to have the town patent as it was when the late Regent left it. The other party would not yield thereunto for then sh[ould] they have discharged their soldiers, or remove them out of the town, and would have had our promises that her majesty should be conservatrix of the abstinence, and that her ministers in her majesty's name should enter into a special band in case [of] violation and breach of promise, to maintain and defend the party that truly keep, and be enemy to the party that shall offend. We not liking to take so much upon us in her majesty's name for that w . . . we knew for the great heartburning that is between the parties would w . . . kept, thought it better to deal as we might between them, and to see wh[at] would fall out in the time of our conference, than to strain either party to [that] which they could not perform or give assurance for. Three several times we have dealt with them by all persuasions we can to yield [to] the two chief articles of our instructions, with as many overtures as we could . . . for their sureties, but always received the answer, that the order we took was p[re]posterous, —first to seek obedience, and then to commune of surety, but . . . contrariwise, where our instructions lead us far otherwise. The first two points being yielded to by them, the Regent may be brought to . . . for their lives, lands, and so much of their goods as may be recovered, . . . most willing and glad that her majesty will vouchsafe to be a mediatrix for them, and to interpone herself for the performance of whatsoever shall be promised to them. For the article of the length and continuance of the amity, he gladly yields thereto and humbly thanks her majesty for her care had of his sovereign and whole country. He acknowledges other benefits received, and hopes now that her majesty will go through to bring these matters to an end either by this means that we are dealing in, or by that way that force can work, which he w[ould] be loth of if it might be otherwise. Their necessity is great for payment of their soldiers, daily fearing a revolt for lack of money: they claim none of promise farther than may be gathered by her majesty's letters assuring them that the King and his party shall not quail. This being their last suit that way, they hope it will not be "sticked" at. That we may know, in according of these matters, how far we may take upon us to promise either by word or writing, in her majesty's name, seeing both the parties be most desirous that her majesty be the maker of this accord. That in con-

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. cluding of the league we may have advice and some form from Lord Burghley, as he would have it pass. That commandment may be given to the wardens on the Borders that care and watching may be had for such as pass, wherein if diligence had been used neither Lord Seton nor yet the boy that came hither with letters from the French ambassador to the Castle could so quietly have passed. The Regent mistrusting the dealing of the Castle, and that they seek but delays, and that they lie here still without any annoyance to their enemies, would gladly send part of their forces either into Cleddesdall or some part else where they can take their best advantage. If they stay their purpose it will be by our means to attend the issue of this treaty. The Parliament that should have begun in this town the 1st of this month is prorogued, notwithstanding they of the Castle continue theirs, as we hear say. "The Lord Humes demaundes and notes geven us by the L. of Liddington on his behalf." [*In Randolph's hand.*] Remember the death of Lord Meffin. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed.*

March 6. **165.** MEMORIAL BY LORD HUME.

My Lord Home "abydis constantlye at this," that whatsoever he did whereat the Queen of England was offended, he did it "na wyis for contemptioun" of her majesty, nor of set purpose to displease her, "bot as a thing customably done betuene the tua realmes on baith sydis," which always before that time "wes bourne with," and so cannot be persuaded that he deserved to be so rigorously dealt with as he has been. And if her majesty thinks his offence great, he trusts that she will also think that it is already sufficiently punished, and that now "justlye scho may remove the scourge quhairwith he hes bene whipped." The keeping of his houses from him has brought small commodity to her majesty, yet has he thereby lost more yearly commodity than many would think, "whair of he beleavis na pairt hes commit to her majesties use," and yet he lacks it to his great "hearship." It were time, if it might stand with her majesty's pleasure, that "the occasioun off his wrack wer removed." He is a plain gentleman, and will deal plainly. "He lykis not weill thame that ar at Leith," for he cannot be persuaded but they were the procurers of the harm he received, and therefore has no will to "company" with them. If it will please her majesty to restore his houses to his wife, and that she may be permitted "to brooke his leaving," he will be content to remain for his own safety in this house in quiet manner, and be "oblist" not to bear arms against her majesty *etc.* Or if she will not allow of his remaining here, he will, as soon as the time of the year may serve, pass out of the realm, and remain beyond sea, "quhill her majestie apoun informatioun off his behaviour past, please to considdre better of him, he haiffand quhairapoun to beare his chargeis as apperteynis." Of this he prays you to obtain her majesty's favourable answer. He is content that her majesty receive information from her own subjects "quhat man he is and hes ay bene," and whether he has been always a maintainer of quietness, and willing to keep the peace, or a procurer of "breake."

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. ¾ *p. Indorsed by Burghley:* "vj Martii 1571"; *and by his clerk:* "A Memoriall of my Lord Home's bissenes."

March 6. **166.** MORTON TO LEICESTER.

"Ryght honorabill and my verie gude lord, efter my maist hartlie commendatioun, with lyke thankes for zour severall freindlie and gentill lettres. Be the quhilkis as also by the Bordour materis understand from sir Johnne Forester, Lord Warden of the middill marche of England, to quhome I have gevin answer upon that point." I perceive by your said letters, and the report of "Maister" Randolphe, the foreign preparation intending to disturb the quietness of this isle, a matter indeed of importance, and not to be "contempnit," whereunto I doubt not the Queen's majesty "will put sic remeid, preventing the evill with tymous provision as the ennemeis sall leif of the attemptis be thame intentit," or find themselves frustrate therein. "For ws neythir hes Spayne greit querrell aganis ws, nor is thair greit expectatioun of gayn heir to be had for thair travellis gif it be not for a further respect tending to the troubill and disquieting of that state," and we had little cause to fear or stand in doubt of any such foreign invasion, or yet for landing of any strangers, if the inward and domestic calamity so long continuing here were ended by her majesty's good means "as we have lang loukit it should have bene befoir now," we resting only on her highness' favour and goodwill, and our adversaries having sought all possible means in foreign countries, and in that realm also, to overthrow the present state of both the kingdoms, "quhairanent" my lord Regent having presently written at greater length to the Queen's majesty, I trust you shall be made privy thereto with others of her highness' Council. Leyth. *Signed:* Mortoun.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 6. **167.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleas it zour majestie," by your highness' answer of Jan. 30th, reported to me by my "cousing" and servant, James Cunynghame, I "understude" the difficulty at that time of your majesty's resolution in answering his demands "proponit" on my behalf, and that your highness could not be induced to use forces, and attempt with uncertainty the vanquishing of those "quhilkis did offer to cum to accord be treaty"; assuring me your majesty continued firm in your former goodwill to the King my sovereign's estate, and to the continuance thereof, and would be most desirous to recover to him a full obedience of all sorts in this realm, and had determined with speed so to proceed that the "utermaist" of our adversaries' intentions should be discovered. Since which time, by receipt of your highness' letters of the same date, presented by your commissioners Sir William Drury and Mr. Thomas Randolphe, Master of your Posts, directed to me and others the Lords of the King my sovereign's Secret Council, and by the declaration of your said commissioners, we have amply understood your majesty's godly and favourable intention to procure a good accord and inward peace in this realm, with a universal obedience to the King my sovereign; and, according to your majesty's desire, we

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. have willingly given ear to their motions, and humbly and thankfully accepted your highness' goodwill, and have given them such answers for our part to the matters "proponit" by them as I trust in reason they stand presently satisfied with, and so we hope shall your majesty be as soon as your highness is particularly certified by them of the circumstances of their proceedings, "quhairanent" in their dealing with us I will truly affirm to your majesty they have shown themselves honest and plain, and, so far as might be, have used expedition that the intention of our said adversaries might be discovered, as we trust now they are to your highness' commissioners, "quhilkis being heir thair trewth and sufficiency will supplie that quhilk otherwyse thay being absent it behuvit me to have writtin at large." "Alwayes it well apperis that quhatsoever hes bene writtin or promisit be our saides adversaires to zour Majestie or to zour ministeris, tuching there intentioun to peax, wes not sa meant indeid be thame." But still have they practised to delude your highness and redeem time till they may receive the succours and aid as well of men as money looked for by them both from France and Spain, whereof they have received largely at divers times heretofore, as I doubt not is known to your highness; we, in the meantime, only depending upon the favour and goodwill of your majesty, and never having "keaped" other course or "socht" the friendship of any other Prince or State in Christendom, the King whose person and estate we defend being so near "cousing" to your highness, and "baith zour Majestie and my said soverane subject to the malice of a kind of inemeis." Our "lippynyng" was to have received by your commissioners your good answer and resolution anent our demands delivered to your majesty by James Cunynghame, especially for the support of money to the payment of the men of war here "intertenyt," the want whereof has put our matters in no small hazard, for that without payment the soldiers cannot remove from this town for execution of such exploits as might be attempted otherwise, "and hardly wanting payment can thay be kepit in discipline,"—a matter wherewith I am sorry to trouble your majesty were not the occasion so great and urgent. The hope of your majesty's support of money, still looked for since the beginning of this winter, continues. "Off the quhilk gif we had ony wise doubted nether had we bene at this present strait and in necessitie, nor zit had ye attemptatis of our adversaires bene sa slenderlie past ower in hoip of the said pacificatioun to our great losse," the grief whereof now "tueches" us in earnest when the King my sovereign's good subjects (disappointed of that hope of relief and succour which they looked for at the coming of your commissioners) are discouraged, and our enemies, not ignorant of our estate, are "growin proude and braggis not a litle bezond thair accustumed fassoun, having already sum of there ministeris already returned, and sum otheris dalie loukit for be thame with foreyne aid to there support."

Beseeching your majesty, seeing they obstinately resist your resolution towards their yielding to the King's obedience, and so in effect have rejected all treaty, thinking apparently that nothing can be surety to them, but the continuance of civil war and drawing in of strangers to the danger of the whole isle, that your majesty will yet in time consider the matter as it imports, and by your force make

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Elizabeth.
1571-2. them comformable, "not slipping this seasoun of the zeir, quhilk unys past can not be recoverit, and heirupoun as alsua for the support of money that zour hienes will expeid answer of zour Majesties will and quhat certanly we sall louke for. The doubt and necessitie quhilk this course will stand into gif money be not haisted, I traist zour Majeste will understand be zour saides commissioners." Leith. *Signed:* "Zour Majesties humbly to command with lauchfull service. Jhon Regent."

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the Quenes Majestie of England." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "vj Martii 1571. The Regent to y^e^ Q. Ma^ty^ by Jhon Cass. Monny."

March 6. **168.** JOHN LORD DARCY TO BURGHLEY.

My very good lord; this is to let you understand that [there] is in Harwitche [Harwich] a Scottish ship with a chest sent from London into Scotland. [The people on] which have showed me a passport of your lordship's, as they say; which, because it was made for Mr. James Cunnyngham's man, and there is no such in the ship, I thought good to advertise you thereof, desiring to know your pleasure therein, for I have stayed them till I hear from you. Moreover, to advertise your lordship (besides my letters directed to the Council) of the ship wherein the Lord Setoune arrived. There are two double "bases," and two single "bases" of iron, without any chambers, of the Earl Marichal of Scotland, which have been mended in Flanders. There are also six corselets, three "callyvers," four short "dagges," four long "dagges," twenty-four pairs of "armynge" gloves for the left hand, three small barrels containing in all 40 pounds of powder belonging to the merchants in the said ship; also two "callyvers" and one case of short "dagges" belonging to two passengers. The other merchandise is soap, hardes . . . and such like. I found one "Callyv[er]" . . . . of the Lord Seton's, which I have . . . desirous to enjoy. Also there . . . . mariner hired by the Lord of Waky- . . . . of whom he received 6*l.* to attend the Lord Setoune in the affairs of the King of Spain, and to serve him in all causes whatsoever he commanded him, as appears by three Dutch letters which I send your lordship. I have noted one special matter in the examination of these Scots, that if it be known who first confessed anything, it is but death at their return, which has caused me to spend some time before I could attain to the knowledge of any truth at their hands. And further I send your lordship certain books and letters directed to Mr. John Fulford, Provost of Aberdeen. Harwitche. *Signed:* John Darcy.

Postscript.—The poor men of the said ship being in great distress for want of money and victuals, on their piteous complaint at my departure, have moved me to permit them to sell certain onions to the value of 4*l.* for their relief, which I trust you will allow of.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Damaged by damp.*

March 6. **169.** ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS TO BURGHLEY.

Thanks him for the consideration of 100*l.* delivered to him by Sir William Drury. As this favour has first proceeded from Burghley, so

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1571-2. shall it in all times hereafter oblige him to do all pleasure and lawful service that he is able in these parts both to her majesty and his lordship in particular, as by proof shall be witnessed when occasion shall serve. Leith. *Signed:* A. Douglas.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the Ry^{t} hono^{ble} and my verye gud lord my Lord of Burgheley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 7. **170.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO HUNSDON.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 153. How little they have prevailed hitherto in that which they have to do here he shall be sufficiently informed by this bearer, Captain Case. Desires that Case may have his licence and passport to Court to make the like report. Can by no means hitherto persuade those of the Castle to yield to the King's obedience, or acknowledge the Regent. Knows not what encouragement they have had of late, but surely they find little of that which they looked for, and find a great deal more reason on the other side than they do on theirs. This they are able to justify, and therefore thus the better able to write, whatsoever their promises or words have been at any time tofore. Leith.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p. In Randolph's hand. Indorsed:* "A Copy of my L. Hunsdon's letter sent the vijth of Marche."

March 7. **171.** DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

No time will suffice to put in writing the least part of that which they are desirous should come to his knowledge, and therefore have thought best to send such on to him as has been partaker of their doings, and used by them in all that hitherto they have travailed in, that being informed by him how things have passed, and what they judge is likely to follow, they may the speedier receive advice from him, and an answer to all such things as they most desire to be resolved in. Have dealt earnestly with either party to move them to put an end to these unnatural dealings among themselves. Find great heart-burning of either side, and many things alleged of each other for the maintenance of their quarrel, yet both seeming to be very desirous of peace and concord. As they may judge most indifferently, and as they find in all things that are yet come to their knowledge, the Regent's party, as it is the stronger, so is it the most reasonable to yield to their demands—willing of any reasonable accord, and that her majesty shall be the mediatrix and conservatrix of the same. The other utterly refuse their obedience to the King, but most of all mislike this Regent. Have conferred with them long divers days together. The first show that ever they gave them of any good inclination to accord was when they offered that if in conscience and honour they might be satisfied that they might leave their Queen and obey the King, and could find surety to themselves in so doing, they would the willinglier yield to their demands. What can be said to satisfy them? Their new devised Aristocratia—or rather Holigarchia—so well contents their fantasies that it is said by them that there is no other safety for them but to have that confirmed, which is answered with as many reasons as may content any reasonable men,—that it will breed as great confusion and mischief as ever was in any commonwealth. Having consumed a great time in these

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1571-2. debates, and nothing won of them that they were anything the nearer in that they came for, they pressed them to give them a resolute answer whether they would agree to their two first articles, or not. To which their answer was such as his lordship shall receive in writing. Not agreeing to what was best to be allowed of, but furthest from that which they most desired—the King's obedience and duty to the Regent—they gave show of no further will to deal with them. The next day they received from them another ticket, which they send herewith, and their answers to the same. Thus his lordship knows briefly in what sort they have proceeded, as more at length shall be reported by this bearer. Doubt not for all this that they shall bring them to some more reasonable point if they can provide sufficiently for their surety, and therein "hoc opus, hic labor." If her majesty interpone not herself, and in this point promise earnestly for them, "yff they weare hable to sett all the devilles in hell loose to make myscheif they wold not leave on of them untyed." Their desire, and the special cause why they despatch this bearer are that they may know fully her majesty's will herein what they may say in this point, how far they may promise, as well to satisfy them as to content the Regent and his party that her majesty will vouchsafe to request for them, and to promise to them assurance upon her word, which upon his honour and faith shall be performed. Herein they desire his lordship's speedy answer, for upon this depends the weight of their whole cause, and no less honour if it be well pursued, than her majesty had of the last peace-taking in Scotland. They speak very much against this Regent. They hate the Earl of Morton mortally. In their conscience there are not two willinger to have quietness, or any more willing to yield unto their adversaries' demands than these two are so far as they may with honour and duty. For the other party, they may say that they have lacked no good words, with great protestations of their desire for peace and unity, though both their deeds and writings manifest the contrary, as in beholding of those which they send, and by this bearer's report his lordship shall find most certain. Some encouragement they have had of late. Their soldiers were lately paid, more horsemen were levied and brought into the town both by Lord Hume and Farnyhurst, and there is great expectation of Lord Flemming's arriving at Cromolton in the west. Daily and nightly occasions and provocations are offered to keep them in continual arms and upon their guard. Pray him to have consideration of such instructions as they have delivered unto this bearer. In the meantime they will continue their course, and, as it has been said among them that they will outshoot them with their own bow, they have prepared both bow and arrows according to their own strength, and trust that they shall draw deep before they outshoot them. Have written to Lord Hunsdon what lack the Regent finds of money, and what inconveniences may arise even to themselves thereby. They deal herein as warily and sparingly as they can, and put them in little hope of any, but without that all will turn to naught. Her majesty's fame to have ended this treaty is not like to have the full reward that it deserves, nor the cause that end that is wished for—want of a little presently—which shall redound in double profit in days to come. About 3000*l.* is their whole debt to the last of February. If by bestowing so much her majesty may put an end to all these troubles, she may more worthily bear the

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1571-2. name of *pater* or *mater* to this country so long as ever the name thereof remains, and she shall have no less renown thereof than of any act that ever she did. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

2⅔ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Notes in the margin by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 155. Copy of the same.

First inclosure with the same :—

(A writing sent to the Castle.)

Find no such answers to the first two heads as they looked for after so long dealing, neither that they acknowledge their obedience to the King, nor yet allow of the Regent's authority, which are both thought by their mistress most convenient for them to do, if they desire an end of troubles, or to have her a mediatrix for their safety. Desire, therefore, to know absolutely what they will do concerning these two heads before they can deal with them in the rest. If they find it hard absolutely to say that they will obey, they may add such conditions as they think reasonable. In refusing of the Regent's authority, they find nothing sufficiently alleged by them, and, therefore, desire their further consideration in that point. If in both these no other answer can be had, than that which they have received, they must plainly say that it is but vain to deal further with them. As for other things they seem to doubt of, they are better able to satisfy them, than they seem to be willing to content her majesty's desires in those that are most necessary for them. As for Lord Hume, the only way to do himself good or to have them to help him is to return to his obedience. If they put them in no better hope of conformity than yet they find, they need not look for them to-morrow, as they were determined. Desire their present answer, and that they will further give credit to the bearers.

1 *p. At the head:* "A ticket." *Indorsed* (by Randolph): "Cop. of a wrytinge sent to the Castle 2 March 1571."

Second inclosure :—

(Answer sent from the Castle.)

"The answeris we haif geaven yow ar not grounded on will, but have the reasons annexed. It wer convenient that bayth the sydes shuld be rewled by reason. We fynd in zour answer na conference offered, bot onlie ze absolutelie requere ws to yealde to twa poyntis quhilk (for ony thing we have zit harde) ar maist prejudiciall to ws, without the quhilk ye say thair is na farther dealing. This is simplie to gyff us the law, without any provisioun for our suretie. Gyff ye intend to have na bettir regarde to our weill, ye mon beare with ws. We may not be sa careless nor neglegent our selffis, and therefoir mon see farther befoir with our auin mowthis we yeald to our evident mischeif. And we trust that quhen the Queen's majestie your soverane and hir consall salbe privie to our anseris they will not safar disallow therof."

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1571-2. ¼ *p.* *Note by Randolph:* "Answer to a ticket sent unto them of the Castle by us to move them to yelde unto the King's obbediens absolutlie." *Indorsed by Randolph:* "Answer to a ticquet sent by us to those of the Castle the 3 of Marche 1571."

Third inclosure:—

(Another answer from the Castle.)

"Ze write in zour lettre that ze hoped after so long reasoning that some resolution wold have followed. We pray zow considder whear or when the reasoning wes whearapon ony resolution mycht follow. Have ze by reasoning opened onto ws ony thing that may be our weill or made ws to ondirstand probably ony surety? Have we zit ony fardar off zow bot onely in generall tearmes that the Queen your maistres wilbe favorable to ws without ony speciality quharin the favour salbe or quhat we may lok for? Wheare ze write that these ar the two principall poynts, that eyther we must zealde onto or ze can proceade no farthar in dealing with ws, we say agane that to those poyntis ze neade not to looke that we will zealde till we knaw fordar then zit ze have spoken to ws. The conditions and provisions for our surety myght first be reasoned on by mouth before thay can be put in writing. This kynd of dealing that ze require is a propostrous ordre off treaty. If ze wold have the mater growe to a resolution ze must procure it by conference, for that is the onely way must breade it. Wheare ze desyre speady resolution, we pray zow considre we have an old saying in Scotland 'fwle haist is no speade.' We are content to mak as greate haist as the caus will permit, bot we will not proceade so rashly as for speade saik neclet all surety, which will mak speady repentance to follow apon to muche haist."

⅓ *p.* *Indorsed:* "4 Marche 1571. Another ticket from the Ll. of the Castell."

March 7. **172.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

Minds not to trouble his lordship with much more than they have at this time written by this bearer, and is sorry that they must trouble him so much in so "brablinge" a matter as this they have in hand. Only this he will say, that in so weak a body as Lethington's is, he has not found a man less mindful of God or [more] unnatural to his country. God send him to be of a better mind. The Queen of Scots' party seek as many delays as they can, and the King's party desire to make as short an end as they can. Craves remembrance of his suit. Leith: *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 8. **173.** HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

Since the entering of the Marshal of this town and Mr. Randolph into Scotland, which was on the 18th ult., he still looked for some matter from them worthy of advertisement, but till this day had nothing from them of importance, and now, as it seems, they have little or nothing prevailed. Will not trouble her with any discourse of their doings, for they have likely written more at large, as also sent up their answer of the Castle to such articles as her majesty thought fit for them to agree to, by which she will see what likelihood there

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1571-2. is of their agreement. The first two articles they utterly refuse for such causes as in their said answer they allege—the obedience to the King, and the acknowledgment of the Regent's government. What conformity they find on the King's side, he knows not, for they have written nothing to him thereof. But this he is sure, that they of the Castle do desire—and without which they will never yield to any agreement, neither will it be granted by the King's side, nor can be performed—the restoring of them and their faction to their lands *etc.* For, although the Regent, the Earl of Argyll, Lord Boyd, Lord Ruthven, and some others, who are neither in malice by private quarrels, nor have tasted of the gain of their adversaries' spoils, would be glad to grant to any reasonable articles of accord, and to yield to any order she shall think convenient, the Earl of Morton (who rules the Regent), Lord Lindsay, Dunfermline, James Macgill, and sundry others their friends and followers, who have had the benefit and reaped the profit of the forfeitures, and do enjoy both of their lands, goods, and offices, are neither able nor can be brought to make restitution of that they have spent thereof, nor will willingly forego the rest that they possess, and therefore will never agree to accord but with such conditions as the contrary party will never grant unto. Thus her majesty may see what likelihood there is of compounding these controversies by fair means. Has been much pressed by Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph to send money for the pay of the King's soldiers for two months, and under 1200*l.* would not serve; to whom he answered that he had no such warrant, for although her majesty has given him warrant to disburse to the Regent such a sum as he [Hunsdon] thought convenient, rather than the matter should quail, yet finding no likelihood of their agreement, which (as he takes it) is the cause her majesty is contented to be at these charges, he sees no reason why she should distribute so great a sum, and therefore keeps her money still, so that finding him so slack in delivering her money, he thinks they send to herself for it. Is not of opinion to feed them still with money. They of the Castle are farther off now than they were,—whether it be upon Lord Seton's coming or upon knowledge of Lord Fleming's coming, or upon letters which they received lately from the French ambassador Lyger, he knows not. Is clearly of opinion that they will never agree but by force. The King's side have sent a note of the money that is due to their soldiers, which amounts to 4000*l.* and odd, and look to have it discharged by her majesty. Is sure many of them are employed to the keeping of their houses, and to revenge private quarrels more than to the King's service, and of all the abbeys and forfeitures that they have taken, the King is not the better of a groat, and therefore her majesty has to consider to what end she will be at these charges. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "to the Q. moste excellent ma^{ti}." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "8 Martii 1571. The L. of Hunsdon to the Q. Ma. by Jhon Cass."

March 8. **174.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has this day received a letter from the Marshal and Mr. Randolph, wherein for their proceedings they refer him only to the report of the

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1571-2. bearer, who is the bearer hereof; who can say as little to him [Hunsdon] as the letter purports, saving that he shows him the answer of them of the Castle to the articles which they brought with them, as also his instructions from them, with a demand from Lethington for Lord Hume. By the which answer he [Burghley] will perceive how near they are to agreement. Advertised his lordship how earnest Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph were for money, and under 1200*l.* they could not be satisfied. For which they wrote again to have it in their keeping. Saw no cause to disburse any such sum. Confesses that the King's side have need of money, and still will have, but whether it be requisite for her majesty to feed them still with money, and never a whit the nearer her purpose, he refers himself to his lordship to consider. Knows not what they have written to the Earl of Leicester or Burghley, but by the answer to the articles it appears they have done little good since their being there, nor what they have written of their conformities of the King's side, he knows not, but this he knows, that if they of the Castle would condescend to the articles which her majesty sent, the other side will not nor cannot perform them. For although the Regent, the Earl of Argyll, and sundry others who are void of private quarrels *etc.*, would be very willing to stand to her majesty's order, the Earl of Morton, Lord Lyndsey, Dunfermline, Macgill, and the rest, who have the greatest benefit of the forfeitures, of which part are spent, and not possible to be gotten any recompense for, the rest that remain, not willing to part from it, will never willingly yield to any accord, and yet would still be fed with money. What the cause is, he knows not, but whereas before the going thither of Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph, in two months there was nothing done between them, "but lay quyett, yn maner of eythar syde." There passes no day almost without skirmishes, and on Monday last was the Lord Methven and his horse slain with a great piece out of the Castle, and both the sides further from agreement than before. They have sent certain instructions by this bearer to be delivered to his lordship,—being fourteen; wherein it seems that for two of them,—the 9th and the 10th,—either they have forgotten his [Hunsdon's] instructions and commission, which he showed them, or else they would have the honour of the matter for themselves, for therein they would know how far they may take upon them to promise on her majesty's behalf, when her majesty hath already let both the parties understand that whatsoever he [Hunsdon] concludes and agrees unto, she will perform. "Whyche comyssyon beleke they wold have."

In the other, they require his lordship's advice how the league should pass,—which he has also in his instructions. "They remember also for mony," which surely, unless there may appear more likelihood of agreement than hitherto there doth, he sees not why her majesty should be continually so burdened. They send him [Burghley] also a "rememberance" from Lethington for Lord Hewme, as though it were fit for him to receive any benefit remaining as he doth, and as though it were not directly against the King's party to have him to be restored to anything before he acknowledge the King's obedience. Other matters he refers to the declaration of this bearer.

In one of their instructions they seem to charge him and the rest of the Wardens with negligence for the passing of Lord Seton and a boy.

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1571-2. Perceives they will be so circumspect in their offices that nothing shall escape them; but a fault is sooner found than amended. Lord Seton speaks very bravely of his landing and passing through England, and how he met Sir Ralph Saddellar on the way, who gave him 2*s.* Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—This bearer is no longer Provost Marshal here, but hath agreed with Captain Carew, and hath his land, and Nicholas Erryngton is Provost Marshal.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "8 Marcii 1571. The L. Hunsdon by Jhon Casse."

March 9. **175.** SHREWSBURY TO JOHN BATEMAN.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Good Mr Bateman," I have thonght good to scribble these few lines to you, for that it is long since I heard from you. This Queen was never so unquiet since I had her, for that I have so deciphered her doings that now she must entertain new friends to serve her turn withal, and requests more French crowns to give them. This hinders her turn marvellously at this instant, for when she looks chiefest to hear out of Scotland I have bolted forth her carriers of letters as far as Carlisle, and have sent for some of them, and some hearing what stir I made are fled. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 10. **176.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. This present is to "remembre" your lordship, that whereas I wrote to your honour to move the Queen's majesty to take some good and favourable order for my relief—whereon I am waiting patiently "conform" to your advice—yet in the meantime, having some necessary ado with some apparel and such other things as I have in the city, I cannot come by the same by reason [that] my servant Cuthbert Reid, who has the charge thereof, has not repaired to the Lieutenant this fortnight past, and I cannot have any knowledge of the cause of his absence: wherefore I beseech your honour "to caus inquyre" for him, and that licence be granted to him to repair to me sometimes in the Lieutenant's presence, that "I may tak compt of my own particuliere effaires, and tak such ordour that I may be sumwhat the bettre eased during my remaning here," for although the Lieutenant is careful that I am well served of my diet, nevertheless there are some other things as necessarily required. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¾ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 11. **177.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

"My very goode Lord," I received yesterday your lordship's letters of the 28th of the last, and the 2nd of this [month] by "Jhones Harry," Sakford's man, who brought the 2000*l.*, and the other by "Kynkade." I perceive your lordship looked to have [heard] from hence long before, but I could send no sooner than they sent to me. By the which you perceive how much nearer her majesty is of her purpose, or is like to be, and therefore, for aught that I see, she were best to keep her money in her own purse, unless her majesty will set

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1571-2. down certain articles for both parties to agree to, and which of them shall refuse the same, to have the lack of accord to be imputed to them.

I send your lordship herewith a note how much money has been disbursed of the first 2000*l.* and what remains, and if I had been as ready to yield to utterance as they have been procurers for the same, it had been a very small sum that should have remained.

The 209*l.* that Mr. Sutton had was to buy such necessary furniture withal, as, if her majesty had sent any men into Scotland, they could not be spared, and [it] remains still in his charge either to [be] employed if any service be, or to be sold again. Wherein her majesty shall lose little or nothing, as the Master of the Ordnance, [who] is now there, can declare. For the 200*l.* which the Marshal had when he was appointed to have gone into Scotland with those men that should have gone,—he required 100*l.* to furnish himself withal; without which he was not able to take the charge, and is to be answered of his entertainment. The other 100*l.* was for Archibald Douglas, "wherof I assure youe I thynk every penny worse bystowde then uthar." For the 30*l.* that Glydale had,—it was to bring his ship from Leith hither; who might have done great service here, but coming hitherward his ship was cast away at Aymowthe, and broken all to pieces, and himself drowned. Whereof was great pity; yet the money is to be had again of such goods as were had out of the ship, which I look to have answered presently.

For the charges of the hoys,—part of them were for the freight of them from Newcastle, wherein they brought all those things that the Master of the Ordnance had bought, and powder, and other things of her majesty's store, the rest for their remaining here until they were discharged. Thus I trust you shall find as little of it to be spent in waste as was in many years of such a sum, and I trust the rest shall be as well or better looked unto.

I pray your lordship to let me know of "La Croke's" coming, and how I shall use him, and whether I shall send anybody into Scotland with him. I marvel that Sir Peter Carew is any way able to encounter with my Lord of Bedford for the Stannery. I am glad to hear of my Lord of Sussex's amendment, which God continue, of whose peril I heard not till within these four days. My Lords of Sussex's, Leicester's, and your lordship's requests for Harry Astell shall be accomplished. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Money disbursed.)

"A Brief of the Monney disburced out of M[l]M[l] li. received for extraordenarye causes. Mense Octobris 1571." Viz. to

Thomas Sutton, Master of the Ordnance, by two warrants, 209*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

James Glydall, one warrant, ... 30*l.*

Edward Parker and others, masters of three several ships, for freight from Newcastle, by one warrant dated 27 Nov. 1571, 51*l.*

Sir William Drury, knight, by two warrants, . . 200*l.*

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1571-2. The master of the *George*, of Yarmouthe, for one month and seven days, ... 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
The master of the *William*, of Feversham, . 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
The master of the *Marye Flower*, of Walden, . 43*l.* 3*s.* 4d.
The master of the *Grace of God*, of Woodbridge, for 15 days, 4*l.* 18*s.*
The master of the *Valentyne*, of Berwick, for 16 days, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
John Caase, by one warrant of the 7th of January, . 15*l.*
To Captain Yaxley for his supply, . . 92*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*
To the supply of such as were taken up and "rested" without captain, by one warrant dated 8th January 1571[-2], 283*l.* 16*s.*
To the Treasurer for the portage of the said 2000*l.* from London to Berwick, with the exchange 114*l.* thereof into gold, . 20*l.*
To George Tottye sent of message into Scotland twice, by warrant, 10*l.*
Sum total of the said payments—1024*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* And so remaineth 975*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "xj Martii 1571"; *and by Hunsdon:* "A note of mony dysburste att Barwyke."

March 12. **178.** DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 235. "Perrills if the Q. Majesty do not procede to the delyvery of the Q. of Scottes, with the answers thereto, to be considered." Perils. Answers.

The Queen of Scots will essay all means to escape; whereof intelligence is given from France sundry ways, and from Flanders, that there hath been a determination, and [it] has only been stayed upon hope of her delivery by treaty.

She must be more warily looked unto, and no access suffered of any person to practise with her, nor any letters to be brought to her without view of them.

The French King and such as are about him, favourers of the Queen of Scots and the papacy, will attempt, according to their former intentions, to aid her party in Scotland by men or money, or both, and will also follow the enterprise begun in Ireland, and so shall the Queen's majesty be forced to aid the King in Scotland and defend Ireland, whereof a war is likely to grow.

The French King may be answered honourably and truly, that the lack is not in her majesty that the Queen of Scots is not delivered; for, if she cannot have good surety for the Queen of Scots to keep the peace with her majesty when she is delivered, no reason ought to move any who mean indifferently to mislike with her, though she do not put her to liberty without surety—and surety she can have none of the Scottish Queen to "contervayle" the dangers that heretofore have manifestly appeared by the Scottish Queen's attempts; first,—by her claim to the crown of England by refusing to confirm a treaty made for her release of her claim; next,—her attempt in England to stir a rebellion, and her comforting of them in their rebellion and since, and none can think that her promise, her writing, her seals can serve for assurance of so great a cause, for she, being delivered, will and may allege that she accorded with the Queen of England for fear; as she says she in Scotland demitted her crown to her son for fear;

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1571-2. yet the fear is [not] proved, as it ought to be. Wherefore, considering no surety is probable but hostages—and those of most value and most dear to herself, as her son and certain of the nobility of Scotland,—and that those cannot or will not be by her delivered, it follows in reason that the Queen's majesty cannot be blamed for keeping her until she may have sufficient hostages. [*Mentions the example of King Francis I. when a prisoner in Spain.*] If the French King will not be satisfied herewith, then must the Queen's majesty provide for the surety of the young King and his part, as shall be thought convenient.

If the Earl of Morton and his party return home and be not satisfied with the Queen's majesty, or perceive that their party is not able to withstand the contrary, then it is likely they will compound amongst themselves either to acknowledge the obedience of the Queen [of Scots], and provide themselves better assurance than the Queen's majesty can get for them, or else the King's party will make a bargain with the French King, as the Duke of Chatelherault and the Queen Dowager did for the Queen of Scots when she was young. It is not likely that the King's party can procure any such assurance for themselves of the Queen of Scots as by the Queen's majesty's means. For if the Queen of Scots perceives that the Queen's majesty will not aid them, or that they begin to yield, her hate to them, and the malice of the Hamiltons and the rest is so great that they will not yield to any conditions favourable for the King's party; and to think that they will bargain with the French King to be . . . maintained against the Queen of Scots—which he will not do without possession of the young King—it is not likely that they will be dispossessed of the person.

4 *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.*

March 12. **179.** HERRIES TO LORD SCROPE.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 29. I am suited by divers poor men, subjects on the Marches of this realm, and especially by the inhabitants of "Annand," most earnestly to move your lordship in effect "to sie gyf they maye sure themselfis" to be in surety, untroubled by the subjects under your charge. "My Lord, in respecte of this avowit peax, and also ye Marschell of Barwike and M^r^ Randolphe hes laitlie declarid the Quenes majesteis pleasour is the same be weill observit to suche as speciallie professe the Kingis obidience"; and "therintill" I have declared my mind to their satisfaction, whereof I trust they have advertised your lordship. I will also make answer to your lordship for any attempts the said inhabitants have done in the time of peace, "haifing the lyke"; and so will I do for all others "quhomfor" I have [written] or shall write. "Heirfor I moist effectiouslie desire your lordship that I maie declare their pore peple that they maie assure thame selfis of in this behalf," as also that my own lands, servants, and dependers may assure themselves to be untroubled, and if anything contrary [to] your expectation be done, that it may be duly reformed according to the laws of the Marches. Tarraglis.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

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1571-2. March 13.

180. LORD SCROPE TO HERRIES.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 8.

I have received your letter, dated yesterday, whereby your lordship desires that the inhabitants of "Annande," and also your own lands, servants, and dependers may be assured and untroubled by the subjects of this March in respect of avowed peace; wherein your lordship also writes that Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolphe have lately declared that the Queen's majesty's pleasure is that the same be well observed [*etc. See No. 179*]. I trust it is not unknown to you, and your lordship has had good experience of my good intention and dealing with such of that realm as I know do profess the King's authority, for whose quietness and safety of themselves and their goods I have from time to time had special care, and given strict order that the amity and good peace should be specially observed towards them; and I trust I may safely say that there has been as little hurt done on these Borders towards any depending on the King's authority now in this time (that Border being without an officer) as hath been heretofore in any man's time of charge when there has been an officer opposite, and that I think your lordship well understands, and so I mean, by God's grace, to continue the same to my uttermost power towards such especially as I shall understand certainly shall submit themselves to the King's obedience, for so I know is my sovereign's good pleasure. If I may understand directly your lordship to be one of this number—either by your own handwriting, or by advertisement from my Lord Regent's grace or Mr. Marshal and Mr Randolph (presently her highness' commissioners in that country)—your lordship shall be well assured that I will do the best I can that neither your lands, tenants, servants, nor other your dependers shall be troubled or invaded by the subjects under my charge, and for the old acquaintance between your lordship and me—as I have sundry times heretofore—so do I now "eftsones" require and advise your lordship directly to conform yourself to the King and his authority,—the which, in my opinion, the sooner you do it, it shall be the better taken, and the more to your contentation hereafter. For a thing soon done is accounted twice done, and thereby also your lordship may procure my sovereign's goodwill, and my Lords' of the Council, and shall find me ready lawfully to pleasure your lordship any way I can. Carlisle.

1 *p.* *Copy.*

March 14. **181.** LORD SCROPE TO DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 30.

I have this afternoon received a letter from Lord Heryes, a copy whereof, with my answer to the same, I have thought good to send to you, and heartily pray you to signify to me your minds how you would have me further to proceed with him, the which I shall be ready to accomplish. "Fargus" Grame and his friends have been with me, and have by their handwriting, upon pain of treason, renewed the assurance between them, Edward of the Boneshawe, Richie of Netherbye, and their friends to continue till Easter Tuesday next. Carlisle. *Signed:* H. Scrope.

Postscript.—My wife has willed me to make her commendations to you both.

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1571-2. ⅔ *p. Addressed:* "To my verie loving freindes S^r William Drurye, knight, and M^r Randolphe, esquier, the Quenes Ma^tie^ Commissioners in Scotland." *Indorsed. Fragment of seal.*

March 14. **182.** [THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY] TO ATHOLL AND ROTHES.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 145. Being sent into this country to reduce both parties to the King's obedience, and being so near to his lordship that willingly they would have seen him, if time would have served, which not being at present as they desire, they thought good to advertise him that their desire is not small that they might have some conference with him, which was the readiest and best way to bring that to pass that ought of all men, especially his lordship, being a nobleman, most [to be] desired. Wherefore, if they may know how to speak with him to confer hereupon, they will neither refuse pain nor travail to that effect, and as they may receive his answer hereupon, so shall he find them ready to do anything they can for the accomplishment of that which they come for, to the quietness of his country and weal of those that now through these troubles find themselves in some extremity, whereof they would be glad to relieve them. St. Johnstone.

⅔ *p. In Randolph's hand. Indorsed:* "The copey of a letter sent ij nobill men severally. Erls of Atholl & Rothes from S^t^ Jhonstons."

March 14. **183.** JAMES MELVILLE TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 43. "As armytes* wer wont to retire them in solitary places, even so am I drawen to a quyet maner of lyving, content wyth the portion which God has geven me, who has also movit the hartes of my Lord Regent and the nobilite to be protectours of my quyetnes, quhilk is such that I neyther am curious of newes nor desirous of negotiations. I covet to understand of your weilfair sens ye was maried, and how Mester Killigrewe and Mester Walsingham dois, and how Mester Druerowrie dois, and how the Marchall is in prosperete. Wer not bot that ye ar bot laitly maried, I wald pitie your caice that can get na rest bot is still occupied with combersome occupations, wherby it apperis that sic as procured for yow this voyage was your frend, and geve ye procured it your self, ye war your awen frend. I have conceaved a fyrm oppinion that ye wald have schifted till fairer wether, wer not that ye ar utterly myndit till peacefy our troublit estait, wherby ye may wyp away the wicked oppinion of the vulgaire that beleves the contrary, and now and then will speak ther plesour. What so ever he be that parturbes my quyet lyf and estait with any busynes will get asmekle thankes as Alexander had of Deogenes, when he stod betwix hym and the sonne; therfore I prey yow favour my quyetnes, and find na falt that I presse not till com wher ye ar, for my affection toward yow of auld is sa untied, that it most be yet a greter storm and a more vehement blast before it can be blawen out, and away. Howbeit I have yet matter and store of flyting keping for convenient tym." Mordow Karny. *Signed:* James Melville.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Randolph:* "James Melvin xij of Marche 1571." *Wafer signet.*

* Hermits.

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1571-2. March 14.

184. MARY TO MONS. VERAC.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 291.

Monsieur de Verac, I have received your letter of Feb. 12th, and caused Mons. de La Motte Fénélon to keep that [letter] which was addressed to him by James Bruce. For the rest, you can be assured that where the testimony of a Princess who is very glad to employ herself for those who do good offices for her, as you do, can be useful to you, you shall not want it either with regard to the King my good brother or otherwise. I have seen what Monsieur de Flamyn and you have written me touching Monsieur Thomas Flamyn, and am very sorry that he has done his duty so badly. You were in France, I understand, when he was despatched with 10,000 francs, and there is no doubt that you are advertised that he received more. I pray you give advice to the King my good brother of what you see, in order that it may please him to provide for it. I refer you to what I have written to Messieurs de St. Andrews and de Flamyn. Sheffield.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. French. Copy. Stained, and edge injured.*

March 14. **185.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD GRAY.

Add. MSS., 28,747, fol. 2.

We doubt not but you have heard how the Queen of England's commissioners are already in this realm, and have begun to travail for the quieting of these long troubles, that the King's authority be universally obeyed. We are also credibly advertised that Monsieur La Crocq is in England, on his journey towards this country for the same purpose, "quhairthrow in apparence materis drawis towardis sum conclusioun," whereat it is needful that the noblemen be present that things may be done by common consent, as well by treating with the said commissioners as in others the weighty affairs of this State. Praying your lordship, therefore, effectuously that you will address yourself to be at Leith the 25th day of March instant. Stirling. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

Postscript.—We pray your lordship if your own case and inability will not permit you to come to Leith, that you expeed thither at the day abovenamed the Master, your son.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

March 15. **186.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII.

I have sent to your lordship Thomas Morgan and one Steward, a Scottish boy, who first revealed the said Morgan and others to me, and with all such examinations as I have taken. This boy will accuse Morgan, Rede, and others to their faces, and "reprove" them by time and place. He is in fear of his life, whereof your lordship may have consideration and "bestow" him somewhere. I have no more to trouble your lordship with at this time, but the delivery of this Queen's letters to the Queen's majesty. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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1571-2. March 16. **187.** MEMORANDA BY BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. (1) The King's [Charles IX.] letter to the Queen for the Queen of Scots. The Queen of Scots' letters to the Duke of Alva. (2) Intelligence of new matters to stay La Crocque. (3) Intelligence from Scotland of the change of the Castilians. Conclusion that the Queen's majesty will advertise the French King hereof.

The particulars of some part, and some other to be sent to the King. Lord Seton's negotiations for the Queen of Scots to be at liberty to possess the crown of England. Letters and ciphers from the Queen's majesty's rebels to that intent.

Money sent into Scotland. Intention to take away the young King, and consequently to move rebellion.

England. Preparations out of Brittany with the Lord Flemming to send force into Scotland.

¾ *p. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed (by Burghley's clerk):* "16 Martii 1571, memoriall for y^e^ stay of Du Crocque," *and by Burghley:* "uppon intelligence of y^e^ Scott. Q. pract. with the D. of Alva. L. Seton."

March 17. **188.** ELIZABETH TO DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

We have heard and considered all such your letters and writings as were brought hither by John Cass. Whereupon we perceive that until the time of your despatch nothing was obtained by your treaty towards the making of accord betwixt the two parties there at variance, and the let thereof appears to have been in them of the Castle, who, as we may find by their writings and answers to such articles as you delivered them, stick to condescend to the two first articles, that is, concerning their obedience to the King, and their allowance of the Regent, without the assent whereto, all the rest are of no moment, and therefore you have done well to reject their answers, and so our pleasure is you shall give them to understand that if they had in their former letters and offers precisely expressed their minds that they would not, for respect of any concord, or for cessation of the civil bloody wars amongst themselves, return to the obedience of the King, we would not have yielded as we have done, to send to them any of our ministers; but in that they have heretofore to the contrary by their writing signed with their hands, remaining with us, given by manifest and express words outward signification that they would be advised by us, adding thereto provision for their honours and lives,* which we always interpreted to the best, as of men who had some natural compassion for their countries. And now since after they understand our advice, and have been by you made privy of the sundry reasons to maintain the same, we must judge ourself not so well used, and so you shall say to them; and that except they mean otherwise to conform themselves to our reasonable advice for an accord and ceasing of these lamentable troubles growing by their obstinacy, you will not deal any further therein, but as soon as we shall know that they shall continue in their

* "Honours and lives" underlined, and "safety" written over.

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1571-2. obstinacy we shall revoke you; and besides this you may let Lethington understand that we are sorry to hear such absurdities alleged, where he is so principal a counsellor, as to make doubts of the validity of the acts of the Kings in their minority, tending to no diminution of their crown, but to the administration and distribution of justice, and to turn war into peace. For so should kingdoms and monarchies in Christendom be oftentimes in great danger of government if the minority and base age of Kings and Queens should make the government imeprfect, and stay subjects from obedience of their Kings in their minorities. And yet, if upon these and such like speeches and monitions used to them, you shall find any more towardness in them of the Castle to assent to such accord, or to the like of that which we have devised, then you shall assure them that we shall frankly and most assuredly employ our power to the maintenance of all things that shall be accorded upon for their advantage and surety, and therefore we authorise you to give them all reasonable assurance, for so is our meaning to perform the same. And for the other party that is for the King and the Regent, we find it strange that in all your letters and writings there is no plain mention of your manner of dealing with them upon the points and articles to be by them yielded to their adverse party, so as we understand what parts thereof they like or mislike; wherein we will that you with speed advertise us. As to the matters now moved by your letters to have our answer, we think you are not ignorant that our governor of Berwick, our cousin of Hunsdon, has sufficient commission to have warranted that which you demand, for so he writeth to us that he made you thereof privy. Whereas the Lord Seton is now gone thither through our realm, though he escaped, unfortunately for himself, with a rebel, one of the Countess of Northumberland's men, yet the ship that brought him is forthcoming, and some of his servants and such secret writings and devices of his and of our rebels as were left in the ship to have been conveyed after him by sea into Scotland are brought to such a light as we have cause to thank God to have such dangerous practices against us discovered, as we think you shall understand by some of our Council, whereby you may be the more "ware" to proceed, and thereupon we have stayed Le Crocque for coming thither at this time, as you shall further understand the manner thereof by the Lord of Burghley's letters: wishing that whilst he shall here stay you will make some speed there, for we cannot (as we think) conveniently stay him long here.

As for the demand that is made of money, we perceive by the Lord Hunsdon that the yielding therein doth but nourish that party in dissension, for if they may have allowance in this sort to keep soldiers, as some of them do, about the defence of their private houses, it will be long ere they yield in deeds to peace, howsoever they will make appearance in words; and yet we have willed the Lord Hunsdon to have regard, and let some portion be sent, rather than for lack thereof the whole cause should quail, as he will, we doubt not, therein confer with you. Given under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, the 19th day of March, 1571, and

$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed.*

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Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 146.

Copy of the same in the hand of Hunsdon's secretary. "Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster the xixth day of Marche 1571, and in the xiiijth yere of our reigne."

March. **189.** REASONS FOR THE STAY OF MONS. DE CROC.

At his coming from the French King her majesty knew no cause but to allow of his journey, but has found cause to doubt to what end his journey into Scotland might tend, by reason of his earnest request to go to the Queen of Scots, and also by the contents of the King's letter requiring that she might be sent into France. Yet her majesty did not herewith determine anything to the contrary of his journey, but thought good to hear from Scotland in what terms the two parties stood, so that she might thereupon the better confer with the ambassador and Mons. La Crocque in what sort he might repair to Scotland. In the meantime such things have come to her knowledge as have given occasion to doubt much whether his repair thither was meet to bring the differences there to any good end, but rather to increase them to the trouble of her majesty and to the misliking of the French King himself; yet her majesty also thought meet to defer the declaration hereof to La Crocque until she might hear from Scotland, which, since La Crocque's coming, she did not till yesterday by the Provost Marshal of Berwick; and now she finds that the proceedings in Scotland by such as pretend obedience to the Queen of Scots confirm and rather augment her opinion that it is not meet for him to repair thither. Therefore her majesty has determined to advise the French King speedily of the occasions that justly move her to alter her purpose for La Crocque's going until she may receive answer from the King. And because it will be strange to the ambassador or to him, for lack of understanding upon what occasions she thus alters her mind, they shall understand some part of them, although she will retain some part of them to be imparted to the King. Her majesty has lately understood that the seeking to put the Scottish Queen to liberty is not principally to possess her own crown in Scotland, but to possess presently this crown. The proofs hereof are too many and too manifest: first, her own letters: secondly, her ambassador's instructions to Lord Seton in the Low Countries: thirdly, letters and ciphers of rebels in the Low Countries. Again, the certain intelligence that her majesty has of the intentions of certain—not being French—to invade Scotland, to take away the young King, to stir up a rebellion in England, and to set up the Queen of Scots, as she desires. Lastly, the secret aid that is given out of France into Scotland.

2 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "Marcii 1571. Reasons for the stay of Le Crocque's going into Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 232.

Copy of the same.

[March.] **190.** MONS. DE CROC'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"Heddes sent to Du Croque by Duke Mountmemorancye and the rest of the nobles, latlie with the Q. Majesty in the behalfe of the Q. of Scottes."

(1) That there might nothing proceed against her by the Parliament. (2) That she might have liberty to pass into France. (3) A physician and other necessaries for her health. (4) A convenient

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1571–2. number of servants. (5) Liberty to walk and ride abroad, and to recreate herself in hunting. (6) That he might have liberty to send one to her; which was granted, and the person not yet returned. (7) That the bishop of Rosse might be set at liberty. (8) That she might have an ambassador to remain in England.

½ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "1572. Certen requestes toching the Sc. Q. sent to du Croc. to see."

[March.] **191.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONSIEUR DE CROC AND DRURY.

"Alteration of the sixth article."

If they shall perceive that the nobility and States of the realm who adhere to the Prince acknowledge him as their King, and that he has been crowned, "inaugured," and so recognised by the three Estates in Parliament for King, and so hath been by divers other parliaments continued, and also most universally taken, accepted, and obeyed for divers years now past, and thereby is the King *de facto*, and that the controversy is betwixt them and some smaller number of the subjects about the right of the title of the said King, and that the civil war is maintained upon that pretence or some other particular, in that case, considering none of the subjects can deny but that he is the natural Prince of that realm, and therefore to cease the said wars, during which no controversy can be determined but by sword and blood,—the said ambassadors shall exhort those who acknowledge the said Prince to be the King *in facto* to submit themselves, considering the person of the Queen is absent, to obey the said Prince, as in such manner he is by the law of the realm and by sundry parliaments recognised, and so to continue in quietness until the controversy be by the laws and orders of the realm further examined, wherein the French King and the Queen of England will employ their power, if they shall find it needful for the state of that realm, to procure that the same may be by the rules of justice, according to the ancient laws of that crown and realm, tried, and governed in such sort as all the subjects of the realm may have warrant by the rule of justice to live in unity and peace under the crown.

1 *p.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed:* "Le Crocque. Alteration of the 6 Article of his instructions."

March 19. **192.** DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LEICESTER AND BURGHLEY.

As we are willed to direct our doings to Lord Hunsdon, and to be directed by him in all our doings here, so we have fulfilled the commandment therein, though not looked upon so well here [by those] with whom we have to do as if it came from higher place or room of greater credit. Something we have received of late by special friendship, which we send only to your lordships, agreeable to that which perchance you have otherwise knowledge of in the Lord Seton's practice with the Duke d'Alva. This we send to your lordships' selves, and mind hereafter to be bolder than hitherto in doing the like, if the occasion serve, having good reason that moves us so to do for the furtherance of that which we have in hand. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

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Elizabeth. 1571-2. ½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "19 Martii 1571. S^r W^m Drury and M^r Randolph to y^e Erl of Leic. and my L., w^t ye Capitulations betwixt y^e D. of Alva, and y^e L. Seton."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 159. Copy of the same.

March 19. **193.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

[*Extracts.*]

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 162. James Chillister was born at Saffron Walldon, whose true name is James David, but altered belike to avoid some great penalty,—which declares the rest of his life to be according to his double name.

Item:—he is counted very factious by all his neighbours, and hated by all good men and true subjects, and noted both for religion and malice to the State to be one of the most dangerous fellows in this land and a great favourer of the late Duke of Norfolk, and wholly addicted to the Scottish faction, insomuch that he said to one Towrs and others in beholding certain armour, that if the time were come, being well armed, he would not express whom he would serve;—noting plainly that it should not be of the Queen's majesty's side.

Item:—he avowed openly that when the bridge at Berwick was broken, and the town being then unfortified, we should have the same possessed by the Scots in despite of all the power of England.

Whilst he [Herlle] was absent in Essex on Sunday night last and Monday morning William Barthlett, the Scot, came to seek him with a bundle of letters that he had taken from one Andrew Chambers and his companion, which were directed out of Scotland to the bishop of Rosse from the Earl of Huntly's brother, and from Alexander Lasley [Lesly], late the said bishop's man, and from sundry others; also some letters to Cuthbert, which in his absence came to the Recorder's hands; and which he thought good to advertise his lordship of, for the honest part that Barthlett used therein, for whom he undertook to Burghley. *Signed*: W. Herlle.

4½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 20. **194.** ELIZABETH TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND WALSINGHAM.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 257. Whereas the French King lately sent hither Monsieur La Crocque with his letters, signifying to us thereby that upon such an agreement as had been lately made betwixt you as our ambassador and his Deputies to have some one gentleman . . . into Scotland to cease the arms there, and to pacify, if it were possible, the war and divisions there, he had for that purpose sent the said La Crocque, and besides that, gave in charge to the said La Crocque to make a request to us affectionately to put the Queen of Scots to liberty and to send her surely into France, which he earnestly added to us in speech, adding another desire of his own, that he might repair to the said Queen and speak with her. Hereupon, you may well think that we found all these proceedings very strange, and not answerable to such other overtures of the inward friendship which our said brother has professed to us by many ways, nor consonant with such things as you have declared to the said King, the Queen mother, and other his

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1571–2. ministers on our behalf concerning the dangerous practices of late time attempted by the said Queen of Scots against us both for our person and estate, and so we in some part declared to the said La Crocque and to the French ambassador; yet we did not hereupon refuse that he should repair into Scotland, although we misliked the request made for the Scottish Queen's liberty at this time, and denied him to repair to her, but we . . . . him our advice to stay until we might hear out of Scotland in what terms the parties stood, so that we might, before his going, by conference with him, consider what engines were best to be used to bring the divisions in Scotland to an accord. Within a few days after this was done, we understood that Lord Seton, who had been long in France for the Scottish Queen, and afterwards in the Low Countries with commission to be the Scottish Queen's ambassador there, had been driven by tempest of seas into Harwich, and passed from thence, disguised as a mariner, into Scotland and the Castle of Edinburgh, with no small comfort to them to persist in their obstinacy to maintain civil war, and afterwards there were found in the ship such matters in writing to prove the earnest prosecution of the Scottish Queen's practice against us, the intention that they in the Castle should nowise come to accord, and our rebels in the Low Countries should shortly return to Scotland, that we were justly occasioned to consider further of this matter, and to increase our doubt herein. We were also, shortly after these things were discovered, advertised out of Scotland that, in very deed, after Lord Seton's coming to the Castle, upon intelligence of La Crocque's voyage thitherward, and that Lord Fleming's journey [was] "come" by the west seas with aid out of Brittany, they in the Castle were become very obstinate to hearken to reasonable offers either for peace or for abstinence. Whereupon we caused the substance of the premises to be imparted to the French ambassador and La Crocque, which moved us to doubt whether the journey of La Crocque should be meet for us to assent to, unless we should first impart our conceptions to the French King, and so require them to allow thereof, and that we would write to the King, and according as we should receive answer from him, so they should understand our further pleasure. As we understand that both the ambassadors and he took this stay somewhat strangely *etc.*, yet we doubted not but when the King should understand these new occasions, and the matters discovered tending rather to the increase of the troubles in Scotland than to the pacifying thereof *etc.*, he would, as our good brother and friend, and especially at this time, being entered into so straight a profession of friendship as he makes, ... of our considerations of this stay, and by some new order from him and commission to La Crocque, provide for the remedies of the said inconveniences.

The said Du Crock within two days after desired to speak privately [with] Lord Burghley, and for some con[sidera]tions it was thought good that he should speak with the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Burghley, of whom he heard such reasons alleged for the stay of his journey until the King might be advertised thereof, that in the end he did not show any other misliking, but that he would willingly tarry here, and send to the King his master to understand his further pleasure, and wished that we would likewise adver-

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1571-2. tise the King by our ambassadors there. Besides this which we have written to you, you shall also understand by a memorial in writing, which you shall receive from Lord B[urghley], the further circumstances of the conferences had at two several times between our Council and him, and when you have considered them, with the premises aforewritten, we would have you impart the same to the King in the best sort that you shall find convenient, to move him to interpret these our doings to the best, as reason ought to do; and in the end to procure that Du Crocq may have larger commission to treat of the matters of Scotland, in such sort that we may accord thereto with our surety, for otherwise you may well say that the labours of us both shall be but lost. . . . further understand that since the coming hither of Beale with [your] letters and other writings of your negotiation about the new treaty, we have considered thereof, and have forborne to resolve what our answer shall be to the points "suspended" by you till we have further conference with this ambassador here, who, hearing of the return of our servant Henry Killegrew, and Beale, has required that we would forbear to resolve and return our answer to you until he might have commodity to speak with us, which he looked daily to have by the coming of a courier from thence.

3¼ *pp. Draft. The first two pages in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "M. xx° Martii 1571. To S^r Thomas Smythe and M^r Walsingham in Fraunce." *Edges injured by damp.*

March 20. **195.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Yesternight late received this other letter from Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolphe. The cause why he heard no sooner from them was their going over the water to Stirling. Her majesty's carelessness of herself—seeing herself environed with so many perils and dangers—not only amazes him, but gives him to think it labour lost to be so curious for foreign affairs, and so negligent for home matters which concern the preservation of her own person, the destruction whereof is the only thing her enemies seek and desire *etc.* [*See S.P. "Foreign" under date.*] Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1¾ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Drury and Thomas Randolph to Hunsdon.)

Have received his letter of the 13th instant, and, according to his advice, have communicated part thereof to the Regent, at Stirling. To all those matters he alleges ignorance, and so they may believe it to be true. He wrote immediately, on their request, to the Laird of Loughleavin to provide that the Earl of Northumberland were not set at liberty in any sort, and that he would be a dealer himself with the Queen's majesty to have him well recompensed for the charge he has been at in keeping him. As for the Earl of Morton, they have not yet conferred with him in this matter, and mind to deal as warily therein as they can, lest at this time greater offence arises thereof, than they are able to qualify hereafter.

As for those who were with Lord Lyndsay, they heard before they came from Berwick—and some think Hunsdon did—and they now

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1571–2. find it very true, that he has taken money for them, and set them at liberty. Have been earnest with himself therein. His answer is, "that he kept them long into England," that he wrote oft, that he spoke oft as well to those here who had authority, as also to her majesty's ministers both here and on the Borders, to have been delivered of them, but never received answer from them; and, therefore, being both overcharged with the keeping of them, and sore troubled with looking to them, he was content, with his loss, to let them depart. Find little hope in their agreement, and yet assure him least in those of the Castle, where they thought would have been a better will than is showed. From wheresoever it proceeds, their [the Queen of Scots' party] encouragement of late is not small, and intelligence from all parts, even out of England, is greater than Drury and Randolph can get. The practice of these men with Spain will be found very true, and if it be not better prevented at home than it is like to be here, the smart may be no less Drury's and Randolph's than theirs, against whom it is prepared. The Regent will do herein what he can, as well to discover the practices as to provide for the King's safety,—wherein they mind not to be idle. As for the 1000*l.* Hunsdon writes of, which he promised to send if they still found that necessity that they declared in their letters at their first arrival here, they find the need no less than they did, the danger always one, and the chiefest cause of the Regent's departure out of this town to be to avoid the clamour of the soldiers, who not only refuse service, but also are like daily to revolt if the other party had wherewith to entertain them. In their opinions, the sooner he sends the money the better it will be, and no hindrance to the cause they have in hand. This Hunsdon would find if he were here, and they would any in England were in their places if ought be misliked of their doings.

The causes of their going over the water were these:—They heard that the Earl of Argyll was at St. John's town, with whom they had no long talk at his being here, and, therefore, thought good to stand more assured of his mind, as well for his obedience to the King, as also his devotion towards her majesty. His answer is, that seeing now he perceives her majesty is thoroughly minded to maintain the King, and that his mother shall not return, he will not only persevere in his obedience, but always serve him to his power, as also be at her majesty's commandment in all lawful service, which way soever she pleases to employ him. Found Lord Ruthven, Lord Montrose, Lord Lorne, brother of Argyll, and Lord Drummond there. Have dealt with them severally, and find them all well addicted to the cause they have in hand. "Tyllybarne" was also there—the less to be accounted of because they know not where to have him. Wrote to the Earls of Atholl and Rothes of their desire to have conference with them, and thought to have met them there, but not willing to tarry long from this place, and also to be here before De Croc's coming, they tarried not their answer, but look to hear from them.

At Stirling they had better commodity to debate with the Regent than here, by reason of his business, and over many who should have been privy to that they had to say more privately to him. Find him well minded to do well, and otherwise to be thought of than the contrary party would that he should be esteemed of them [Drury and Randolph] to be. But his lordship knows that commonly men are as

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1571-2. they are used, and as they find, and as he is, so must Hunsdon use him. Another cause that moved them to go the farther abroad was to sound how the towns were generally affected, as well for the cause of their coming, as also that they might know by them that such bruits were false that by the evil willers are set abroad, that they came to require the King to be delivered into England, and to have the Castle of Edinburgh and other forts delivered into their hands. In all these they find them satisfied.

If they of the Castle will come to the acknowledging of the two first points of their instructions—wherein they stick earnestly—they trust to find favour enough for them in that which in reason may be to their contentment. If they yield not unto this, they see no other end but that which force will bring either side unto—light where her majesty shall think it best employed. The Castle men attend De Croc's coming, the return of Mr. James Kirkcaldy out of France, and the arrival of Lord Flemming with their hope out of Spain or Flanders—what it is, they know not. The Regent depends—as he professed by his last letters by Captain Case—only upon her majesty, and so minds to do. The parties are daily with each other. On the 12th instant the whole forces of either side were upon the fields. They skirmished long. The Castle lost the greater number—Captain Trotter deadly wounded, young Lyveston, a gentleman, slain, a corporal named Jenett, a Frenchman, slain. This skirmish began in the time of a trist under assurance for exchange of prisoners of either side; as also one other since that time, and some others before. Lethington's house, being left slenderly with two or three soldiers under Captain Hume's charge, was taken by certain of Lethington's friends in a morning, either by slight or treason, but was recovered by Lord Lindsay and Captain Hume the next day, and the men who were in it put themselves into their wills. Eight or ten soldiers, prisoners in Leith, escaped in the night and are gone to their enemies—whereof the spite is more than the loss. The Earl of Morton has now the chief charge in this town, and is almost nightly upon his feet. There are only Lord Lindsay, the Earl of Buchan, and Dunfermline with him. Lord Ruthven will be here shortly, and on the 25th instant the Regent again, and the most part of the nobility who serve the King. In the town of Edinburgh they have six score good horses, viewed by Nicholas Errington, who is not unable to judge. There is a Hamilton taken by those of the King's party, who brought letters from John Hamilton, who is in Flanders, not far from the effect of those Hunsdon wrote of in his last letter to them. James Swynnowe, servant to the Earl of Northumberland, came out of Flanders in company with Servyet, a Frenchman who served the Scottish Queen, and had charge of her wardrobe, and has brought letters to his master, as also Servyet to those of the Castle. What lamentation is made for the death of Lord Methven, the chiefest of the Stewards in towardness and service of his country that is left of his name, it is great pity to hear. Both he and his horse were slain with a culverin shot out of the Castle. Some words he spoke after the shot, crying to God for mercy. Great vows and protestations are made for the revenge of his death by all sorts of men, whatsoever befall unto them. This they fear will make the conditions

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the harder for those in the Castle. It is said to them that the Duke of Chatelherault is very sick in Edinburgh. Claude [Hamilton], his son, is gone from thence, they know not whither,—but about some enterprise, whatsoever it be, tending towards Tyvydall and those parts, for Phernyhurst is in like readiness to take his journey thither. Such money as they brought with them is near at an end, and they know not where to have a new supply, the Treasurer being absent. Their charge here is very great, and their allowance short of that which they spend. Borrow they may not here at this time, and unwilling they are to lack when need shall be to serve any turn that may advance the cause they came for. Pray him to send them 200*l.* in prest, or that they may know whereunto they shall trust in time. Leith, 19th of March 1571. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolph.

4¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 163. Copy of the same.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 155. Another copy of the same.

March 20. **196.** Stay of Mons De Croc.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 259. "Reasons to move the Queens majesty to stey uppon La Crocques passadg into Scotland untill the French King may be advertised of the same reasons, which, with some moo of lyke sort wer declared to La Crocque the 19 of March 1571 by the Erl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlayn, and the Lord Burghley."

It is not to be denied but that the Queen's Majesty's ambassadors accorded with the French King's deputies in France, that if the French King would forbear to send any force into Scotland to the support of any of the parties there, the Queen's majesty would also forbear, and in the meantime her majesty would deal with the parties at difference, only by treaty, and if the French King would send any of his ministers into Scotland to join with her majesty first to procure an abstinence, and consequently an accord and end of the civil wars, her majesty would be glad thereof, but it is to be remembered that the said ambassador manifestly declared to the said King's deputies and signified to the French King and the Queen mother that the Queen's majesty had this last year found such dangerous practices and conspiracies attempted by the Scottish Queen against the state and person of the Queen's majesty, that she could not assent to her liberty or restitution. Her majesty now finding just cause to doubt that La Crocque's voyage would tend to the advancement of the Scottish Queen's estate, and so to the danger of her majesty *etc.*, has thought meet to impart the same causes to the French ambassador, and also to La Crocque to stay awhile here until her majesty may impart the same to the French King, thereby to procure some better commission to La Crocque, according to the expectation that her majesty has that the King will not in anything, and especially in this matter of the Queen of Scots—do or suffer anything to be done whereby her majesty's surety for her person and realm might be in manifest danger; and these are the reasons. First;—La Crocque brought with him a letter from the French King signifying his sending of the said La Crocque into Scotland, and in the same required that the Queen of Scots might be set at liberty and sent into France. Secondly;—La Crocque made

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1571–2. request that he might pass by the Queen of Scots, and speak with her. Now, how these two motions may accord with the Queen of England's expectation may be best judged by the contrary. For, if the King had never heard of the Scottish Queen's late practices, nor of the Queen of England's resolution that neither could she nor might she with her surety agree to restore her to her crown, yea, if the Queen's ambassador had given any manner of token that the making of accord in Scotland were to dispossess the King of his crown, and to restore the Queen, could there have been any more direct means used, than that La Crocque should be chosen, being a person in the whole world judged most affectionate to the said Queen and her house on her mother's side, and most "experimented" in Scotland of any gentleman in France in favour of the [Scottish] Queen? Next;—that the French King should desire by his letters and by message to have her even now put to liberty, before accord made in Scotland, and to be sent into France (for as to going into Scotland, she would not if she might). And thereunto is to be added that since La Crocque's coming into this realm it is manifestly known, that whereas they in Scotland offered that they would be advised by the Queen of England to accord with their adversaries and follow her directions *etc.*, now upon La Crocque's coming, and on Lord Seton's arrival out of Flanders and coming to the Castle, they are become in a sort obstinate, and will not yield to the principle point of accord.

Her majesty having caused certain of her Councillors to confer with La Crocque in this sort, imparting these objections to him, moving him to consider of the means that might make best accord, and showing to him the ways that might be agreeable both to reason and to her majesty's satisfaction, and that might in probability most easily be obtained; and thereupon being required whether he had any power to proceed in that sort by way of treaty in Scotland, and being offered that if he had, and would so affirm, her majesty would not stay him, yet he said he had no other authority but to treat of an abstinence from war, and to move them to an accord. He was not instructed nor could assent to the means now propounded to him, but mentioned only a strange way—most absurd, and hardest to be obtained—that was, that certain noblemen of the realm might be appointed to govern the realm without mentioning the King or Queen; the difficulties wherein were so opened to him that in reason he was content to pass it with silence, wishing that if the Queen would not let him pass into Scotland, expedition might be made to send to the French King.

It was also told him that it was a preposterous manner of proceeding to begin with request or with intention to have the Scottish Queen at liberty into Scotland before arms were ceased, and before some good accord were made there for peace and the State established in the person of the young King, and especially before the Queen of England, being entered into a treaty of such a straight amity as the King prefers, may be otherwise assured of the Scottish Queen to be free from troubling her estate and reign. All which would proceed if the Scottish Queen's liberty were to be sought for. Whereunto La Crocque, as it seems, being well advised, answered with this question. Whether the Queen's majesty would not be content that all these parts might be comprised in one treaty now in Scotland, that is, arms to cease, the young King to be established, the Queen's

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1571-2. majesty's surety to be provided for, and the Queen of Scots to be delivered? To which was answered;—"these several things have their several times to be devised and executed, and cannot be done and exercised by words of a treaty, but by deeds, and therefore there must be a beginning—arms most cease, the young King must be established with an universal obedience, and then whosoever should have commission to require the Queen of Scots' liberty should also first hear what reasonable demands her majesty would make for her surety against the said Queen of Scots, and, those accorded, there should be such a reasonable answer made to the demand of her liberty as no Prince could have just cause to mislike."

4 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "Reasons for the stay of Le Crocques going to Sc[otland]." *Injured by damp.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 161. Fair copy of the same in the hand of Burghley's clerk.

[March.] **197.** PARDON FOR LEWIS THORNTON.

Understanding that Lewis Thornton was banished from Scotland for the slaughter of Henry Sands, committed upon mere negligence by shot of a "dagg," in October 1571, and the nearest kinsman of the said Henry has not only remitted his slaughter, but also has consented that the said Lewis should return to Scotland, therefore, the King and the Regent grant special licence to the said Lewis to return as a free liege. *Subscribed.* John Regent.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Drury): "The coppy off a pardon by thearle of Marre regente for Thornton 1571."

March 21.* **198.** LORD HERRIES TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 143. After I thought good to write this to you, I understood the matter was over great, yet remembering your old accustomed gentleness towards me for my part, it encouraged me this far humbly and heartily to desire you that I may know what end your proceedings will take, as your lordship thinks, in the agreement betwixt the parties of Leith and Edinburgh. Terreglis. *Signed:* Herys.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Randolph:* "L. Herris 21 Martii 1571." *Wafer signet.*

March 22. **199.** HUNSDON TO [THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY].

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XIII., fol. 160. Having received Randolph's letter of the 19th he sent it presently to Burghley, that her majesty might consider the contents thereof. Is sorry to see her majesty so ill dealt withal at Lord Lindsay's hand for the delivery of Swinborne and the rest of her majesty's rebels in his keeping, whom, it is to be thought, he durst not have delivered without the consent of the rest of the nobility, wherein appears a plain resolution in them that they would not for any composition have delivered any of them into her hands, although they promised the contrary; for, as Mr. Marshal knows, it was one of his special instructions that Drury and he dealt with the Earl of Morton and the Commendator of Dunfermline here in his [Hunsdon's] chamber; who, on asking for a

* The letter is dated March 26, 1571, but this appears to be an error.

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1571-2. respite of answer till the next day, at their coming made promise that both the Earl of Northumberland, Swinborne, and the rest should be delivered to her majesty upon consideration of their keepers' charges, and therefore Lord Lindsay's allegation is false, and the Earl of Morton and Dunfermline have broken promise with her majesty, and therefore it seems there is no more hold to their promise in matters which they might have easily performed. Knows not wherein her majesty should trust them, for either there was bargain made for their deliverance before the Earl of Morton's coming hither, or else at his being here, finding her majesty resolved to have them, he made the more haste to convey them away; wherefore, he thinks, in reason, order should have been taken for the stay of them both by Morton and Dunfermline, having so promised. Which answer he certified to her majesty, and is well assured she will not take their deliverance in good part. Requires them in her majesty's name to charge Morton and Dunfermline with their promise therein; for if Lord Lindsay had either put them away or made bargain for them before the Earl of Morton's coming hither, then were Morton and Dunfermline much to blame for abusing her majesty in promising that they were not able to perform, and if they were delivered since their return, their fault is the greater, for they would not seek to perform to her majesty that they had promised, which both Mr. Marshal and he [Hunsdon] must, and he for his part will avow, if either of them dare say the contrary. Where Lord Lindsay alleges for his excuse, that he wrote oft and spoke oft as well to those who had authority there as to her majesty's ministers both there and here on the Borders to be delivered of them, and never could have answer,—he thinks that excuse will be found as true as all his ordinary talk is. What he did to her majesty's ministers there, Mr. Randolph best knows. What letters he wrote to the Court, he knows not, but surely he thinks the first is yet to come. Whilst the Earl of Sussex was here, he never heard that he showed himself willing to deliver them, although he is privy that sundry times Sussex desired to know the price of them, and never got answer. Therefore it appears plainly to be a resolute determination among them that they will not deliver any of her majesty's rebels for any mean her majesty can make, as he believes they shall find in seeking to know the price of the Earl of Northumberland, wherein they will find either delays to drive of time, or else the price to be so great as is without reason. But because her majesty's pleasure is presently to understand his price, he requires them not to slack the same, but that he may have answer thereof with as convenient speed as may be. Prays them also to deal with the Regent and the rest of the nobility there why they suffer her majesty's rebels to be conversant and abiding commonly in Kelsaye [Kelso] and other places of Tyvidall; whose abode there means more prejudice to her majesty and the realm "then there M^rs beinge beyonde the seas or in hould," for besides their daily conference with their kinsfolk and friends on the Borders, they are ready receivers and conveyers of anybody that comes out of England to the Castle, or any of her majesty's enemies, and therefore this should be specially dealt in by them whilst they be there.

Meant to have sent the 1000*l.* he wrote of by this bearer, but finding by their letters that the Regent, who is to receive the same, is not come, he has thought good to stay the sending thereof till his return.

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1571-2. As for the money they write of for themselves, because he has no commission to disburse any to them, yet shall they not lack, if he has it, and lest they should be driven to borrow there, he has sent them 100*l.* according to their request, which he must look for again at their hands, for, he assures them, it is his own, and has scant left himself so much more. Hears no answer of John Casse's arrival at the Court, nor yet of La Crocke's coming, whereat he does not a little marvel. Prays Mr. Marshal to deal with the Earl of Morton for the 300*l.* which Gleddell had, which he has often promised should be repaid, that it may be delivered to this bearer, as also that Alexander Hume of Manderson may be commanded to deliver such trifles as he had from Aymoth—as the target he [Drury] said was his, and a harquebus, and if he may not have them delivered to him, he will surely use Alexander Hume so as the Earl of Morton perhaps will not like well of it. Prays them for his credit's sake to desire to see his safe-conduct, which they term to be so large, wherein they [Drury and Randolph] shall see whether they or he lie, for surely if they refuse to show it, they will not receive such an injury at their hands. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2½ *pp. Indorsed:* "22 Marche 1571. Copy of a lettre from the L. Hunsdon."

March 23. **200.** [THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY] TO HUNSDON.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 65. Have received his letter by this bearer, his [Hunsdon's] servant, with whom,—as they know how requisite it is that his lordship should understand all things at large,—they have conferred upon every point of his letter, and declared to him their knowledge in such things as gladly they would that he should be privy to.

½ *p. In Randolph's hand. Indorsed:* "23 March. Copy of a letter sent to the L. Hunsdon."

March 23. **201.** ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 64. Sir William Drurie, Marshal of Berwick, and Thomas Randolphe, esquire, acknowledge that they have borrowed of Lord Hunsdon 100*l.*

⅔ *p. Draft in Randolph's hand. Indorsed.*

1572.
March 26. **202.** HUNSDON TO [RANDOLPH AND] DRURY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 5. Is sure this bearer brings them answer to such matters as he sent him up for. Perceives that her majesty would fain have those Lords agree, if it were possible, and therefore are to be earnest with them of the Castle to know their uttermost resolution, for her majesty would know what she might trust to at their hands, that she may direct her doings accordingly. Incloses certain causes of the staying of Le Crocque. Sends them by his servant George Tottey the 1000*l.* they wrote of, to be delivered to the Regent, if the necessity of the cause requires; otherwise to keep it in his hands. Perceives by George Tottey that they cast out sundry words to him, such as he [Hunsdon] cannot tell what to make of them, but it appears that they mislike that they cannot have money at his hand

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Elizabeth.
1572. for the calling for, as though he [Hunsdon] had authority to make them payment of his allowances, wherein they are much deceived, for he has no commandment to deliver any. Though he deserved thanks for lending them 100*l.* of his own, since it is not thankfully taken, he prays them either to send it to him again, or such a bill as he may look to receive it again, for he has no warrant to give them any prest. Where Mr. Marshal seems to be grieved that he will not make him allowance for his posting charges up, either there is some other matter in it, which he keeps secretly, or else it seems he would take hold of a small matter to mislike with him for; for, though the allowance thereof was not so great a matter but might have been granted, if it had been required, so his going up was not by his [Hunsdon's] appointment, but by his own request, to end necessary affairs of his own, wherein he thought to have done him a pleasure in licensing him so to do, and therefore he takes it small cause of any such grief.

Touching his misliking of their doings here, he has not misliked of anything they have done touching her majesty's service, but in that they touch both him and the other wardens, he thought it was neither friendly nor considerately done. They to whom they sent that article think themselves as sufficient to discharge their duties in their offices, and as careful thereof as any of them. If this offends them, the blame is theirs that gave the cause. If there be anything else that any of them mislike in him, if they will let him know what it is, he will answer it as well as he can. Lady Tame is desirous to have Mr. Marshal here for a day or two for his own business touching Smith. If there be no other cause than he knows of, he may come hither. Berwick.

Postscript.—If he has taken any bonds in his absence of any man for appearance, or otherwise, he prays him that he may have them, because he means to keep a Warden's Court on the 10th of next month.

1½ *pp. In the hand of Hunsdon's secretary. Indorsed:* "26 Marche 1572. A copie of a lettre from the L. Hunsdon per M^r^ Case."

March 26. **203.** JAMES MELVILLE TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 3.

"Sir, it vill pleis zow, I heff ressavit ane letter fra my moder bering yat scho is informit yat for revenginge of the fyris rasit apon my Lord of Mortoun yai ar of purpois ether to burne or herry hyr, and as ze knawe hyr esstait to be lamentabill—a wedo comfortiles throw absence of hyr schildrange and uyer vays for ye course yai heff ron in continuell feyr for yer lyiffis, and now yer thretningis to ye incres of hyr forder displesur, and sua dowtinge not of zour gud vill towert hyr in particuler, as also towert all yame of hyr rank in lik afflictioun, I am enforcit to vrit yis present on to zow and to request zou maist hertle yat yff sic thingis be in hand, as I dout not bot ze vill onderstand, gyff yai be yat ze vill schaw sum part of zour auld frendschip for staying sic unressonabill furye specially to be extendit aganis wedois, seing hyr sonis escheit is all redy dissponit and takin up, and scho only posses sum that quhilk ye gredy Hamyltonis efter hyr husbandis deethe never

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Elizabeth.
1572. intromettit vyth. It maye be yat feyr onlye hethe persuadit hyr to yis, sa pray not think it vyth my selff to be trowe, zit seinge hyr dessyr is to amploye zour credit in obtening of frendschipe to hyr, I could not bot present hyr sute on to zow vyth hyr hertlye commendations. Praiing zow to speik vyth my Lord of Mortoun herein, for I think ze neid not to chayrge ony uyer, and alsua to heff me exkusit of yis my hamyllynes, qwham ze heff power to command in all lefull thingis." Elphingstoun. *Signed:* James Malvill.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed by Randolph.*

March 26. **204.** PARTIES IN SCOTLAND.

"The names of the Noble men present at this assemble the xxvjth of Marche 1572."

The Regent, Anguyshe, Morton, Glencarne, Bougham, Rythen, Lovett, Carkatt, Ogletre, Dumfarmelinge, Mageyle. The Earles of Greyme, Cassells, Crayford, and Egleton this week looked for. Sir James Hume, Alexander and Sanders Hume of "Hwton Hawle" with their forces. "Dumlaverytt" looked for daily with his forces. The number of horsemen presently with the Regent is very near 300,—with those of the Castle about 200.

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "Names of the Lordes at the assemblye at Lyethe the xxvjth of Marche 1572."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 165 b. Copy of the same.

March 27. **205.** [THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY] TO HUNSDON.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 7. Send him a note of such message as they sent to the Castle on Tuesday last by Mr. Errington, which they willed him to leave with them, if they desired to have it. Which he did, at their request, upon promise to send them answer in writing the next day: which they have received, such as they shall see. This day they minded to have gone to the Castle, but Captain Case being now arrived, they think good to speak first with the Regent. To-morrow, God willing, they will be with the other party, and mind to take his steward with them to verify to their faces their offers to her majesty for appeasing these troubles, if need requires; otherwise they intend to grieve them no further than needs they must, lest they drive them into suspicion or doubt of her majesty's favour, and so make them run desperately some other course than shall be to their [Randolph's and Drury's] advantage. Yesterday the Regent came to this town, and with him the Earls of Angus, Argyll, and Glencairn, Lords Ruthven, Ochiltrie, and Lovat. Before his grace's coming there were only the Earls of Morton and Buchan, and Dunfermline. The parties are now strong on both sides. The Castle men have at least [ ] horses: this town as many or more, and seek as many means as they can to bring their enemies to the fields. No hurt done on either side since last they wrote of, yet have these been fair offered, if they had taken it. Leith.

1 *p.* *In Randolph's hand.* *Indorsed:* "27 Marche 1572. A Copey of a letter sent to the L. Hunsdon with the Articles proponed to the Castill of the 24th and their answer of the 25."

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Elizabeth.
1572. March 27.

206. TREATY BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND CHARLES IX.

"An article for the treaty."

Item:—Considering that both the said most Christian King and the said Queen have great cause, for many respects, to procure by all friendly means that the kingdom and nation of Scotland, being now by great dissension troubled with inward wars, might be reduced to quietness and peace. For this purpose it is covenanted, accorded, and concluded, that if, shortly, by such means as already hath been intended by the said King and Queen, the same troubles may not cease, then the said King and Queen shall jointly send ambassadors of more authority, who shall labour to their uttermost to restore to the said kingdom an universal peace, so that it may continue in the ancient and mutual intelligences and amity with the said two Princes, and consequently be free from all manner of troubles by attempts of other strangers.

It is also accorded and concluded that the said Princes (for the care they have to keep the said kingdom and nation of Scotland in the state and freedom wherein they presently are, saving for a particular discord amongst certain of the subjects) shall do, or go about directly or indirectly, openly or privily, nothing to the prejudice or harm of the crown of Scotland, the provinces, lands or dominions thereon depending, but shall rather do all things they think to pertain to the defence and preservation thereof without changing the present state thereof, contrary to the laws, parliaments, and customs of the said realm; and for a further defence against all foreign invasions, the said Princes shall to their uttermost, both severally and jointly, as occasion requires, employ themselves to prevent any other Prince from attempting to send any strangers, men of war, into the country, either to move war against that realm, or within it, or otherwise to pass through it, or fortify any port or garrison whatever, or to nourish or maintain any party or faction contrary to the will of the said Princes. Provided nevertheless that, because certain evil disposed persons of Scotland, contrary to the treaties of peace, not only by solicitation and abetting of certain rebels in the north part of England, procured the countenance of the said rebellion, but also openly received and maintained a great number of the said rebels in Scotland, and joining their forces with them invaded the limits of England, for which purpose the said Queen by force expelled the said rebels, as was necessary for her; and afterwards the said Scots continuing openly to maintain the said rebels, the same Queen by arms compelled the said Scots to put away the greatest part of the said rebels;—therefore, it shall be lawful for the said Queen, notwithstanding the article preceding, after due admonition given, and agreeable to the treaties of peace betwixt the two realms, to compel such Scots who favour or receive the rebels of England yet remaining in Scotland, or who shall repair there, to render those rebels, or at least to reject them or chase them from that realm. If any of the nation of Scotland offend the most Christian King by receiving or showing favour to any of his rebels, it shall be lawful for the said King to do the like according to the tenour of the treaties betwixt France and Scotland.

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Elizabeth.
1572.

Item;—if any soldiers or garrisons be sent into Scotland by either of the said Princes, or if any castles or places be held by them, the Princes shall recall them within 40 days after the date hereof, and the places and castles shall be left in the power of the Scots.

Item;—it is covenanted, accorded, and concluded that by this present treaty and the articles therein contained the said most Christian King and the said Queen shall not be understood to have departed or to have anywise derogated from the treaties which their predecessors have had with the Kings and crown of Scotland, but that all the articles of the said treaties shall remain stable and unviolated.

3¼ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "27 Martii 1572. For the pacification of Scotl."

March 28. **207.** TREATY BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND CHARLES IX.

Copy of No. 206.

2¼ *pp.* *French.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 285.

Translation of the same.

March 28. **208.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LORD HERRIES.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 8.

I have received your letter touching the matter your lordship writes of, which is that you are desirous to know what end our proceedings are like to take for the agreement between the parties of Leith and Edinburgh. This is to assure your lordship that I am yet uncertain, nor can judge what the end will be; but this may assure your lordship, that if it be not such as my mistress looks for, "conform" to that which we declared to them of the Castle, upon their own promise and offers made to her that they would be advised by her in whatsoever she thought good, they will shortly find that their Castle and all the assistance that they can get, shall not be able to defend them from the due punishment that they have deserved for their disobedience to this authority, and mischief that they have wrought in this country. This we have to say to them this day, and look for some better answer from them than we had, or else we mind not oft to trouble them. Wherefore, seeing it pleases your lordship to account me as your friend, I cannot but thus plainly and friendly write to you, and also advise your lordship that "conform" to that promise your lordship made to be here in Easter week with your friends, and that then both you and they together would acknowledge the King's authority, as presently it is, that in any case you fail not so to do; whereof we have advertised the Queen's majesty our sovereign, which she likes well of *etc.* Captain Case is returned from the Court, and we have commandment not long to abide upon these matters. La Croke's coming is uncertain, and, I believe, as little to their advantage when he comes. Leith.

1 *p.* *In Randolph's hand.* *Indorsed:* "28 March 1572. A Copie of a lettre sent to my L. Herys."

March 28. **209.** AFFAIRS OF SCOTLAND.

"A consideration of the matter of Scotland how the same might be ordered to the indifferent satisfaction of both the Princes—the French King, and the Queen of England."

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Elizabeth. 1572.

First is to be considered apart severally the particular purposes of either of the Princes; and secondly, by a consideration of them both, a third as a compound way to be chosen, as reasonable for both. The French King's purpose is to show favour in seeking for the delivery of the Scottish Queen for these respects following:—

First;—for his reputation, in that she had the honour to have been wife to the King his brother, and so Queen of France, and now a Queen Dowager of the same.

Secondly;—for continuance of his credit with his confederates, by maintaining the ancient alliance which his crown has had of longer time, and more straightly with Scotland than with any other Prince or country.

Thirdly;—for avoiding of a scandalous example in forbearing to aid her, being a Queen, and so to affirm the deprivation of her from her crown by her subjects, and setting up of her son.

Fourthly;—for satisfaction of the house of Guise, being of so great estimation and credit with the King, and with his realm.

Fifthly;—to prevent the danger that may ensue if the Queen of Scots should not receive aid now in her adversity by the French King, she should adhere to the King of Spain, and so in time coming should knit the crown of Scotland in amity to the crown of Spain, and consequently should do the like with the crown of England, if ever she should attain it by one mean or other.

1 *p.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "28 Martii 1572. A Consider. of y^e^ matter of Scotl. on y^e^ Fr. King's part. A Copy."

Copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 287. Another copy of the same.

March 28. **210.** CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER OF SCOTLAND.

The third consideration,—what might seem lawful, honourable, and profitable for both the Princes.* It is lawful for them both to permit the young King to continue in the estate wherein the laws and orders of the realm have established him, without doing any act or procuring anything openly to the alteration or hurt of his possession, otherwise than the Estates of the realm shall pronounce by order of their laws and parliaments: and herein examples are many that when any Prince is in the possession of the crown of a realm with consent of the whole Estates of the realm, other Princes that are neighbours or confederates with that kingdom, having no interest by superiority to deal therein, nor having any interest to make title to themselves, so accept him, and treat and use him, or at least suffer him without intermeddling by open act to the prejudice of the title of the Prince in possession, whereof there are examples to be found in Kings of Scotland, England, Denmark, and other countries, yea of France and Spain; and by this manner of doing, these two Princes shall do no wrong. But if either of them should seek the contrary, they must do it by force: wherein, what warrant should they have to make their war lawful is uncertain, and likewise what event might be is as uncertain, for the Estates that are sworn to the King and entered into displeasure of the Queen for adhering to the son, whereof she herself was the cause and author,

* Elizabeth and Charles IX.

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Elizabeth.
1572. would partly, for love of the King, being their natural born Prince, and in respect of their oaths, partly for fear of the Queen, and to avoid tyranny, which by her they tasted of, hazard their lives in the quarrel, as they have manifestly vowed, with all manner of earnestness.

Item;—it is as profitable for both the Princes to have amity with Scotland by the King's name as by the Queen's name, and more surety it is to have it by the King, for he is young, and may be advised so to marry hereafter as may be agreeable both with France and England, and his party also are nowise inclined to adhere to the King of Spain. "But the Queen's estate is such, as how she will marry is uncertain to make her marriage lawful, and without scruple of conscience"; but most likely it is, by proof of her own writing, that she will marry at the appointment of the King of Spain. And then, if the young King, her son, should die, or be murdered by such as were guilty of his father's death, it may be doubted, if children be not gotten of her body, what may become of that kingdom, not for itself so much as for some greater that may be accompanied, whereof worldly estimation may suppress simplicity of right; "*si violandum est jus, regnandi causa violandum est.*"

It is necessary both for France and England presently and without delay to settle Scotland in peace; for, whilst the factions thus continue, the Queen's party practise with Spain in very deed for aid of strangers, and thereupon they are accorded by the Lord Seton's capitulations with the Duke of Alva, though outwardly they will also seek aid of France; so that when Spanish power shall be come into the land it will not be easy to expel it, no not they who called for them shall have power to do it, though they would repent it; and then of necessity France and England must by war attempt it, which will prove chargeable and uncertain, and now without war or charge provision may be made. It may too be honourable enough for the French King that he has sought means to have the Scottish Queen put to liberty, and with honour the Queen of England has denied, because the Scottish Queen has by her own later acts justly deserved to be restrained by the Queen of England—and against a just answer there is no just replication. The Queen of Scots may remain as she doth until a further time, and Scotland be reduced to quiet, the occasions of receiving in of strangers—which is imminent—prevented, the amity of Scotland continue with France and England, and France and England may increase their amity and join first together both to defend themselves against any third, and to preserve Scotland also in their protection. When this is done, in quiet time the Estates of Scotland may by the authority and advice of the French King and the Queen of England consider further whether the continuance of the King's authority alone, or the conjunction of his mother's with his may be meetest in justice and policy for that realm; and then speech may be more opportune to be used to the Queen of England for liberty of the Scottish Queen, and that with surety of the Queen of England, which now seems "unpossible" by reason of the late attempts of the Scottish Queen against the Queen of England.

3 *pp.* *In the hand of Burghley's clerk.* *Indorsed:* "28 Martii 1572. A consider. of the matter of Scotl. for both partes Fr[ance] and Engl[and]."

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1572.
March 28.

211. Detention of the Queen of Scots.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Of the part of the Q[ueen] of England." The Queen of England has just cause to defer the delivery of the Queen of Scots and her restitution to the crown of Scotland. First;—she cannot with honour or conscience show any favour to her that in former times the proximity of blood or the equality of her state, having been born to be a Queen, might have required, for that she has been so notoriously charged, and never "probably" purged of the devising, working, and consenting to the horrible strange murder of her husband, who was the next kinsman of the royal blood of England that her majesty had, and also her majesty's born subject, yea he was also the next kinsman of the Queen of Scots of the father's side; the avenge of whose death, upon the complaint of the Earl of Lennox, the father, and the mother, the Lady Margaret, to her majesty, did and doth belong to her majesty by the law of God and the laws of the realm of England. There is also to be added to this,—that her majesty's honour would be touched in respect that the said Queen of Scots did immediately adulterously marry with the Earl of Bothwell, the principal murderer, whose wife —if she be—it were against all honour to restore to be there a Queen, where by her means her husband, being an open murderer and tyrant, would be the King, and so to suffer him to be a murderer of the infant King, as he was of the father.

Secondly;—her majesty cannot by the law of nature, which teaches every person to save himself, willingly set her to liberty and state, who, when she was at liberty, many ways challenged the Queen's crown and would not renounce it effectually, as she was bound, and also now, when she has been restrained, has first practised the rebellion in the north, and, next, sought by unlawful means to marry with the Duke of Norfolk, being forbidden by the Queen's majesty, and jointly with him procured by practice the invasion of this realm by power to be sent from the King of Spain, and money from the Pope, and with that and a faction that she had secretly obtained in this realm to have set her up, which could not be without the ruin of her majesty. All which being discovered, and the Duke of Norfolk taken and condemned of treason for the same, yet she still continues the same practice, and therein comforts the rebels that are out of the realm to prosecute the same with all violence, to no small danger of her majesty's person. In this part her majesty has her natural interest for her own life, and her princely respect for her subjects.

Thirdly;—her majesty may not so deliver her "as that she shoold by means of force seking hir crowne of Scotland from the King hir sonne, whom the 3 Estates of that realm in full parliament, by hir owne dimission of hir crowne, and by hir Commission and warrant, did accept, invest, crowne, and acknowleg to be their lefull King"; for thereby must needs ensue so dangerous a war in that realm that the whole isle must needs feel the smart thereof. For, as her son is acknowledged by the Estates, and embraced by the people now the space of 13 years, so do they avow that they will spend their blood and lives in maintenance of him therein, and therefore, though she may have some party to aid her in that realm, yet they be so few—and none almost but such as either mislike a kingly government—and therefore seek to nourish continual faction without sufferance of law to rule, or

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1572. else be guilty of the murder and the horrible marriage of the murderer, and depend upon the murderer, and therefore cannot "brooke" the estate of the King, who in time coming, they fear, will avenge the same, so as she must needs get foreign aid of strangers to enter into Scotland or England to overcome the party of her son the King. Which being considered with the dangerous sequel that may follow thereof to the whole isle, the Queen's majesty hath great reason to forbear to put her so to liberty, as thereby suddenly the whole isle may be set on fire with a common war, and the crowns of both the realms translated to be annexed to some other, not without a further common danger to all Christendom.

Fourthly;—the Queen's majesty would do a manifest wrong to the Estate, if, by setting her at liberty, the principal murderer should not only escape punishment, but should also by her means return to Scotland, and after bloody war obtain the crown and become a tyrant, or, after that he had murdered the young King, translate the crown to some strange Prince: "as he is by all his lyffe knowen to be on that woold rather choose to committ the most horrible mischeif, than to doo any small lefull act."

2 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "A consider. of y^e^ matter of Scotl. on y^e^ part of y^e^ Q. Ma ."

Fair copy of the same.

3 *pp. In the hand of Burghley's clerk. Indorsed.*

March 28. **212.** CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER OF SCOTLAND.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Fair copy of No. 210.

3 *pp. In the hand of Burghley's clerk.*

[Mar. 28.] **213.** CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER OF SCOTLAND.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Copy of No. 209.

March 30. **214.** CHATELHERAULT AND HUNTLY TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "It may please zoure majesty to undirstand" that for lack of sure convoy of our letters to your highness' hands, we have this long time forborne to write to your majesty, although we have most earnestly wished your majesty might have been privy to our proceedings. Now, such is the present state of this realm and of the cause we have in hand, that it is most necessary some gentleman on our behalf may repair to your highness, by whose report your majesty may be truly informed at what point matters here are. We will travail (if it be possible) to obtain a passport for our messenger, whereby he may have free access to your majesty. In the meantime we have "mocioned" to the Queen of England's ministers here that by their means this our letter may be delivered to your majesty, whereby we most humbly pray your majesty that it may please your highness, by your letter to be returned to us, to nominate what gentleman or personage being presently in company with us, your majesty shall think fittest to be sent to your highness *etc.* We wish your majesty to nominate such personages or any one of them as you think

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1572. most convenient, as your nomination will make men the more willing to accept the journey, although otherwise they be unwilling. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hamylton. G. Hwntlye.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Quenes Ma^ty^." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 30. **215.** THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY TO HUNSDON.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 11. Have received his letter sent by his steward, George Tottie, and by him 1000*l.*, which they have delivered to the Regent. Perceive that they look and hope for more hereafter, which they refer to her majesty's pleasure, yet are of opinion that if this sum had been greater, or if more comes hereafter, it would not nourish any dissension, for that they see both parties very willing for peace, if the surety to the one side could be provided for, and due obedience given by the other party to the King. Touching the 100*l.* he sent them by his servant for their own use, and he likes not their acquittance for it, they send him another, which they trust will satisfy him, though they had rather have been in debt to her majesty for it than to be bold with him in matters of money, serving the Queen in this place. If there be nothing of their doings that he mislikes, but that they desired that the Wardens of the Borders might be warned to have diligent care to apprehend such as pass through their charge *etc.*, Randolph may say that the like has been written before by him to her majesty's wardens, and rather thanks for his care given him than misliking or blame. What they have done since they wrote to him last by "Jocke the Lyer," they have put in writing to Lord Burghley and sent it open that he may have a sight thereof. If aught be omitted that he thinks fit to be done, they would be glad to receive his advice therein. Leith.

1½ *pp.* *In Randolph's hand.* *Indorsed:* "30 March 1572. Copey of a lettre sent to my L. Hunsdon by M^r^ Toty his servant."

March 31. **216.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 9. Thanks him for his late favourable dealing in his behalf with her majesty. Leith.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *In Randolph's hand.* *Indorsed by him:* "Cop. to my L. of Bourghlie ult. Marcii 1572."

March 31. **217.** DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

To the intent he may understand from day to day how they have proceeded in the negotiation since the last letters they received from him, they have sent him every day's work apart, beginning on Thursday last, which was the next day after Captain Case's arrival here, viz., the 27th instant. Having considered as well her majesty's letters as also Burghley's, with all other writings sent by him for their information, and having chosen out of them all, and committed to their memories so much as they thought to be communicated to either of the parties with whom they have to deal here, they sent to the Regent, and desired to have some private conference with his grace upon such matter they had received from their sovereign.

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1572. The cause that moved them to have it private was for that they had before found him very well inclined of his own nature to hear of peace, and willing to accord unto any reasonable conditions that might make the same. Again, they knew who were likeliest to be against it, and what they are among them who make least store of these things that are committed to them in secret. His grace appointed them one o'clock after dinner the same day. At their coming they found in his chamber only the Earl of Morton, whereof they were very glad, for by him the Regent is chiefly advised, and by his being there no evil or suspicion could arise that he was not made privy, or that they were dealing to conceal anything from him. His grace being chiefly desirous to know of her majesty's health, they declared, as they had heard by Captain Case, that, thanks be to God, she was very well; which also he and the Earl of Morton thanked God of, and desired long continuance of the same, and,—as it appeared to them—looked to have received somewhat in answer of his letter to her majesty. They asked of their own late Queen and the Duke [Norfolk]. To the former, they said that they knew nothing; of the other, as little, saving that he was living at Captain Case's departure from London. Here they took occasion to speak again of her late practices with Spain and the Duke of Alva for conveyance of her son out of Scotland. They declared the danger to his person, hurt to the realm, and utter dishonesty to all those who had charge over him, and had hitherto so worthily stood in defence of him, and so to suffer him either by force, practice, or corruption to have gotten out of their hands *etc.*, which they enlarged with as many words and persuasions as they could, as well exhorting his grace to increase his care that way, if he could, as also to provide against the mischiefs and intents of those that are the devisers and actors thereof. Advised him hereupon to incline the sooner to have this country in quiet, that this and such like might be the better seen unto, and the occasions thereof (which arose by reason of the enmities between themselves) might be utterly taken away. His grace allowed well of their speech, thanked her majesty (whose name they used in this), and promises his uttermost care to prevent all evil that may arise. This ended, they entered into talk and conference upon those matters that principally concerned the causes they had in hand, tending to the accord, beginning at the cause of the sending of Captain Case, which they alleged to be to inform her majesty as well of the state of this country, as also how far they had proceeded both with his grace and the nobility, as also with their adversaries, for the appeasing of the troubles; in which they said that they had signified unto her majesty both of his good devotion towards her, and also good inclination towards the quietness of the country in any reasonable sort. Used not unlike words to Lord Morton; both whose answers were very good, and so they said that they trusted they should find by their deeds.

They let the Regent understand that there was no alteration in her majesty in any point of that which she had given them commission to deal in, touching the two first heads of obedience to the King and his Regent, that they minded with all diligence and care to insist in persuasion of the other party to yield thereunto,—instantly desiring his grace that if they could by any means bring them unto that, that

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1572. then, in respect of the great good that would ensue thereof, his grace would not show himself hard in the rest of their demands, being matter either of surety for their lives, restitution of lands [and] goods, with respect unto their honours. In like sort they have dealt privately with divers others of the lords as they find their dispositions. His answer—approved also by the Earl of Morton—was that he sought chiefly obedience to the King, which being known, reason should rule him, and that her majesty should be judge thereof. To this they gave his grace thanks, and it [was] well deserved. With his grace they talked at large of Le Croc's coming, of whose stay he seems to be nothing offended, especially that his commission tends so little to the quietness of this State, as they may well conjecture, knowing his devotion to the Guises. They entered again in talk with his grace of the Earl of Northumberland, what was discovered of an intent to convey him into Flanders, and a price set upon him by Lochleven to deliver him. His grace pretends ignorance thereof. Charged not much Lord Morton, nor heard him say much to the matter. Were also unwilling to utter at that time so much as they thought or might have said to his lordship [Morton] both of the letter to him that was found in the ship at Harwich, nor also of that they surmise themselves he hath done therein to the help of the Laird of Lochleven, if it could have taken effect that way. Lochleven is written for to be in this town. They have [not] only to charge him of his intent to have sold him, and to require that he may be safe kept in time coming, but to desire the Regent to have the Earl delivered unto them, or to agree with Lochleven for the keeping of him. Have no commission, but hereof have written to the Governor of Berwick [Hunsdon], and desire also to hear from Burghley what they shall do. For Lord Lindsay's answer for the delivery of those he had in hands, they have advertised the said Governor. Have complained to his grace that any other of her majesty's rebels should be received in Scotland, and maintained,—as Edward Dacres in Lord Maxwell's bounds, and others upon the borders of the Middle Marches. Lord Maxwell is written for. Cesforde is here to answer for those that are in his charge. Of these matters Burghley must expect such answers as they look for, so soon as they may be gotten. Have received a copy of Leonard Dacres' letter, and mind to do as they can for knowledge of the parties.

In the debate and discourse of these things they spent a great time, but of the whole, they assure him of the effect, and would have put it shortly in writing to have eased his lordship of long reading if they could, considering how much more they have to write of further answer to her majesty's letters and his, as also of their other days' work. Find in her majesty's letters her misliking of the great untowardness of those in the Castle to peace, as well by their report, as also by writing of their own sent up by them [Drury and Randolph] with Captain Case, whereupon her commandment is that they shall deal roundly with them, with remembrance of their own promise to her majesty to be ruled by her advice. Of all this they have not spared to speak, nor they anything behind with them in their answers and replies, as by the dealings they had with some of them on Friday the 28th instant it shall be seen to his lordship. With Lethington they were plain in that matter. Her majesty willed them to speak of

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1572. his absurdities as to make doubts of the validity of the acts of Kings in their minority *etc.*, as is in her majesty's letters. How well he can say, or at least what probability he can allege to induce men to the allowance of his opinions, his lordship well knoweth; but in this he yields rather to her majesty's authority than alters his judgment. That her majesty will employ her power for the maintenance of all that shall be promised them by the King's party for their surety, they accept thankfully her offer, as also the Regent, that her highness will interpone herself to see that performed that shall be promised of either party—if that be her majesty's mind. Have spoken generally of Lord Seton to either party, and to all others to let him be known, and to make him most odious as enemy to the King his sovereign and country, as they can devise. He seems rather to glory in the matter, than to have remorse of his doings. Trust it shall be no offence to her majesty if he be charged by themselves or either of them in those matters that touch her majesty or State, seeing it is so shameful and prejudicial to her estate, and herein they crave Burghley's opinion. Desire, if Le Croc comes, that they may have some forewarning of him. As to the demand of money which they mentioned in their letters, they did it upon good ground, and great need they find. Know "what lack and hinderance that will be to that which we go about, not to have them nourished as her majesty has been informed, in dissension, but (by our good wills) either with this peace, if it take effect, to cut off all charges hereafter," saving those which her majesty shall find necessary and to her own advantage to bestow hereafter, or if it take not that end that is desired, they in whom the fault or stay is found may find the smart thereof. Have received 1000*l.* from Lord Hunsdon, which they have given to the Regent,—not without as great need, they dare avow, as ever the King's party had since this action began, and yet far from that hope they had of a greater sum, not doubting of her majesty's further goodness. Nothing passes them in promise, but they may boldly testify what their need is, and doubt of the hindrance that that lack will breed. To leave nothing imperfect, and to satisfy Burghley, they thought good to write somewhat in answer to some heads also of his letter of the 19th of March by Captain Case. Would have been glad that they had been able to have written more of the conformity of those in the Castle than they did, but truly they found it not as yet. No time has been omitted on their part, or shall be, God willing, for that they know is the mark they shoot at—to win time. Trust they shall shoot as near the prick as they. Lethington and Grange will not acknowledge—or at least grant to any knowledge of Lord Seton's practice, and seem to attribute much to the Queen's majesty, and to have a wondrous zeal unto their country. They discharge themselves of being privy to the conveyance of the Earl of Northumberland, and burden others therewith —not excusing Lord Seton. They know of no money that he has brought with him, or at least they say there is none come to their hands. As for English rebels that should come out of Flanders, they curse the last that came as to have been the cause of all their troubles, and have (as they say) little will to see any more of them. That Lochleven has practised for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, they think it will not be denied, nor that the Earl of Morton is privy thereunto; but of this, for this time, there can be no more

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1572. written until Lochleven comes. The Earl of Morton has promised that Edward Dacres' practices and accomplices shall be known so far as he can, and his favourers challenged at Lord Maxwell's coming, for whom he has written. That Le Croc is stayed they think it great wisdom, and trust to leave him little ado if he tarries any time with Burghley. What the answer of those of the Castle will be to the two first articles, truly they know not yet, but have gathered a little sparkle of hope by the conference with them on Friday—more than ever they had—which they will so nourish in themselves and kindle in them, that either some better light may be had of their intent, or surely they will quench it clean, and never stand longer blowing at so dead a coal. Have considered Burghley's reasons of the stay of Le Croc. Will use them to all the advantages they can to further the cause in hand. What answer soever they receive of her majesty's determination for money, they can easily content to satisfy themselves therewith, and care not how much of her treasure is spared, but to her own use and profit, which, if this way may be advantage to her, they think it their duties to write as they judge, and yet do not find that in using of it—as they know her majesty may be advised—that it will nourish any long debate or dissension in this country, which her enemies think is intended, rather than to have any accord or peace in the country—they refer the whole to her majesty's wisdom, and faithfully promise dutifully to deal in all things as they shall be directed.

Of that which it has pleased Burghley secretly to inform them, and so earnestly to charge them to keep in counsel, that no force shall be used against the Castilians if the treaty take no effect, and that there is a peremptory refusal thereof, nor yet that they may be won by money to that wherein persuasion could not prevail, they can best promise that which is in themselves,—silence in the [one] matter, and to deal in the other as best they can. Are sorry to have troubled him so long. Know his care, know his pains, and wish that his body were stronger to bear such burden. On Friday morning they sent Mr. Errington to Lethington and Grange, giving them knowledge that they would be at the Castle that afternoon, desiring them to warn the Duke and the rest to be there. Received answer by Mr. Errington that they should be welcome, but desired that they two only might have conference with them for that day. [This] being nothing to the disadvantage of the cause in hand, they yielded thereunto. At their coming they found Lethington sitting in the chair at the board's end talking with Lord Seton, who departed incontinent out of the chamber, and so did all the others, saving themselves and the Laird of Grange. They first charged them with long delays and drift of time used by them, without any hope or likelihood given to them of any good to come of the matter they came for. Charged them sharply and earnestly with breach of their promise with the Queen of England, and warned them of their own danger, who so had abused her goodwill to their own weal and weal of their country, if they would embrace it, and follow that which they themselves had sought. Herewith Lord Hunsdon's letter to those two was delivered, charging them of their promise, with good advice to them to have good regard unto their dealing, and performing of that which they had spoken. Lethington with many protestations said that they sought no delays,

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1572. attended the coming of no man, and desired an end this way rather than any other, that he knows her majesty's power for revenge, that he feared it, that he would avoid it all ways that he could. Marry, their safety must be substantially provided for,—of that they must not be careless, nor yet what may become of their lands, livings, and goods, without which they could not live. Respect also must be had to their honour. To this they answered that they found more in words than in deed, that they had spent five whole weeks, and without hope hitherto of anything they came for, [and] that if her majesty's power was as fearful unto him as he would seem to make it, more would be done on his part, than is to avoid the danger thereof. As for their lands, livings, goods *etc.*, they said that as much should be done by them [Drury and Randolph] as they could to make their estate as good as ever it was. Many things were impossible, of which they could not talk, divers things so hard that reason could not induce men to yield unto, and that as in all such times of garboils there were great outrages and losses, so in compounding of them each must yield to other, measure things by equity, rule them by reason, take that which may be had in respect of the greater weal (which is peace), and every man yield of his own right. Touching their honour, they did well to be religious thereof, but they assured them that it should be more honour to embrace a righteous and just title and cause, than to maintain so unjust an action, without honour, to the utter destruction of their country, and danger to themselves, as this would be. Much was replied by him. "Great alterione betwene us, and vehement speache." Entered again into the examination of the two first heads. The King's right they disallow as of no validity coming unto him by a forced demission, [and] the Regent's authority as unlawful by law. They reasoned upon them both very long, but prevailed nothing. Were content, notwithstanding, to set those two heads apart, and to reason of the security—points chiefly touching themselves. Divers demands were made very hard, as they judge, to be obtained of the other party, and some perchance not in their power. Find that Lethington had them ready in writing, and so desired a copy of them, which they send to Burghley without any reason against them, because they would not seem to prejudice the cause, but promising to communicate them to the Lords, and to win of them the whole, if they could, or as much as they might, and so to give them answer at time convenient. Not being thus satisfied, they desired of them to know (if these articles were granted unto, or as much as in reason might satisfy) what assurance they should have of them to allow of the first two heads propounded by the Queen's majesty for their obedience. To this Lethington was unwilling to answer directly, but wished that they could rather imagine what his meaning is, than that he should declare it, but, forasmuch as that could not be, he would that they should gather by circumstances, and (as his own term was) "perambages," that they had goodwill to satisfy her desire; concluding thus, that he could be as well content to speak it then as after, saving that because these articles touch their own particular chiefly, and the two others the common, they had rather (what cause soever they have), if the agreement is not made, seem—yea, and give it out to the world, that they rather broke for the common causes as derogatory to the Queen's right to the crown, than

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1572. for any matter concerning their own particular. This being altogether grounded upon policy, they take it rather for a politic answer than either reasonable or godly. Minded here to have left them, and yet Lethington said he had somewhat to move unto them containing two heads, wherein they must do as they might. The one was themselves to give—if they had authority—a passport to send a gentleman to the Queen of Scots presently with such message as they have to send unto her, which they might gather should not be greatly to her advantage, because they could get no man that willingly would go with it. If this could not be granted, that by them they would send a letter which they would write to her, first to be seen by the Queen of England, and so to receive answer. The former request they utterly refused, the other not very well liked of, yet thought it not to be denied them. This also seeming to them to breed anew delay, they could not but admonish him thereof, which he answered should be no stay to the treaty in the meantime. And so they ended that day's conference; and the judgment as well of their words, and what may be gathered of their meaning, as also what is like to be the issue of their negotiations, they refer to Burghley's consideration.

There was conference had on Saturday the 29th instant with the Regent and noblemen of the King's party. The Regent knowing they had been at the Castle, they declared as much as they thought fit of their dealing there. They showed him their articles of demands, and desired that he and the rest would have consideration of them, and give them their answer, moving his grace as earnestly as they could to judge of them favourably for quiet and concord, and yield unto all or so much as in honour or reason he might—all particularities set apart, of which they know him to be void. So they doubted not but he will be the means to take away all others, or so to moderate the affections of men in them that they should not be hurtful to the common cause of peace, which is to be preferred to all other. Much speech there was, many good words of her majesty, sharp talk of their adversaries, which they repute common to both their countries. Send their answer as they received it. Trust to bring them nearer than yet they are. To the end matters may be handled with less trouble to his grace and whole Council, and quietlier handled amongst themselves, they desired that some might be appointed with whom they might have daily conference—who were these, Morton, Ruthven, Dunfermline, and Macgill. Are glad that by their advertisement of the ship that brought Lord Seton to Harwich such matter is discovered as was intended against her majesty, of whose coming they were the first who gave the Regent knowledge. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., f. 13. 10 *pp.* *Addressed* (by Randolph). *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Copy of the same.

First inclosure with the same:—

(Demands of those in the Castle.)

An order by the assent of the States in Parliament may be devised for compounding of the particular debates which have fallen out

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If any question arise hereafter for anything past during this time (because it is hard to devise a general order which will serve for resolution of every particular doubt) the decision thereof shall be referred to her majesty, and her highness shall be the conservatrix of the whole appointment to be made.

The forfeitures and all other penalties which either side has incurred by the pretended Parliaments, Acts of Council, "or other quhatsoever on boith parteys" shall be abolished *etc.*

Such as are dispossessed shall be restored to their lands, benefices *etc.*, without alteration, as if no such occasion had ever occurred.

Her majesty must see order taken for reparation of the losses we and our friends have sustained, and for relief of the debt we have contracted for entertainment of our men of war.

A sufficient yearly provision in money and victuals must be granted to the Laird of Grange for entertainment of his garrison within the Castle of Edinburgh, which, with the furniture and all things being therein, shall remain in his custody during the Queen's absence and minority of her son; for the which he shall be answerable.

These notes must be extended in such ample form as shall be thought convenient, with all other things which by conference may fall out in the treaty and appear necessary for our surety, honour, and weal.

⅔ *p. In Maitland's hand. Indorsed* (by Randolph): "Certayne demaunds of those in the Castle to be graunted by the Regent, delivered to S[r] W. Drurie and M[r] Ran. at the Castle by Lid. and Graynge the 28 of Marche 1572."

Second inclosure:—

(Pacification of Scotland.)

That the whole State of Scotland in all degrees of subjects shall submit themselves to the authority of the King, and shall give knowledge and yield full obedience to him, and that the nobility, prelacy, cities, and burghs shall affirm the same by oath and subscription in writing, and give general assent thereto in Parliament, with such further security as shall be thought requisite of the persons who heretofore have made defection or look to have commodity by his highness' death. The government of the Earl of Mar shall continue during the King's minority. All subjects now inobedient to the King's authority, upon their humble suits, shall have his highness' remission and pardon for not acknowledging his authority in time "bygane," and for all crimes and offences committed since his coronation (the murders of the King's father, the Earl of Murray, and the Earl of Lennox, murder, slaughter, ravishing of women, theft and receipt of theft, and witchcraft excepted). Excepting out of the same exception other slaughters and crimes committed in the common cause of resisting his highness' authority or depending thereon, which shall always be comprehended under the said pardon and remission. The subjects now inobedient to the King's authority shall have his highness' favour, and permission to call by law for reduction of the forfeitures and other penalties which they have

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1572. incurred during their inobedience. All such persons as presently in the King's name possess any office in Council or in the Session, or otherwise, for administration of justice, shall continue in the same. The losses which the noblemen, towns, and others professing the King's obedience have sustained in default of such as made defection from his highness' authority, shall be repaired, as also order taken for the relief of the debt contracted for entertainment of the men of war levied for the King's service and defence of his quarrel. The castles and strengths shall be in the custody of the Regent *etc.*, and the same shall be delivered with their furniture and all things being therein in state as the same were received, with that which has been augmented thereunto since, deducting such part as hath been spent or given forth by warrant and commandment of the King's Regents for the time. These notes to be extended as occasion shall require. As the Queen of England, both by blood and habitation, is dearest cousin and nearest neighbour to the King, so it is very proper for her, and right well liked of by us, that by her mediation the accord be made, which shall be reverently and thankfully accepted, and that her highness also shall be conservatrix of the peace.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed:* "Articles propounded by the Regent to those of the Castle for pacification of the trobles in Scotl. delivered to W. Drury and Tho. Randolphe the 30 of Marche 1572."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 297. Copy of the second inclosure.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 12. Another copy.

March 31. **218.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The Castle of Blackness is at the devotion of them of the Castle of Edinburgh, and so will discover themselves when they of the Castle please. There is also now a practice in hand for Dumbarton Castle, and warning [was] sent to the Laird of "Dumwassell," Captain thereof, 14 days since. Drury warned him himself thereof. Some already have received money to bring the same to pass. Some suspicion and unkindness is grown between Grange and Ledyngton, and Sir James Balfour is thought to have secret dealings with Lord Morton discovering their secrets. Grange mislikes with the bishop of Glasgow's dealings, and not without cause. He remembers he was at the slaughter of the Cardinal, to whom he was allied. The coining of baser money is in hand at Dalkeith, which will breed of the common people great misliking, and raise greatly the prices of all things. Thanks him for procuring stay of some part of Smith's lands that should have been leased. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[March.] **219.** EXTRACT FROM A BOOK WRITTEN BY THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Extract of a Booke written by y^e^ B. of Rosse, entytled,—The Discourse of the Qu. of Scottes affaires in England since y^e^ 11 of Aprill, till y^e^ 26^th^ of March 1572."

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(Fol. 1, pa. 2.) Where after a few lines in the second page he writes as follows:—(a) At the same time the Queen's majesty our mistress wrote a long discourse to me of the good and friendly offers made to her by the Pope's holiness and the King of Spain by sundry their letters and messages, willing her to advertise them in case the treaty took not effect, and they would give aid for her relief and honourable advancement. And because Ridolphi had made her advertisements that he was to pass into Italy, and offered to pass also from thence to the King of Spain, she thought him most fit to bear her message, both for his sufficieney and credit with these Princes, as also for his long experience of the state of England and of her present affairs, for which he had been kept in prison, and so seemed the more to be trusted, and therefore willed me to persuade the Duke of Norfolk to confer with him, and by his advice to instruct him of all her affairs in the best sort to be declared to these Princes, with such likelihood that thereby they might be persuaded to employ their forces for her relief. This discourse sent by the Queen to me was very "prolixe," and written in cipher, with which she wrote some letters to the Duke himself, all which I caused to be delivered to the Duke by his own servant Mr. Barker *etc.*

(Fol. 3, p. 2.) Where discoursing of three sorts of men in England who most coveted a change, he adds as follows:—

(Fol. 4, pa. 1) (B.). That these three sorts looked nothing to attempt the matter, but only a captain and chief of the nobility, whom they would all follow," and substance of money with the assistance of some strangers, being expert men of war, to enter themselves thereto, and to keep them in order and train." And as to the nobleman to be chief thereof, none was so fit as the Duke of Norfolk, for they would all follow him, and he had just cause to enterprise the same, especially for the great outrage and injuries which he had sustained by his imprisonment *etc.*

(Fol. 4, p. 1.) And a little after he adds:—that by this means also the Duke would be able to attain his purpose of marriage with the Queen of Scots *etc.* And further (fol. 4, pa. 2), that Ridolphi assured that (in case the Catholic religion might be advanced) the Pope would bestow the whole charge of the war, for he had already taken order for the furniture of 100,000 crowns *etc.*, whereof 12,000 had come to Ridolphi's own hands, and he had delivered the most part thereof to the Englishmen in Flanders for their relief, by the Pope's command.

Again, showing how there might be a supply of men by the King of Spain out of Flanders, he adds:—"And they all to arrive at Harwich, in Suffolk [*sic*], near to the Duke's country of Norfolk, as the most convenient place of all others, where he and his friends might most easily receive and assist them with their forces; and then to relieve the Queen of Scots" *etc.* And lastly:—that by these proceedings the same would move all Christian Princes to like well of his marriage with the Queen of Scots.

1¾ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Extract of y^e^ B. of Rosses Book called 'The Discourse of y^e^ Qu. of Scottes affaires'" *etc.*

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C.P., Vol. VIII.

220. MEMORANDA FROM THE BISHOP OF ROSS' BOOK.

Practice of marriage with the Duke of Norfolk. Barker's confession. The chiefest matters confessed and the Queen of Scots' letters and his own laid open before him. It is mentioned that the Queen of Scots willed him to persuade the Duke of Norfolk to confer with Rodolphi, and by his advice to instruct him of all her affairs, in the best sort to be declared to the Princes. Touching Hickford's confession ;—that there were 17 letters of the said Queen's and the Bishop of Ross' found in the Duke's house, with many secret tokens received from her. Touching the marriage ;—he says that he was commanded expressly by the Queen his mistress to follow the said Duke's counsel and advice in all his proceedings.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk) : "Extract out of y^e^ 2 Bookes of y^e^ Bisch. of Rosse."

March.

221. THOMAS WAYE KEEPER OF THE MARSHALSEA TO BURGHLEY.

Right honourable and my singular good Lord *etc.* It hath pleased your honour with others of my Lords of the Council to commit unto my keeping two Scottishmen, the one "a well eldre man," and the other a very young fellow. I have taken occasion to talk with the elder man, and the rather because I perceived him by his talk to be a Protestant, I fell into more familiarity with him, and then he said unto me, 'if you will be secret unto me I will open unto you that, the which if it should be known, it would cost me my life.' I being glad to hear so much, prayed him to say on, for he should speak unto a wall. Said he, 'before that I came into Flanders last the Lord Seton and Leonard Dakers the rebel were upon going out of Flanders into Scotland upon some mischievous purpose, and as they were thus minded, hearing of the departure of the Spanish ambassador out of England, they stayed their purpose of going into Scotland, and lingered the coming of the Spaniard, and upon his arrival all the rebels of England who were in Flanders with these Scottish Lords went to Alva's Court, as he terms it, "and over a few days of consultation" they sent into Spain. They sent Sir John Neville [Nevell] and Doctor Sanders to the bishop of Rome, and by appointment this Lord Seton [was] to go into Scotland, and with all convenient speed to return to Flanders again, and there to hearken the return of answer out of Spain and Italy, and so forward with their lewd practice." What it is he knows not, "but some thyng towardes thare ys the lest Dakers at there commyng out of Flanders very seke." If he had been in health, he doth verily think that he had been in Scotland ere now. Moreover, he says that this last ambassador of Spain was the only, or a great part of the troubles of this realm, for he was a doer for Spain, Flanders, Scotland, and also with the Scots for the Dowager Queen of Scots, and such others of the Queen's enemies as well within the realm as without. And he saith further, that the Queen's enemies of this realm give their intelligence into Flanders no way so much as through Scotland, and so into Flanders. The which he saith were many times to be prevented or taken. This man is a Scot, and what credit his words are of, I "rest" to God and to your honours' judgment. Of late I was appointed by Lord Leicester and your

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1572. lordship for the fetching of one Chyllester out of Essex, who is a very poor man, and lies by your honours' commandment in the Marshalsea. The same prisoner moans very piteously, and most humbly beseeches to be examined. *Signed:* Thomas Waye.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Martii 1572. Tho. Waye keper of y^e^ Marsh. of 2 Scottes. Chillister."

March. **222.** PAY DUE TO THE REGENT'S SOLDIERS.

"The compt and pay of y^e^ Kingis graces men of veir monethlie." *Item;* Captain Crawfurd's company, 150 men, whereof there are 20 "hagbuttaris" on horseback, with one horse that carries two "hagbwttis" of "fownd":* extends in the month to 877*l.* Captain Hwme, 150 men: their pay, 804*l.* Captain Lamme 100 men, 584*l.* Captain Mychell 100 men with one gunner, 590*l.* Captain Ackman 100 men, 584*l.* Captain Traill 100 men, 584*l.* The "Crownellis" pay, 100*l.* The Provost Marshal's pay, 20*l.* The surgeon's pay, 20*l.* The 24 light-horsemen with their captain and trumpet, 350*l.* So monthly in Scots payment 4513*l.* In sterling money 900*l.* 12*s.* So Captain Crawfurd's and Captain Hwme's companies want to the first of April next, five months. Lambe's, Mychell's, Ackman's, and Traill's want to the first of April, four months. "Crownell," Provost Marshal, and surgeon want five months. Which will extend in Scots money to the 1st of April to 20,223*l.*; and in sterling money to 4043*l.* 12*s.*

1½ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Marche 1571"; (by Drury): "the some due to the soldgers that serves the King"; *and by Burghley:* "ad primum Aprilis, y^e^ dett to y^e^ Regentis soldiours."

April 1. **223.** HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

Has received answer from the Marshal and Mr. Randolph. Finding them of the Castle (by report of her commissioners) to be further off from any accord than they had promised him, he thought good to put them in remembrance thereof. To which they have answered, as appears by their letter which he sends to Burghley. It seems that they think themselves hardly dealt with. The Castilians have sent him word that, their being provided, and her majesty being the conservatrix thereof, they will not refuse to acknowledge the King's authority *etc.* Her majesty is now to resolve how far she will press the King's side to grant unto, for if the King's side will not be brought to grant those demands, it is but lost time either to bestow any longer travail, or to be at any further charges by treaty. Touching the dealing of the King's side, he is forced to let her understand that they have neither dealt so well with her as they have cause, nor according to their promise, and thereby have given her small cause to hope of any good at their hands further than to serve their own turns. At Lord Morton's and Dunfermline's being here, he demanded the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, Swynburne, and the rest of her rebels. Upon long discourse thereon, although they showed themselves very loth to yield thereunto, yet upon his earnestly pressing for a resolute answer, they promised that, the Laird of Lochleven and Lord Lindsay being considered for the keeping of them

* Cast metal.

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1572. all this while, they should be at her commandment. Notwithstanding which promise Swynburne, Smythe, and Palmes were presently set at liberty, and sent away, and how near the Earl is going, her majesty best knows. Finding himself not well used therein, he required the Marshal and Mr. Randolph to burden the Earl of Morton therewith, who excuses himself, saying they were gone before his return. Lord Lindsay excuses himself, alleging that he had sundry times offered them, and could have no answer thereof, and, therefore, being weary of the charges, put them away. Believes the Earl will not be delivered. Although he durst not presume to be a suitor to her for his son, having so well deserved his imprisonment, yet he gives her humble thanks for his liberty and her favour towards him. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 1. **224.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Sends such advertisements as the Marshal and Mr. Randolph have directed to him [Burghley]. Upon a letter that he wrote to them of the Castle, they wrote him an answer which he sends herewith. They also sent him word that, so that they may be provided for to enjoy their lives, lands, and goods according to their former demands, they will yield to the King's obedience, and to the Regent, having of the nobility of their side joined in equal authority with the rest, so that the difficulty will be in the King's side, for surely he thinks they will hardly be brought to grant to those demands unless her majesty presses them very earnestly thereunto.

[*Mentions that Swynburne and others were set at liberty. Lord Lindsay's allegation etc., as in No. 223.*] Surely this and such like dealing with her majesty made him loth to deliver them any money, yet has he sent them 1000*l.*, which is delivered to the Regent. Sends him three books lately come out of Flanders, sent to him from Grange; one in defence of the Queen of Scots' honour; another as to the right title and interest to the succession to the crown of England; and the third, that the "regiment" of women is conformable to the law of God and nature. When Burghley has read them, prays him to lend them to his brother Knolles. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

"After our harty commendations to zour good lordship." We have received your letter from the bearer, bearing date the 26th instant, whereby your lordship charges us somewhat hardly, as if we meant not sincerely to come to an end in this treaty "conforme" to your expectation conceived of our own writing and speeches. Surely we would be sorry to give occasion to your lordship so to think of us, "for it wer to greate a blot to our owne honesty." If your lordship had been made privy to our proceedings since this treaty was begun, you should well have understood that these delays have not grown of us, nor of any desire we have to protract time—but rather against our

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1572. wills. For we have ever offered to her majesty's commissioners to proceed with them in all articles which concern the private interest of the subjects on both sides, and the controversies between party and party, leaving the articles which concern the authority and "regiment" of the realm to be last treated of. They have always pressed us first to yield our obedience to the Prince as King, and to the Earl of Mar as Regent before they would enter to treat with us upon the other heads which touch our sureties and private interest. This form of treaty we have always refused, and "yit do stand apon as a preposterous ordre bayth for our honouris and suretyes," and in our judgment we have good reason so to do, for the considerations we have imparted to the bearer. Yet have we always promised that, being satisfied in the other articles as far forth as of reason we may crave, we should answer the other two articles in such sort as we trusted should satisfy her majesty and her Council, for we should go as far to her contentment as the cause itself would permit us. One point we pray your lordship to remember, which in all our conferences with your servant we have touched, to wit, how dangerous and prejudicial it shall be for us to come under the government of any person that is our "capitall eniemye," and how necessary it is for us to have an indifferent and equal government. If our friend and old acquaintance had favourably interpreted and friendly advertised your lordship what measure we have offered, you would think better of us than by your letter you seem to do. We doubt not but we are sore blamed for these burnings and spoils, and the slaughter of Lord Methven, "chansed" since this treaty began; wherein, when your lordship shall understand our part, as we have informed the bearer, your lordship will perceive in whose default it is that there hath not been a continual abstinence from all such hostility since the first day of their coming, which was offered for our part liberally. Further of our minds in all behalfs the bearer will communicate to your lordship, to whom we have uttered the same amply. Edinburgh Castle, 30th of March 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To our wearry good Lord, my Lord Hunsdone, governour of Barrwick" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 1. **225.** MATTERS OF SCOTLAND.

"A brefe note of such thynges as the Q. Majesty was content to assent unto uppon certain matters propounded by Mons[r] de Foix in presence of the Duke of Montmorency and Mons[r] de La Motte Fenelon."

The Queen's majesty will be content that it be signified by writing in the name of her majesty and of the French King, to the Regent of Scotland, and to the Scots that are in the Castle of Edinburgh, by means of the Marshal of Berwick and Mons. du Crocq, that both their majesties are of opinion that, to the intent a general good peace may be made in that realm, there ought to be presently a surcease of arms, and thereunto both their majesties shall most earnestly exhort both parties. And as for the conditions and circumstances required to be considered in the said surcease, if there shall therein occur any difficulties, it is thought very reasonable that the said Marshal of Berwick and Du Crocq, in the name of the Queen and the French

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1572. King, as persons indifferent and void of passions in this case, might determine by their joint accord upon the same conditions and circumstances: to the which determinations both parties should be moved to assent. And after such a surcease so made, it is hoped that the matters which are now impediments of the common peace may be [decided] either by the means of the noblemen and States of that realm who may more freely assemble in time of the surcease and determine their own differences, or else by interposition of the advice of the Queen's majesty and the French King in such points as cannot be decided amongst themselves. And if no accord may be had by their own means amongst themselves, it shall be required that they will be content to send some persons indifferently chosen by both parties to treat of their differences with such as shall be authorised by the consent of the Queen's majesty and the French King.

Secondly;—for the Queen of Scots. The Queen's majesty is contented that it shall be lawful for any of her friends to send her all manner of things meet for her person, both for apparel and her health, and such reasonable and competent sums of money as shall seem meet for any necessary use for her own person, or for her servants attending about her, so that the same may first appear and be known either to some of her majesty's Council here, or to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose house the said Queen is. And it is truly affirmed that hitherto this demand has not been at any time refused.

The said Queen also has liberty to walk and ride abroad for her health in company with the Earl of Shrewsbury, in such sort as is reasonable, having regard to his charge; and so the same liberty shall continue, except she shall otherwise give just reason to alter it, as at sundry times both she and her ministers have done.

The said Queen also shall have such a convenient number of servants to attend upon her as may seem meet to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to be void of such practices as heretofore sundry of hers have used and attempted. The Duke of Montmorency may also now send any of his with letters to the said Queen, so as the same shall be delivered with the knowledge of the Earl of Shrewsbury, as hath been moved.

Lastly;—for the matter of the treaty. First; for the letter demanded to be sent to the French King for explanation of the Qneen's majesty's intention upon the second article in the said treaty, —the same is ready signed by her majesty, and shall be delivered.

Secondly;—as to another explanation required to be made in writing upon the 36th article, the writing to be signed by her majesty, contains contrarieties against treaties betwixt England and Scotland, and in some other part an innovation prejudicial to the crown of England. Yet on the return of Sir Thomas Smith, who was at the compounding of the said article, it shall be further considered.

Finally;—for the articles concerning commerce, the same shall be treated of with Monsieur De la Motte after advice taken of our merchants.

2 *pp. Draft in the hand of Burghley's clerk. Corrections and additions in Burghley's hand.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 331. Fair copy of the same.

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226. ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES.

We have considered the articles delivered to us on the 2nd of April generally containing the intention of the Queen's majesty your sovereign for reducing of this realm to an inward peace, and so to continue from civil wars and dissension; wherein we find good cause to thank her majesty for her care shown for the King, his realm, and people. We like also very well of your travails used as her highness' commissioners for pacification of this troubled State, being always willing—as we are yet—to yield to her motions in all things "proponit" by you touching the peace, so far as reason can allow, or as may stand with the preservation and surety of the King and his authority, and of the noblemen and other subjects professing his obedience; for the which we nothing doubt her majesty remains careful and earnest. In whose default the time has been protracted, yourselves can best judge, for we have "proponit" no new thing or contrarious to the good which her majesty's self hath laid. But the disobedients yielding their obedience to the King's authority and present regiment established in his name, we were and are ready to proceed in treating upon the "remanent" articles; without which two first concluded, in the "remanent" seems no great purpose. Notwithstanding, for that you are desirous thereof, we will not forbear to deliver to you our opinion as well toward the beginning of the action of pacification, as to the articles received from you.

And first,—the state of the cause considered, with the final intention of the Queen's majesty, that all degrees of subjects shall submit themselves to the authority of the King,—we think it will greatly further your proceeding, and cut away many doubts, to understand in your dealing with the persons now inobedient to the King's authority, being within the Castle and town of Edinburgh, for whom they speak, and in what order; for if the principals who will still stand upon their titles as lieutenants to the Queen, the King's mother, and by that means think to include all the King's disobedient subjects in the treaty, there is consideration to be taken how then to deal with them "ane way," or if they agree frankly as subjects, for themselves and theirs to yield their obedience to the King, and to accept and give surety, then is the matter otherwise to be respected; for upon this distinction depends the resolution of many neutrals and others who looked to take advantage by the treaty, howsoever it falls out. And yet to be more special "for expeditionis cause," it is meet that you and we be resolved whether the disobedients now to the King's authority within the town and Castle of Edinburgh deal only for themselves and such as properly may be called theirs, or if their meaning is to treat or deal in the favour of others, of whom some are forfeited for the murder of the King our sovereign lord's father and other heinous crimes, and some out of the realm occupied in procuring strangers to trouble the professors of the true religion and the present state of both the realms, or in piracy, as the Earl of Bothwell, the black Laird of Ormiston, the bishops of Glasgow, Ross, and Dunblane, James Hamilton sometime of Boithuilhauch, and his brother the Provost of Boithuil, Mr. John Hamilton, brother of the Laird of Samelstoun, Mr. David Chalmer, Patrick Blackater, Hay,* Balfour,† and many more. It is also to be inquired if they speak for Lords Livingston and Flemming,

* Andrew, parson of Renfrew. † Henry?

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1572. and upon what warrant; and if they mean that Will of Kynmonth, "Hew" and David Batyes, "Gray Will, and other thieves and "brokin men" inhabiting the Borders, who lately spoiled Peiblis, and have attempted many more enormities all the time of these troubles, shall be comprehended among such as they speak for, or not. Being thus resolved, which will make a great light and furtherance of the action, the first article is to be passed apparently in these terms.

(1) That the whole State of Scotland in all degrees of subjects shall presently submit themselves to the King *etc.*, and that the nobility, prelacy, cities, and boroughs shall affirm the same by act and subscription in writing, and give general assent thereto in Parliament, and in the same Parliament to confirm things before concluded or anew (as the Estates shall accord) to establish matters tending to the preservation and propagation of the true religion, with such further security as shall be thought requisite of the persons who heretofore have made defection or look to have commodity by his highness' death; for it may well be thought that the submission of the principal "inobedientis" to the King's authority by oath and subscription cannot be thought sufficient surety for their obedience and loyalty in time coming, for some of them were earnest instruments in furthering the coronation of his highness and of all the actions of his majesty long thereafter, as Lord Hume, Grange, Lethington, his brother John Maitland, Robert Melville, and Sir James Balfour, who also received profit for rendering of the Castle. Some indeed never fully acknowledged the King's authority, but resist the same, as the Duke, his children, and some of his friends, looking by his highness' death, as may be thought, to have worldly commodity; of whom, in that respect, the greater surety is to be had, being suspected not without good cause, and some a . . . . professing obedience after their defection were made obedient, and subscribed and swore anew, as the Earl of Huntlie and many others. Therefore, according to the particular condition of each principal person now making submission further security is to be had of them, as shall be devised by us.

(2) Touching the second article, of the approbation and continuance of the present Regent, that it have place, but without limitation, because the like was never received in this realm, nor yet has he given occasion to induce such novelty—not that he intends unadvisedly to dispose of things pertaining to the crown, but because of the inconvenience which the said limitation behoves to bring in with it, for by that way the regiment in effect would be transferred to the multitude, which could not fail to induce confusion and factions. It might also occur that some of that number of the Privy Council, by whose advice and consent he was astricted to do things, absenting themselves, as they might do purposely, the administration of the regiment should cease, to the undoing of the common weal. Nevertheless he means nowise to resolve in any matters of weight singularly, but will always rule his actions by advice of the Privy Council and ordinary officers of the State, who shall remain and be resident with him. And therefore the second article is to be passed in this form:—That all the subjects now making their submission to the King shall in his name obey the regiment of the Earl of Mar, according as the Parliament and States have already allowed, and thereupon to make surety; and that the Regent shall advisedly dispose of things pertaining to the Crown, using

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1572. thereunto (as cause shall require) the advice and consent of the Secret Council and ordinary officers of the Estate present for the time.

For the third article, touching the standing of religion in that state that presently it is, we like very well of the article as it is conceived, only adding thereto some words for clearness and avoiding of ambiguity, which we trust shall not disagree from the intention of the Queen's majesty in that point.

(3) The true religion of Jesus Christ now publicly preached and professed in Scotland, and established by law in the first year of our sovereign Lord who now is, shall stand in that state that presently it is, with free liberty for such to preach as are appointed by the lawful bishops and superintendents of the true Kirk, and that they at all times pray for the King's prosperous estate. Provided always that "thir wordes sall remaine in that state that presentlie it is," shall not be captiously misconstrued or "sinisterlie" interpreted in favour of the transgressors of the said law, and Act of Parliament, using privately or otherwise to say or hear masses, administration of sacraments, or other thing derogatory to the true religion at present or in time coming, but that they may be absolutely and without exception or condition punished according to their meaning and effect of the law, anything now to be contained in this treaty notwithstanding.

(4) The article, as we answered heretofore, is so ample, so general, and draws with it so many inconveniences that it can hardly agree with good reason anywise to be granted unto; for, putting acts and deeds on either side in oblivion, we should admit that there was equity in actions betwixt us, and thereby confess the acts of the adversaries to be as lawful as ours, and ours as wrongful as theirs, and so the honest cause would appear alike odious as the "unhonest," and all men alike guilty and culpable of the occasion of the present trouble and mischiefs, the contrary being indeed, for that which we have done is by the lawful authority of the King, approved by the most part of themselves, and their deeds "ar without auctoritie lauchfull and approvit be the estatis." The oblivion would be a liberty and subterfuge for murderers, thieves, robbers, heretics, idolaters, sorcerers, pirates, sodomites, peacebreakers, and other mischievous people in their kind. It would take away all manner of actions betwixt party and party in causes as well civil as criminal, and great iniquity would thereby be done to such as wrongfully and causelessly have sustained loss and scaith in the service of the King. It would indirectly subvert the King's estate, making him liberal and a friend to his enemies, and enemy to his friends. It would retain together the rebellious faction, howsoever outwardly they gave their submission and obedience for a time, aud in hope of the like impunity all evil men of wicked nature would draw unto them, as presently they do. And, howbeit, probably the King might be assured of their good service in time to come,—whereof space of time must give experience—yet in granting oblivion he would buy their favour with the "geir" of his "trew experimented friendis and subjectis, quhilk suld bring baith danger and dishonour to his estate." In which respects the said fourth article in honour, reason, or conscience cannot be thought convenient to be granted, but they shall have remission in like form and order as divers noblemen coming to the King's obedience received and accepted, with like

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1572. exception for the murders. Such remissions satisfied, the Earls of Argyll, Crawford, Cassillis, and Eglinton, Lords Boyd, Ogilvy, and many others who may well think they were hardly used, and no indifference shown, if others who have offended more grievously should be admitted to favour and pardon upon more slight and tolerable conditions—yea, the Earl of Huntley himself after his first defection received the like remission—therefore the fourth article is to be passed in these terms:—All now "inobedient" to the authority of the King shall have his highness' remission and pardon for their treasonable resisting of the same, and as far as in them lay depriving him thereof, and for not obeying and serving his majesty as good subjects since his coronation, and for all action and crime that may be imputed to them or any of them therethrough or following thereupon, and for all other actions, crimes, treasons, transgressions, or offences whatsoever committed by them since his coronation; the murders of the King's father, James Earl of Murray, and Matthew Earl of Lennox, other murders, slaughters, ravishing of women, theft, receipt of theft, and witchcraft excepted. Excepting always out of the said exception slaughter and other crimes committed in the common cause of resisting his highness' authority or depending thereon, which his majesty wills always shall be comprehended under the said remission.

(5) The fifth article seems not to be needful, or else should be "clerit" and better explained, for there is no question with any who have not offended,—who are always under the King's protection; but the matter is for the ordering of those who have offended in deed. Yet if there should be any article for this purpose, these words are plain and sufficient. The subjects who have not offended against the King's authority and the laws of the realm shall be used according to the laws, and not otherwise.

(6) To the sixth article, we say that the Kings of Scotland and such as bear their authority have always been accustomed to choose their own Privy Council of the nobility and such others as were trusty and best qualified, as all other Princes do, and as soon as the noblemen now "inobedient" yield their obedience to the King there will be no difference of persons where they are not *merito* suspected and rejected, but according to their worthiness, and experience first had of their good affection to the King and his service, they will be admitted indifferently to be of the Council *etc.*

(7) We can be content that an article pass thereupon; howbeit with such condition as we trust shall not seem to yourselves against reason. That liberty of reproaching or railing be taken away upon such pains as may be devised, but with provision that such books or other "writtis" as are made or hereafter shall happen to be made prejudicial to the King's estate, the quietness of both the realms, or touching the honour of the noblemen and others professing his obedience, may, notwithstanding, be answered, and especially the book given forth in the name of Morgane Phillippes.

(8) It is certain that the possessors of such offices, not being heritable, are always removable at the pleasure of the Prince, and the profit of the offices being of so small value cannot be divided, the whole being little enough for such as serve the charge and make residence. "Bot zit that na ressoun salbe omittit, lett the article

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(9) As to the general restitution on either side, it cannot in reason be thought that equality should be betwixt that which is done by law and lawful authority, and that which is attempted by force and violence without law. Yet, that nothing reasonable shall be refused, nor anything that may further pacification omitted, the subjects now inobedient to the King's authority, having his remission and pardon, as is before said, shall have permission to call by law for reduction of their forfeitures *etc.*, and that the like Act be passed in favour of those now "inobedient," as well granted to the Earls of Ergile, Cassillis, Eglintoun, as others who lately returned to the King's obedience. That is, that the escheats of the persons coming to the obedience of the King hereafter, and eschewing of all occasions of discord, shall remain with the persons present possessors of the said escheats, notwithstanding the crime of the common cause of resisting of our sovereign Lord's authority, and not obeying and serving the same in time bygone since his highness' coronation *etc.* [*Debts and goods lawfully intromitted with by virtue of escheats shall remain with the donators. Deal with the limitation of time in the article.*] We think surely that Lord Hume, Lethingtoun, Grange, Sir James Balfour, "Maister" James Kirkcaldy, David Malvile and others shall have large "compt" to make to some whom now they stand confederate with.

(10) It is meet that there be some more special declaration of what natures the controversies are which should be comprehended under the article, and it is very apparent that in the treaty wise and indifferent persons must be appointed for interpretation of doubts.

(11) [*Like well that all men renounce private bands amongst themselves and betwixt them and foreign Princes.*]

(12) We like well of the twelfth article being these words;—"That all the forthes and haldeis being in the handes of ony man within this realme, salbe deliverit into the K. handes absolutelie, and agane delivered to those who have the custody of thame or utherwise, as sall seame gude to the Regent."

(13) That the Castle of Edinburgh, as the thirteenth article imports, be delivered into the King's possession *etc.* And howbeit the Laird of Grange hath deserved little recompense by his past behaviour *etc.*, yet he condescending to deliver the Castle there shall be good means found for his reasonable contentation.

(14) We like of the fourteenth article (excepting such as are guilty of the murders or other "haynous crymes" not committed in this common cause, whereanent all doubt and controversy will be avoided) "be according upoun the former articles befoir it cum to this place."

(15) We most humbly and thankfully accept the Queen's majesty's good meaning, and shall endeavour to deserve her favour.

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(16) We like very well of the last article, and there are Commissioners already authorised by Parliament to treat to that same end. For the beginning and furtherance of which matter we have to enquire if you are presently instructed to treat and conclude in a league with the King and this State; for if the "inobedientes" are conformable, then is the matter any way to be "handillit," with provision how the peace is to be conserved, and the King's obedience maintained. But if the treaty with them falls off through their obstinacy and default (as there appears yet small likelihood of their conformity), then in treating for the league it is to be with greatest diligence resolved how by her majesty's aid and forces they may be brought to acknowledge their duty. We remain ready to deal with you in this behalf every way, although little end apparently can be made therein.

6⅔ *pp.* *Closely written in a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "2 Aprill"; *and in Randolph's hand:* "Answers of the Commissioners appoynted by the Regent to the Articles geven them by us the 2 April 1572." *Notes in the margin by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 299. Copy of the same.

April 2. **227.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONS. LE CROC.

(1) The King desiring to see these troubles which are in Scotland cease, and that there may be established a good peace and quiet as soon as might be possible, has thought good to send thither Mons. du Croc, as has been agreed upon between his deputies and the Queen of England's ambassadors; willing that the said Du Croc, after that Mons. de La Mothe Fénélon shall have imparted this instruction which the said Queen shall give to the gentleman whom she shall depute on her part, shall take his journey towards Scotland with him whom the Queen of England shall appoint to go thither, that they may notify to the Scots the good and perfect amity and sincere union which is between the King and the Queen of England.

(2) The King's intention is that they two jointly shall deal with the Scots to come to a pacification and agreement amongst themselves by putting an end to their civil war and dissension by such means as the Scots shall find to be fittest and proper for their weal and safety, and most agreeable to their laws.

(3) To cause them to well understand the great grief which the King has for their ills and calamities in respect of the ancient league and confederacy which he has with their realm, and the particular affection he bears to them, which is such that he has no less care of them than of his own subjects, and loves them equally, and offers them all the means and power he has for the pacification, re-establishing, and preserving their State.

(4) In order that the Scots may advise amongst themselves more conveniently concerning the conditions and means of accord, he prays them to make truces and suspense of arms to the end they may surely and freely treat and confer together.

(5) He shall also admonish them to acknowledge the Prince of Scotland as their natural Prince and next heritor of the crown pending his mother's absence, and all to accord together.

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(6) If he or the Sieur du Croc find any who for particular interest *etc.*, will not accept reasonable conditions of peace, he shall admonish them by all honest and wise remonstrances not to dismember the union of the body of their State to the common ruin thereof.

(7) If they will not give way to his gentle advertisements, his majesty desires that as well the Sieur du Croe as the Queen of England's ambassador may let them understand that their majesties will devise some good means to bring them to their duty.

(8) In case any fear to accept the conditions of peace and accord, lest afterwards they might take harm in their persons, honour, or goods, and for that reason the conclusion thereof might be hindered, his majesty desires that the two ambassadors may together strive to give them all the surety they can, and (if need be) take them under their majesties' protection, and declaring themselves enemies to such as shall begin by way of fact by troubling the union and quiet of that realm, to attempt against the accord of pacification which shall have been made by common consent.

(9) The two ambassadors shall proceed in all this negotiation jointly and with one accord, and in like manner as if they were the ambassadors of one and the same Prince. If any difference should arise between them upon the execution hereof, that which the difference shall arise on may remain suspended until their majesties shall send them their will and intention. Blois.

1⅔ *pp. French. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Delyvered at Grenwych y^e^ 13 of Aprill 1572"; *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "Copie of Mons^r^ du Crocs instruction."

Translation of the same.

1½ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley.*

April 3. **228.** SIR THOMAS SMITH AND WALSINGHAM TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 462.

"Please it your Majestie"; on the 30th of March, at night, we received your highness' letter of the 20th of the same. Whereupon, asking audience the next day (because the King was yet at his diet) we spoke with the Queen mother in her chamber; where I began to declare to her highness, that, by letter from your majesty, we had understood two things whereof we were sorry. The one, that your highness having received from us the despatch of our negotiations here as touching the league and amity, and willing to despatch our courier again with your resolution, which we doubted not should be to her's and the King's contentation, their ambassador resident required that your majesty would not write your answer or resolution to us until he had his courier come,—for whom he looked every day. Saith the Queen, "that is because he would concur with you." "I think so," said I, "and it is well, and I trust we shall concur to a perpetuall and most straight amity." "I hope," saith she, "but yet he wrote not so much to us that he spake to the Queene to forbeare hir resolution to yow, but only tha[t] he loked for his currour." "Thother," quoth I, "ys more grevous to us, becawse we take the tyme lost, and som evil suspicion may be conceived, but I trust the amity is so begun betwixt the ij realmes that ther shall no suspicion

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1572. have place after that the one hath understood the other. Monsieur De Croque arrived in England, as your majeste knoweth, with commission from hence to help Scotland to a quietnes in yt self, and to concur with him whom the Queene our mistres should send for that purpose for an aid, and even at that same tyme was letters intercepted of the Queene of Scotes to the Duke d'Alva, wherby she geveth hir self and hir realme and son to bē in the protection and government of the King of Spayne, and with that the Lord Seton, who had bene here, and sithens with the Duke d'Alva, droven [by] tempest into an haven in England called Harwich—the same haven which by the conspirators was apoynted whe[re] the Flemmyngs or Spaniards should arrive—disguising himself like a mariner, went from thence, and cam, as I told your majeste, into Scotland, and into the castle of Edinburgh with som other of the Queenes majesties rebells. His papers and instructions being found declareth, that in his mistres name he had assurid the Duke of Alva that with a small power thei might bring into ther hands the yong King of Scottes, and so cary him into Spayne; then geveth comforte other of the rebels by their lettres, that shortly thei shall return into Scotland. "This, Madame," quoth I, "was enough to make the Queene our mistres to awake and to looke abowt hir." "And even at that same tyme cometh De Crocque with the Kings letters and requireth the Scottish Queene to be put at liberty, and to be sent into France." "Madame," quoth I, "I pray your majeste considir the case, and imagine that yow were the Queene of England my mistres, and that all these things at one tyme cam to your consideracion, what wold yow think?" "Ah, Monsieur l'ambassatour," saith she, "we did know then of no such entent of the Queene of Scottes. Ye may be sure we wold be as loth that eny such things shold be attemptid as yow, and rather lother." "Madame," quoth I, "I do not dowte, considering this good amity which is so forward betwixt the ij realmes." "Well," saith she, "she is alied to the King and to me, and brought up here, and we for our parte cowld do no les but entreate for hir what we cowld obteyne at the Queene my sisters hands. She seketh an other way to ruinate hir self, to hurt hir freends, to deserve no pitie nor favour, and sorie we must be for hir. And if she be so dangerous (as yt aperith) we can not nor dare not require liberty for hir, which is so perillous to the Queene my sister's State. Yet if yt shall please hir for our sake to geve hir hir lief, and for the rest to provide for hir owne suerty, as reason is, she shall do a deede of pity, and in this mater we will trouble the queene your mistres no ferther." "Then," quoth I, "one other thing is ther towching Monsieur De La Crocque. His pouvoir or commyssion (for so we call yt) is not large enough. For he hath (as she saith) but commission to move them to peace and agreament, to the which now of late thei of the Castle do sh[ow] them self very obstinate, perverse, and unreasonable by reason of some offers from the Duke of Alva, and som hope, peradventure, conceived from hence. For where before thei were content to require the Queenes majesties aide to com to a good agreament with the adverse faction, so that the suerty of their persons, lands, goods, and honors might be provided for, now thei be so puffid up that thei will not com to an abstinence of civill warrs emong them self, and suerly the Queene my mistres mene no other, but to have brought

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1572. them into quietnes within them self, to thentent that that realme might after agreament with yt self enter into this league with the other ij realmes—making, as yt were, for defence one hole realme: and so I have alwais told yow madame." "Yt is so," saith she, "and we desire no other." "Well, madame," quoth I, "if ye then will concurre with us, the mater will sone be at a poynte." "Then Monsieur De Crocque must have a larger commission than yet he hath. For he saith he hath but as I said afore, and to move them to accorde emong them selves, to chouse a nomber of them to govern the realme, and never make mencion of king or queene." "Whie," saith Mr Walsingham, "that is a headles government, and when will thei ever agrea unto it? He that knoweth that nacion will never think that that will com to passe, and therfor that should be to make more war emong them—not to make peace." "Madame," quoth I, "that commission hath no order nor authority, but, as is said, to continew troble. But, madame, as in all maters hitherto we have well agreed betwixt the ij realmes of England and Fraunce, I pray yow let us agrea and this [*sic*], and if we speake reasonably, the King shall concurre with us. Yf no, let us here reason to the contrary, and we shall answer. The Queene my mistris hath propound[ed] this, that thei shall all agrea to acknowledge the yong King for King. (For, as for the Queene, ye know she hath good cawse not to trust hir—nor yow nother.) Then for propounding how one shall agrea with thother for ther lands, offices, and goodes, that to be agreed by mediacion of wise and indifferent men, wherof your ambassatour—be yt De Crocque or eny other—to be one umpire, and whom the Queene our mistres shall apoint an other. So that thei shall well know that these ij crownes as freends will make them by persuasion to agrea to reason. Yf no, to joigne together to make them take reason—yea, against their wills." "Ye say well, Monsieur l'ambassatour," saith she, "and ye speake roundly and plainly, as ye are wont to do. I will speake with the King my son, and ye shall have answer." "Madame," saith Mr. Walsingham, "Monsieur l'ambasatour speaketh here playnly to yow." "Yea," saith she, "so is her wont, I know hym well enough." "Ye"[*yea*], saith he, "but while we two shalbe at strife, yf you wold set up agayne the Scottish Queene, whom by reason the queene our mistres can not abide, yf in the meane while a third should com in, and set foote in Scotland, wold yt not trouble yow, and us also?" "Yes," saith she, "and we wold be as loth to se that as yow." "Well, madame," quoth I, "than take hede of the Puthawke, for he is redy." "I know whom yow meane," quoth she, "and he is ready in dede, and loves to be medling in every place. But I dowte not but the Queen your mistres and we shall agrea. Yt is our desire, and that this amity may encrease to make us both strong for all that cost." "I hope so," quoth I, "and wold be loth that all labour, for so litle a mater should be lost." "Lost!" saith she, "feare yow not. Your Queene can desire no reasonable thing at our hands but we will agree unto yt. Yow shalbe judge yourself, and to-morow yow shall have answer, God willing." "But here yow nothing els of thother matter, madame?" quoth I, "I know what you meane, but suerly nothing is spoken, not so much as from Mr Killegrew, nor of the league, but we looke every daie that our currour shalbe here, and then we shalbe able to enforme

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1572. your majestie." "Yow shall not merveill," saith she, "that I be so enquisitive; for gladly wold I lerne somewhat of the Queene my sisters myend, and make this ammity *si estroicte* as may be." "And we do also desire the same, madame," quoth I. "for yt is both the Queen's majesties assurance and owres."

This is the sum of what passed at that time, viz., the last of March, betwixt the Queen mother and us.

The next day, the first of April, Monsieur the bishop of Limoges and Monsieur De Foix came to our lodging in the afternoon and showed that upon our talk with the Queen mother, the which she had at large declared to the King, because some things were in doubt, the King, according to the promise of the Queen mother, had sent them to us to be both satisfied in our doubts, and to give us a reasonable answer. All betwixt them, Mr. Walsingham, and me was repeated again—the doubt your majesty and your Council found, and the insufficiency of his [Le Croc's] commission,—and in all points debated in full *etc.* First we "beat" them with reason from the choosing of indifferent men, who should rule neither in the King's nor the Queen's name. That we said was rather *αναρχια* than Aristocratia, as they would have it. First,—the Scots will never choose such. Then, that nation was never wont to be governed but under a King, yea, and hardly could the Kings govern—the most part of whom they have slain themselves. Then, they have already elected and crowned their King, to whom by right it is due; for, as for their Queen, she is by them deposed. She is in England, and worthily kept so straitly that, when it pleased your majesty, she may justly have the rewards of her deserts, and if they were too earnest to set her up, or for her liberty, they may, peradventure, be occasion to shorten her life. It was also brought in that the league that France had was not with the person, but with the realm and the State thereof. They said the King, with his honour, could not, so long as she lived, consent to the deposition of her, being his late ally and confederate, nor to the setting up of her son, who is not a King's son, but hath all his right from her only. "Whie," quoth we, "then yow do wrong. Will yow interrupt the doengs of the realme whosoever is King there, and acknowledged King, to him yow are alied?" They came to this;—that if the Scots universally agreed to . . . , they must be content: and, as for the Queen, they had he[ard] and known too much of her, and although some excuse may be ma[de] for her by her grief of so long imprisonment, yet she has gone about too much, and against her own friends, her own safety, her son's, and the whole realm. "But," say they, "Scotland is a free nation, and we claim no superiority ov[er] them, and, therefore, the King cannot command them nor compe[l] them, but by persuasion and by entreaty what can be gotten of them that is reasonable to be done, and now that the Queen is prisoner with you, and, as appears, not like to come to them, wh[y] should they not obey the young Prince, whom, if his mother were dead, they must needs obey? and why should not . . . be done in his name, as when you had King John prisoner, did not all France obey to Charles the fifth, his son?" "To hi[m]," quoth we, "as Regent. But now if those shall obey as to the Prince, and thother as to the King, there wilbe no rule nor ordre." Upon this was some dispute betwixt us. *In fine* we concluded that they should send such ample instruc-

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1572. tions to Monsieur De Crocque for that purp[ose] to make the realm of Scotland so in accord that they may perfectly agree to join with the amity betwixt England and France, and that the articles of his instructions shall be such that your majesty shall think them reasonable for your surety, and those to be showed to your majesty to be judged upon; upon which you shall also join for the same purpose with the same or such articles as you shall devise, that by common consent of both the realms such accord shall be made either by the consent of the Scots amongst themselves, or by the common mediation of both your ambassadors, that neither your majesty nor this King shall be counted to lose anything of the old amity of Scotland, but jointly to aid them to be of one accord and in subjection to one head and one King, and that both your commissioners or ambassadors shall declare that, as Princes united in most strait amity, that which pleases the one shall please the other, and, to the contrary, who shall displease either, to displease both, *etc.*

The 2nd of April;—because both I and Mr. Walsingham were somewhat sick that night, both Monsieur [the bishop] of Limoges and Du Foix came to us and said [that] the Queen mother having again conferred with the King, and they both liking well our frank and round dealing in this matter, willed them to show us what articles or instructions their majesties had devised for the matter in Scotland to be compounded, because that from henceforth there should be plain dealing and full union betwixt the two realms, and all one desire to quiet all parties that way. We seeing the articles said, for somuch as we could understand, we liked them well, and they had gone as far as they told us yesterday they could go, but to give judgment of liking or not liking them, we referred to your majesty, and if De Crocque shows the same to your majesty, that we doubted not but whosoever the Queen sent, by her commandment also should show to him or to the ambassador the instructions or commission which your majesty would send by him, so that there may appear a plain dealing and a perfect union and intelligence betwixt these two Princes, and that no other subtility nor craft was meant, but sincerely to follow the entire amity which now was begun, that both in hearts, words, and deeds it was meant, yea, should go forward to the benefit of all the three realms. Bleais. *Signed:* T. Smith. Fra. Walsyngham.

6¼ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the Queenes most excellent majestie." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Edges injured.* *Paper signet.*

April. 4. **229.** HUNSDON TO [THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY].

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 21.

Having perused their letter to Lord Burghley, the tickets sent from the Castilians, and certain articles delivered to them from the Regent, and having weighed the contents of them, it seems to him an impossibility to do any good for the appeasing of those controversies, for sundry causes. First;—the Castilians stand upon these points which ever they stood upon, which are, to have surety for their lives, lands, offices, and goods, without which, it appears, they will not yield to the King's obedience, so he does not see how her majesty can in honour or equity require it at their hands, and is sure she will not. Second;—does not see the King's side anything inclined to yield thereto. Which are plain demonstrations that no good will follow.

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1572. The Castilians think themselves hardly dealt with to be pressed to yield to the King's obedience and the government of the Regent—which are the principal points the King's side require—and they to have no surety nor likelihood of their demands, wherein they say they are to put their necks into the halter or devotion of their mortal enemies, which they will not. In his opinion it were convenient that they proved the King's side to know whether they will agree to those three demands, or not; or else to show some reasonable cause why, or else it is but time lost and charges cast away for her majesty to deal any further therein. Randolph and Drury may see by their instructions that they are to deal as well with the King's side to grant to their demands as with the other to yield to the King's obedience, and therefore, if the King's side will not grant those demands ,as appears by the articles they have delivered to them, the lack must be imputed to them [*the King's side*], for surely those articles are fair disagreeing from that her majesty looks for at their hands, as appears by their instructions. Her majesty looks also to hear what answer is made for the Earl of Northumberland, that she may know what to trust to, for surely if they use her no better for him than they have done for the others, she has small cause to look for any friendship at their hands further than to serve their own turns, and so it should be told them. Prays them to seek to know fully how far the King's side will yield to the other's demands, that her majesty may deal accordingly. Berwick.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed:* "4th Aprill 1572. Copie of a lettre from the L. Hunsdon."

April 4. **230.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Begs him to request licence from the Queen for his abode at home at the feast of St. George. The Queen of Scots by unquiet and melancholy fits is something grieved with passions of her old disease. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address:* "To my Lord of Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 5. **231.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO HUNSDON.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 23. Incloses a request made to him by Alexander Hume of North Berwick for certain goods taken from him by a thief who is presently in his lordship's "daynger." Beseeches him that as much may be done to satisfy his request as he can, for he is honest, and one who has well deserved for good service at sundry times to England. Leith.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "5 Aprill 1572. A Copie of a lettre to the L. Hunsdon in favour of Alexander Hume gent."

April 6. **232.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VIII. Thanks him for his last comfortable news of the Queen's health. Will provide honest men according to his letter. The Queen of Scots is so discontented with all his doings that the hearing of a Parliament

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1572. will not quiet her. All is well in these parts. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 7. **233.** ARTICLES BY ELIZABETH.

"Articles generally containing the intention of the Queen's majesty for the reducing of the realm of Scotland to an inward peace, and so to continue free from civil wars and dissensions."

[*For the first and second articles see No. 121*]. (3) Religion to stand in that state that presently it is within this realm, with free liberty for such to preach as are appointed, and that they at all times pray for the King's prosperous estate. (4) That all acts and deeds passed and committed on either side since the death of the King, wherewith any hereafter may be charged by any law (not including therein the murders of the King and two Regents) may be put in oblivion and so to be annihilated by Parliament. As many as will take remissions as others have done, in that case not to be refused. (5) All men not offenders against the present authority, though they have not assisted to the King's cause, may be indifferently received under the King's protection, and by the Regent to be maintained. (6) [*Same as the 4th article of No. 121.*] (7) That liberty of reproaching or railing upon each other be taken away, upon such pains as may be devised, as also writing of slanderous books, libels, or ballads. (8) [*Same as the 5th article of No. 121, down to* "office," *third line from the end, and continues*]—when it shall be vacant, or some other. (9) [*Same as the 6th article of No. 121, except that it omits the words* "on the one side or the other" *in the third line from the end.*] (10) [*Same as article 7 of No. 121, except that the words* "of England" *are added here in the last line but one, after* "realm."] (11) All men after the publication of the peace break and renounce all private bands and promises made among themselves that are contrary to the common peace. (12) That all forts and holds in the hands of any man within this realm may be delivered into the King's hands absolutely, and again delivery to those who have the custody of them, or otherwise as shall seem good to the Regent and Council. (13) [*Same as No. 121, article 5, with the following words added*]:—and if by no persuasion he* can be thereto induced, then that he be reconciled to them of the King's side in such assured sort as they may be assured to have him in all times at their devotion for the service of the King, and so he to remain in the Castle, with this provision, that he may not have any further number of soldiers therein than may only serve to defend the same Castle. (14) All prisoners taken of either party, who have already paid no ransom, to be free, their takers only to have their armour which they are possessed of. Those who have paid or have agreed with their takers, to stand to their agreement. (15) The Queen's majesty being willing to see this country at peace, may easily be entreated to interpone herself by all good means that may be devised for the security of the persons, their lives, lands, goods, and honours, on either side, so that there may be a good and perfect union from henceforth in all matters that concern their obedience to the King, and the keeping of the amity with England. (16) That the King, the Council, and the realm of Scotland shall do all things that the Queen's majesty may in reason

* Grange.

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1572. demand to bind them and the realm in a perpetual amity with her majesty and the realm of England, and to assure they shall not permit any foreign nation to enter Scotland with men of war, or any rebel to come into the realm. Neither the King nor his subjects shall join with any foreign Prince or person in any offensive action against the Queen of England's majesty or any of her realms or dominions as long as they shall not be thereto provoked by any hostile invasion of England, wherein is to be considered or accorded by the Queen of England that they shall not be bound to join in any action with England to offend justly any other foreign Prince being in friendship with them, and thereby they may keep league of amity indifferently with England, and also with the crown of France, with which crown her majesty is presently in good amity, and, therefore, desires that the amity may be mutual betwixt all the three realms and kingdoms.

3⅓ *pp.* *Indorsed in two hands:* "Articles of pacification for Scotland offered by her majesty."

Another copy of the same.

Indorsed: "7 Aprill. Articles of pacification delivered to ether of the parties nowe contendinge by us W. D. and T. R. geven to those of the Castle the vijth of Aprill; to the regent and Commiss. appoynted by him, the fourthe of the same. The verie same Articles contayned in our Instructions, savinge vj other added unto them by ourselves."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 134. Another copy of the same.

April 8. **234.** THE REGENT MAR TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

"After my maist hertlie commendationes, with naless thankes for zour freindlie lettre and newes." The place of delivery of the Earl of Northumberland required by Lord Hunsdon is such that neither I nor my "cousing" the Laird of Lochlevin can think "meit" or sure, "bot that the overture maid be the Lard of Cleishe is maist sure and likly, and to be followed out, alwayes it sall not inlaik in our default." What appearance Captain Cais has found in our adversaries of their yielding to the last demands sent unto him, I remit to his report, being at the writing hereof ignorant of the same. There shall be found no want of reason or goodwill to "peax" on our part, but I fear it will be "lang befoir this fassoun of dealing gif ws peax ayther be victory or treaty, quhilk last is likly to have na bettir operatioun heirefter with oure adversaires, nor it hes had heirtofore." I look that her majesty shall upon your "upenning" resolve, and that shortly thereafter I shall receive answer of my letters as well sent to her before your departure as since to my Lord Burghley to be imparted to her majesty, "as hir hienes irresolutenes now is to ws very prejudiciall, sa may it wirk na gude effect unto hir hienes selff, gif gude occasiones salbe stoppit or we constrenit as dispairt of ony uther end to seke meanys ellis wheare to sustene this wechtie cause, as I wald be richt sorey we suld have occasioun to do." I have sent my answer to her majesty touching the "Ireland bischop," as the matter is "indeid," for assuredly he is not yet examined, we being still "hinderit" from that and many more needful things through our earnest occupations here. But to be plain with you, it seems to me that the matter is not so looked on there as our goodwill deserves, nor as the thing itself may

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1572. import to this State. Her majesty, you know, has spoken and written that she will maintain the King's estate, and procure to him a universal obedience of his subjects, which, if her highness would do indeed by repressing this rebellion with her forces, wherein the blood of so many noblemen and honest men has been, and daily is spent, then might she "als frankly dispose of ony thing liand in the power of ws as of ony maist devinet unto hir hienes." But when we consider this long and doubtful dependence, and hearing of the brag of our adversaries "that thay will out shute ws in our awin bow at hir hienes handes"—her majesty in the meantime continuing her own estate in such uncertainties—we are driven to begin to think, "quhat sall it avale the estate of Scotland to tak on thame the occasioun of a weir with the King of Spayn, be staying and delivering in England of a man avowing him to be the said Kingis man, not being assurit how far we may leave* and repose upoun the quenis Majestie in all eventis." This I write truly and familiarly to you, yet not meaning anywise to refuse her majesty's demand, but, after examination of the man and such as are in company with him, to do in that and all other things lying in my power, so far as with duty I may; "quhairunto I had the gretair occasioun to be frank and mycht the bettir answer to the warld," as well to the satisfaction of the strangers as of our own people, "quhen thay shuld see hir hienes go throughlie to wark with ws in that quhilk I doubt not hir hienes is persuadit to be just and honorable, and mycht alsweill tend to the repose of hir self as quietnes of the haill Ile." This my meaning I leave to your discretion to be "communicat," for I have only written at this time to her majesty's self, and that but shortly. I have also written to her majesty that I may have Hume and Fastcastell delivered into our hands, "for that it is rather expensivelie to hir hienes, nor servis to ony uther purpois."

Lord Hunsdon writes in strange terms to Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, but I will abide his own answer before I move the matter either to her majesty or my Lords of the Council. I have written to my lord ambassador for the Queen's majesty in France on the occasion of the receipt of his letter, although shortly, remitting the report of our matters to yourself. I pray you make my commendations to Mr. Killegrew. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To my verie loving and assured freind Mr Thomas Randolphe esquire, Mr of the Postes." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 9. **235.** MORTON TO LEICESTER.

"Richt honorabill and my verie gude Lord, eftir my maist hartlie commendationis." For the matter last written of to me by your lordship, I sent my answer to the same to Sir John Forester, "of the quhilk I have hard na thing sensyne." Now I have occasion to move your lordship in some particular matters of my own and "freindis" touching the redress of certain "attemptattis" committed by the Queen's majesty's subjects inhabiting the West March, and to take order for abstaining from the like disorder and enormities hereafter, "quhairthrow" it may appear to the world that, as her majesty allows not the invasion of any subjects of Scotland not offending the peace, so is it most to her misliking and "discontentatioun" if such as always

* Live.

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1572. have been zealous of the observation of the amity with England shall be "harmit." I pray your lordship, therefore, that by your good means direction may pass to Lord Scrope willing him to cause the injuries and "skaythis" that I and my friends and tenants have received of her majesty's subjects under his charge to be redressed, and the like forborne in time to come, "quhairanent" I have written more specially, and at some greater "largenes," to my Lord of Sussex, unto whom a part of the matters "complenit on" are well known. Leyth. *Signed:* Mortoun.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 9. **236.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorabill and my verie gude Lord, eftir my maist hartlie commendationis." Having received some "skayth" by the "spoliatioun" of my lands the time that the Queen's majesty's forces came to Drumfreis, conducted by Lord Sussex, yet unredressed, and new injuries and attempts being committed upon my tenants by her majesty's subjects under the charge of Lord Scrope, warden of the West March, I have written to Lord Sussex that, by a special letter and commandment from your lordships of her majesty's Privy Council to my Lord Scrope, the bypast injuries may be repaired, and all usage of the like enormities forbidden in time coming, wherein I will "leif" to trouble your lordship with any long discourse in "writt," having somewhat more largely "oppynnit" the matters to Lord Sussex, to whom they have heretofore been moved, and he is acquainted with them. Praying your lordship "effectuislie" that by your good means the same may be "anserit howsone convenientlie may be."

The state of the proceeding of her majesty's commissioners here travailing for pacification, I remit to their own report, and in whom they find the default and difficulty that her majesty's intention in that behalf takes not more speedy effect. For my own part I will affirm to your lordship, and the like I know I may write for my Lord Regent and other noblemen professing the King's obedience, that there has not been, nor shall there be found any "inlaik" of goodwill in us to have their troubles quieted, if any ways we can obtain the same by her majesty's means with honour and surety, trusting that obstinacy and want of reason being found on the adverse part, her majesty will declare her misliking, and let them feel in deed her indignation "quhilkis rejectis hir favourabill admonitionis." We must still repose on your lordship's care for the weal and furtherance of these matters and the King my sovereign's estate. Leyth. *Signed:* "Zour l. assurit at powar, Mortoun."

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 10. **237.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

Understanding by Lord Seton of a great number of books that were in the ship that he came out of Flanders in, written for answer to a little pamphlet called "the whom matche," and being desirous to hear what any man can say to impugn the truth of that, he earnestly desires his lordship that, if it may be without offence, he may have one or two of them, for that here

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1572. they are not to be gotten as yet, though Lord Seton affirms that more are coming, but trusts there shall be some way made for the taking of them, or the suppression of them, if any more are brought into this country. Seeing that it was printed in Scotland as well as in England, some man, perchance, well able to write, may make the reply thereunto, if so it be thought good, as somewhat, perchance, his lordship may hear of before long replied to the first book, set forth in the name of Philip Morgane, which here are common,—at least 300 sent at one time to the Castle, as Grange himself told him. For this one book or two of answer to "the Matche," he trusts he shall receive his lordship's good answer. Leith. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript.—Sends him certain verses made by Mr. George Buchanan of the death of the worthy bishop of Sarum, as also another learned young man of this country.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 10. **238.** ANSWER BY THE CASTLE PARTY TO ARTICLES.

"Ane ansueir to the articles presentit to the quenis majesteys Lieutennentis the vijth of Aprile, and conferred upon with the commissioners ye ixth, delivered to thame ye thretteenth of Aprile 1572."

(1) and (2) The first and second articles "we pas over with silence till hearefter."

(3) The religion shall be maintained, and the preachers have such liberty in this realm as they have in England and other kingdoms where the Evangel hath free course, they containing themselves within the bounds of the written word, and not transgressing their vocation.

(4) There needs no mention to be made of remissions where things are "annihilated" by Parliament. The exception included within the "parenthose" must be taken away, for he who killed the Earl of Murray is out of the realm. For him we speak nothing, and others ought not to be burdened therewith. The Earl of Lennox was slain in just war, and "thairthrow na man is chargeable thairfore." As for those who perpetrated the murder of the Queen's husband, we meddle not in their cause.

(5) and (6) These must come in with the two first articles—the number, however, must be equal on both sides.

(7) It is reasonable.

(8) We find no reason in the article, but rather that where men are dispossessed they must be restored.

(9) The article is not amply enough extended, for it must reach as well to benefices, persons, honours, offices, rooms, possessions, as lands and inheritances. It must have relation to the first taking of the Queen, and an order must be taken for a reasonable recompense where the goods are not extant in specie; without mention that the parties shall not be chargeable where the goods have been spent in the service of the crown; for that clause gives a subterfuge which will overthrow the whole effect of the article, for every man will say that he has spent all that he had in the service of the crown.

(10) We mislike not the article.

(11) "Siclyke."

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1572. (12) and (13) There is no cause why, after the pacification, such as by a universal consent have been placed in the strengths should not still keep them, they being answerable therefor. The effect of the 13th article is in a manner ridiculous, for although the most part of the abbeys of Scotland are waste, yet we believe there are none left void, and to choose one upon the next "avoydance" is against all laws, "quia probet occasionem captande mortis aliene." In place of the 13th article must be put the article exhibited by us touching the Castle of Edinburgh.

(14) It is not to be refused.

(15) and (16) We mislike not the substance of the articles.

To the articles must be added these that follow:—

The "forfaltoris, horningis," and all other penalties which either side has incurred by the pretended Parliaments, Acts of Council or other whatsoever on both parties shall be abolished, declared null, of no strength, force, or effect, and so to have been from the beginning, and void of all execution for any times "bygane" or to come.

All processes intended or declared before the Session or other Judges against those of this party since the beginning of the troubles shall be called back, "revisited," and restored to the same state they were in before the troubles began, and "siclyke" all sentences given by the pretended Session since the alteration thereof.

An order must be taken by the advice of the Secret Council touching the benefices and great wards and marriages that have "waked" since the beginning of the troubles, and the same to be disposed as the Council shall think expedient for the common weal.

The article touching the relief of the debt we have contracted may not be forgotten.

As soon as all the articles before mentioned are accorded or "condiscendit" upon in what terms they shall stand, we shall answer the first two articles directly.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "7 Apr. 1572. Answer from the Castle to Articles delivered by us to them the vijth of Aprill 1572."

Cott. Calig., C.III.,fol.306b. Copy of the same.

April 10. **239.** THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY TO HUNSDON.

Having long time dealt between these two parties both in private conference and oft writings and messages sent to and fro, as well of their own as such as passed from themselves, and not finding any resolution like to grow thereof, to the end they might bring these matters to some resolution, they have left dealing with either party as before they used to do, and have presented unto them the full intention and advice of the Queen's majesty their mistress for the pacification of these troubles, as they received them in their instructions, adding unto them certain short articles, of which they send him a copy, needful to be considered in this cause of treaty. To these they attend the answers of either side, and by these they shall understand what is like to be the end of their travail, or at the least to be able certainly to judge who is most in fault.

The enmity between these two parties is so great that nothing is left undone of either side that may annoy each other. They of the Castle began with burning. The Regent, to keep the others from

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1572. victuals, has placed certain horsemen and footmen in Craigmillar, "Readhawe," and Christorphin [Corstorphine], three miles distant from each other, and all within two miles of Edinburgh. They have broken down all the mills within four miles of the town—at least 30 or more. Proclamation is made that no man upon pain of death shall bring any victuals to them, and for the better assurance that none do repair to the town they have sent for 300 Highlandmen of the Earl of Argyll's and Clanarcher's country to place in villages and cottages about the town to spoil as many as come. The inhabitants of the Cannon Gate, under colour of victualling whom great store of provision came to the town, are clean put out of their houses, and forced to seek new places to dwell in. Divers horsemen of this town daily ride up and down to preserve the victuals from spoiling, and to take what they can from those of the town. By this means it is thought that both Castle and town shall shortly be brought to some extremity. The breaking of the mills has most annoyed them,—especially five or six that were under the shot of the Castle that were broken on Saturday last—in defence of which many of the town and Castle came forth. The artillery went fast off. The skirmish [was] very hot for a long time. Certain of the town and Castle [were] slain, [and] many hurt, being driven almost to the very walls of the Castle. The Regent had his page slain, and sundry soldiers hurt, but the enterprise [was] well executed that they took in hand. The chief undertaker was Lord Ruthven, the Regent, the Earl of Morton, and others with their forces standing in battle, if the enemy had further attempted. Hunsdon has heard before of an intention to have had Dumbarton betrayed. The practice being discovered, the danger is prevented. The Captain of Blackness is likely to break with Grange and that faction, and deals now with the Regent for allowance of the charge that he has been at in keeping of it, and offers assurance for the time to come. Lord Herries, according to his promise, will be here on Friday next, and yield his obedience to the King and Regent. Lord Maxwell is here, and will do the same. There has lately been a jar between Lord Seton and Grange, the cause being for the money that Seton received of the Duke of Alva, of which no part has come to the Queen's friends' use. It is thought that all is not spent, but that he has somewhat in store to serve himself. In the time of this controversy Lord Seton sent to the Regent desiring him to have leave to live quietly at home. If not, to go again away. If neither, that he might have leave to speak with himself. This was granted; but since that Grange and he are reconciled, and no further done.

As touching themselves, their lives were never so miserable, nor in such danger. They write it not upon vain fear nor without cause. As they may not write of the particulars themselves, so they doubt not but his lordship has heard them by others, wherefore they pray his lordship that they may, upon the next answer received from either party—which will be all that they can get here—have his letter for their return, if not wholly to be discharged, at least to go to Berwick, where they shall be able to do as much good as here.

Concerning the Earl of Northumberland, they have now dealt with the Laird of Lochleven, who is loth to deal otherwise with her majesty than may be most for her honour and his own credit, and, therefore best willing to stand unto her courtesy, but being driven by them to

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1572. some certainty, 2000*l.* sterling is the least sum that he demands in respect of his charge and hindrance had in keeping of him,—the answer to be given within one month from the 8th instant. The answer not being given by that time, he desires to be at liberty to make his most profit with her majesty's favour. As for the delivery of him into her majesty's hands, the Regent, in respect of her favour towards this country, thinks it not to be refused. If this condition seems good to her majesty, he may be brought to the waterside from Lochleven, and conveyed by water to what place soever her majesty will have him—so secretly that few men shall be privy thereunto.

Have spoken with Lord Maxwell in such matters as were spoken of to them by Lord Burghley. Find that he has not dealt any long time with any of the Queen of England's rebels. Where Edward Dacres is, he knows not. He never supported him or his brother Leonard with money, or conveyed any to him, and promises never to do. The writings specified in Leonard Dacres' letter to Edward concern a private band that John Stone made to Lord Maxwell, which was never performed, nor any account to be made of them. The old man who is written of is one William Dacres, base brother to the old Lord Dacres, who always accompanies Edward, and is presently with him. As for such as Hunsdon wrote to them of, who were entertained within Cesford's charge on the Borders, his Lordship shall know shortly that they shall be removed—the sooner if he writes to Cesford's self hereof.

Divers of the Earl of Northumberland's servants who lately arrived here out of Flanders departed towards the Borders. Some are gone into England—as William Slingsbye. What mischief they work in their passage and traffic there, Hunsdon can well enough conceive. There were seven boats of corn that came from the north, and should have gone into Clydesdale, taken on the water. It is brought to this town, sold here to the merchants' use, and order taken that no more shall pass that way. The Earl of Huntly's brother is strong in the north. The Earl of Caithness has fought a battle against his son, taken him prisoner, and slain many of his partakers. A challenge between Gilbert Gray, son of Lord Gray, and Alexander Hume of Manderstone, they believe will not come to a combat. Thus his lordship is not ignorant of anything they know. Trust to write shortly of other matters. Pray him to write as soon as he can that no haste be made of "La Crocke's" coming or despatch hither, for they fear it will do no good. Inclose a letter for Lord Burghley. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript in Randolph's hand:—The soldiers in this town are paid for three months—one in money, one in cloth, and one their hosts answered for.

4 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Articles added to Drury's and Randolph's instructions.)

(1) Religion to stand in that state that presently it is within this realm, with free liberty for such to preach as are appointed, and that they at all times pray for the King's prosperous estate.

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(2) That liberty of reproaching or "railinge upon eache other" be taken away, upon such pains as may be devised, as also writing of slanderous libels, books, or ballads.

(3) All men not offenders against the present authority, though they have not assisted to the King's cause, may be indifferently received under the King's protection.

(4) All men after the publication of the peace renounce all private bands and promises among themselves that are contrary to the common peace.

(5) All prisoners taken of either party who have already paid no ransom—their takers only to have their armour. They that have paid or agreed with their takers, to stand to their agreements.

(6) That all forts and "holdes" pertaining to the King in the hands of any man within this realm be delivered into the King's hands absolutely.

To the third article of our instructions these words are added,—"as many as will take a remission as others have done, in that case not to be refused."

¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "x Apr. 1572"; *and in another hand:* "Articles added to the Instructions."

April 11. **240.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO BURGHLEY.

We are earnestly pressed by her majesty's commissioners (besides many others) with two articles, the one touching the sovereignty, and the other the regiment of the realm; the form whereof (as they are conceived) is so prejudicial to us that if we once yield thereto we can neither live with reputation nor safety hereafter. We see no cause that should move her highness to burden us with things intolerable which may import our ruin, seeing that in all causes wherein she has private interest we are content to satisfy her as far forth as any other subjects of this realm. Seeing that those who deal with us either lack authority or goodwill to dispense with these points, or to moderate them, we are compelled to have recourse to your lordship, and to implore your aid. We pray your lordship that by your good means her majesty may be moved graciously to consider of our causes, and to make such an accord as may continue without the prejudice of either side. We have for this effect drawn a "plat" of that we may be brought to, which we have delivered to the Marshal of Berwick to be communicated to your lordship. We trust your lordship shall find it reasonable. If her majesty will allow of it and deal favourably with us, we will make an end, and so depend hereafter upon her majesty's goodwill. But in that case we will crave of your lordship that we may have your promise in particular, that besides her majesty's protection your lordship will have us and all the causes which privately concern us in special recommendation, and "hald hand" to us in all things that may touch us in particular for our weal, safety, and advancement, as persons towards whom it will please you to extend your private friendship. This request granted, your lordship shall have full power to direct us in anything concerning the amity of the two realms, the satisfaction of the Queen your mistress, or wherein we may do yourself pleasure or service. If this matter proceeds, we know

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1572. what burden shall be laid on our shoulders in particular, and what private illwill we shall thereby procure to ourselves both of persons and countries, for the whole charge will lie on our necks. "It is therefore convenient that we be provided off private freindschip may contrepose the inimity we shall incur." We trust your lordship will deal friendly with us, keeping this our offer to yourself,—at least that it be not uttered in place where it may breed us harm. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To oure wearry good Lord, my Lord Burghly." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 11. **241.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

"After oure hairtlye commendatiouns. Ze remembre in zour late conference with ws on Wednisday how far ze preassed ws in the hearing of the remanent, as at sundry tymes befoir baith by zour selff and others ze have done, as also in private communicatioun called to our remembrance our formar promises maid boith by wourd and wraitting. In which doing ze pairtlye chargeit ws as iff we meant only drift of tyme, withoute any intentioun to come to ane end, as we put yow in hope by our speaches we wold. How litill caus ze have so to think, ze may conceave by the anseris maid, which we trust ze can not bot fynd reasonable. We have allwayis lawbored to eschew one poynt, which is to lay our selffis open befoir we see what end we may have, and wer fully determyned to keape bak the uterance of our resolutioun till ze shold come nerrare to ws in the articles then yett ze have done. Nottheles truisting apoun your honesty and yat ze will so use the mater as our plannes with zow shall breade ws no prejudice, we ar content to deliver zow a plat of that whair onto we may be brocht in thend iff we be well used and favorably dealt withall, which ze sall receave heir with inclosed, whairby it may appeare, and we appeale to your awne judgement what gude will we beare to satisfye the Queen your maistres, to whome, iff we meant not well we wold follow ane other cours. Ze remembre what past betwene yow and ws towcheing the Lord Seatoun. We will desyre my Lord Hunsdone and yow to be mediatoris for our caus and to procure ws a favorable anser; to whome we have send a lettre declaring that by yow he shall ondirstand some pairt of our mynd, bot we require yat the whole be openned to no other saiffing to my Lord Burghley, and to yat effect to communicat these nottes to no other, bot only to him, by whose meanes we may know her majestes pleasour iff she be satisfyed thairwith (as thair is just caus, and we truist she shall), then shall we go throwgh accordinglye. Iff it fall oute other wyis (whairof we wold be sorry) at least we will require yat the nottes may be sauflye deliverit agane to our selffis withoute any openning to any other; whairapoun we do require your promeis. We truist ze will not forzett our suyte that one of ouris may speake the quene, which poynt importeth ws greatly for our honesteis caus, and can be no prejudice to your maistres. In cais ony thing be mislykit or thoght omitted oute of this plat that may concerne the Queen's majesty your soveraigne in particular, we pray yow that by yow we may ondirstand the same, and ze sall see how willing we ar to satisfye her majestes reasonable desyres in ony thing that may be her pleasour and not to great a

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Elizabeth.
1572. disadwantage to ws." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Ry^t^ wirshipfull Sir Williame Drury kny^t^ Marshaill off Barwick and commissioner for the Q. ma^ty^ off Engl." *Indorsed by Drury.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(The overture of them of the Castle.)

"A plat of that we may be broght onto touching the two first articles delivered to S^r^ William Druery kny^t^ Marschall of Barwick and one of the Q. of Engl. commissionars the xj of Aprill 1572."

We trust you find reasonable all our answers made to the whole articles which concern the particular controversies between party and party, and the private interest and surety of the subjects on both sides; wherein we doubt not but the Queen's majesty will well allow of the equity of our demands, which are grounded on reason and necessity. And yet we require nothing to be accorded to us but that whereof we are content the like be accorded to our adversaries, and so to do to them in all behalfs as we wish they should do to us. We assure ourselves her majesty will make all things to be accorded which may breed security to the parties, and quietness to the realm without the harm or prejudice of any man in particular. The greatest difficulty consists in two articles which touch the title to the crown, and administration of the authority; wherein is to be considered the "naturall" of this people, and custom of the country, in which the government is far different from the most part of all other kingdoms. "It is no small plague to any nation to have a babe to theyr Kyng," so that not without cause the prophets in the Scriptures threaten—"Wo to that people ower the which soche beare rule," but greater an hundred fold, and a more grievous scourge is it to this realme. In other countries where an uniform order is observed in the administration of justice, such as do not offend the laws can live safely. Histories are full of examples, and experience teaches us that amongst us in the minority of Princes, law hath never the full swing, so that it shall little or nothing avail a man to contain himself within the bounds of the law, and live justly, unless he be provided of some defence other than the ordinary protection of the law. The noblemen and others of authority and credit in their countries, when the Prince is young, commonly take the advantage of the time, and usurp a certain liberty to live as they list,—"yea rather a tyranny ower soche as dwell neare thame, not being equall to thame in powre, so that for the most part in ewery schyre ther is, as it wer, on, tuo, or a plurality of Kings. The people of it self is factious, private querels extend theyr bragges more large heare then in any other place of Chressenedome, so that the inimity contracted particularly betwene two persons doth reache immediatly to the whole kynreds, which is the more pernicious by reason of the greate clans and nombres of people which depend on the greatmen." These inconveniences make it hard enough for any man to live in surety in Scotland during the minority of a Prince. Yet men must take their advantage, and patiently bear the misery that is common to all, provided that he or they in whose hands the administration of the authority is, are equally disposed to do justice to all the

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Elizabeth.
1572. subjects with indifference. But if the government is set up by faction, and so partially affected to one kind of men more than another, "soche dainger hings ower menis heads" through quarrels which may fall out between party and party (for every man hath some illwiller) that there can be no safety for the "remanent" to dwell in Scotland, but only for that faction that has the authority favourable. So that unless the regiment be equal for all parties the one must of necessity avoid the realm, or else "fecht" continually for their lives and lands *etc.* Our request is, therefore, that by her majesty's means a government may be established of six noblemen under the name of Governors, Regents, or any other name convenient, whereof three to be nominated by the one party and three by the other—persons of authority and credit, and capable of the charge—who shall be sworn to do justice equally to all persons. Under the shadow of these it is possible that both parties may live in equal surety.

This presupposed and accorded with the other articles, we will answer the first article touching the crown as follows. First;—we protest that, with the Queen your sovereign's favour, we may continue our devotion and goodwill to the Queen our mistress according to our duty and obligation, which we owe for her favour and benefits liberally bestowed upon us in time of her prosperity, which if we should altogether forget now in her adversity we might worthily be judged "ingrate." This continuance of our goodwill shall not be prejudicial to her majesty's intention and quietness of both the realms. We wish with all our hearts that the two Queens had continued in such firm amity and good intelligence as sometimes has been. Since it was once shaken, we wish that our mistress had so far referred to yours and depended on her friendship that the former kindness might have been re-established. We wish that yet it may please God to move both their hearts to come to such an accord that, all former quarrels set aside, your mistress may be content to take ours into her protection, and wholly bind her to herself. But seeing the Queen your sovereign (to our great regret) has not yet come to these friendly terms with her, but on the contrary is persuaded that she has just cause to mislike of her, and altogether to hinder her advancement, and thereupon has taken occasion to utter unto us both by writings and special messages that she will take upon her the protection of her son under the name of King, and to reduce by force to his obedience all such as do not willingly yield, we will go as far to satisfy her majesty as in honour or conscience we can; whereby she shall have full experience what reverence we bear to her highness, and how desirous we are to purchase her majesty's good favour, or rather to recover the good opinion which sometimes it pleased her to have of us. We still hope that things which are now far out of joint shall with time be redressed *etc.* Till that time comes we will conform ourselves for her pleasure, and promise that in the mean season we shall not repine against the State which it pleases her majesty to take into her protection, but shall yield full obedience thereto, whereby the State may be "uneforme," and the realm live in quietness without mention of different authorities. Whatsoever we speak for ourselves, we speak for this whole party, whom we trust to find comformable to all things we shall yield unto.

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Elizabeth. 1572.

The point of the article which requires our affirmation by oath and subscription, we desire to be qualified, for it is hard to press men to swear or write directly against their conscience. The substance and effect of the article shall be yielded unto, to wit, for her majesty's pleasure, and common peace to be in the realm, during all the time that it shall please her to detain the Queen, full obedience shall be yielded to the King without question or contradiction. We will also promise—as far as the subjects of another nation can—to be at her majesty's devotion, and make assurance to keep as good a part to the Queen of England as any others of this realm shall, in all things that may conserve the amity between the two realms, and keep strange forces from setting foot on land in this realm to the annoyance of her realm or State. In this behalf no other shall make better assurance than we.

It may be we have not "laked" persuasions and "entisements" to the contrary, "and that some others being in our place wold have geaven care to motions which have bene made to an other end." Yea, we may boldly affirm that if we had more respected our own private commodity than the satisfaction of her majesty we would have followed another course far different from this. But hoping to hear her majesty favourable and beneficial, we will wholly cast ourselves into her hands, with this provision—that we may have her majesty's special protection in particular for us, our lives, lands, possessions, offices, friends, and all that depend upon us to be under her safeguard and maintenance.

3⅛ *pp.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed:* "xj Apr. 1572. The overture of them of y^e^ Castell."

Another copy of the same without the heading.

4 *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Apr. 1572. The demands of the Castellans."

April 13. **242.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Having for some of my own private causes to send up this bearer, my servant, I hastened the same that these inclosed, which I have received from the Castle, might the sooner and safer come to your hands. Withal I am earnestly required that they may be only known to yourself, and not sent into France to their disadvantage as other like overtures they have made have been, whereby James Kirkcaldy with others travailing there for them have not only been the worse heard, but also charged that they have committed their cause to the Queen of England, and she to be the conservatrix of them—at whose hands let them seek their relief. They require your lordship most effectuously that this their offer and overture may be kept and used to your lordship's self. They would have been glad to have received from France of their Queen's dowry for their relief, being, so they affirm, greatly in debt for the provision to maintain the men of war; from whence, if they receive not according to their expectation, and as they have been promised if they fully satisfy the Queen's majesty's desire, as they say, they will do their best, then some other way must be devised for their relief, else shall they be in worse case than they think either your sovereign or your lordship would have them. They have been earnestly pressed by Lord Seton to run the course of

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Elizabeth.
1572. Flanders, though, as I take it, the instructions he brought from the Duke of Alva were chiefly sent to the Earl of Huntly and Lethington, and to be kept from Grange, yet notwithstanding he got knowledge thereof; with whom, as also with Lethington, I have dealt to stay that course, and have received their assured promises that they will not yield thereunto if without their utter wreck they may shun the same. I have also, by all the good means I could, travailed with them to draw them to this accord. Two of their company they find will by no means be drawn to the same—the Duke and Lord Seton. The Duke they will deal with to leave the country,—his friends and servants to enjoy their livings, obeying the King. He will spend his time where the Queen's majesty shall appoint or like of, yea, if she please in England. Lord Seton will by some of his friends procure licence of the Regent to have liberty to travel abroad for two or three years, and his friends and servants, in like manner obeying the King, to enjoy his or their livings. Hereby he thinks to keep his credit with his Queen, and be welcome to the Duke of Alva, the Pope, and all that pack and faction. He is altogether an enemy to this accord, protesting that he will not in any way concur or agree to anything wherein the Queen's majesty my sovereign is or shall be a doer. He has offered to Lethington, Grange, and the rest to hinder this accord, to return again to the Duke of Alva, and from thence to the Pope, and has now yielded to deliver to them 2500 crowns, which serve them to pay their soldiers a month's pay. The holding back of money from them, which he received to their use—which reaches to a greater sum—part whereof, yea not the least part, he has vainly and about himself consumed, bred the unkindness which we advertised my lord Hunsdon of, between him and Grange, but they are now reconciled, and he [has] a place amongst them in council, which heretofore he used not. It seems he intended at his departure from Flanders to return again thither. He left his apparel, servants, and money behind him. It seems by his speech that Sir Francis Englefield was a great doer in those articles that he brought hither from the Duke of Alva. There is a Scotsman, whose name is George Akette [Hackett], conservator of the Scottish house of Camphyer [Campveer], who is a great dealer with the Duke of Alva, and has great credit with him. The Captain of Blackness determined to have sent his two sons to Edinburgh Castle to be pledges for his performing of covenants, but now hath made demonstration whose he is. He has received 20 of the soldiers of Edinburgh for the better guard of his castle. These noblemen following have convened at St. Johnstone's,—the Earls of Argyll, Athol, and Montrose, Lords Ruthven and Drummond, the Master of Argyll, and Lord Tullibardine. The outward cause thereof seemed to be to procure the old Lady Drummond to deal more liberally with her son Lord Drummond, who has married one of the Countess of Crawford's daughters, but the inward interest was to knit themselves together in a more sure league and band in friendship, and the same to be confirmed by hands and seals, which being at a very near point broke off for a private [quarrel] between the Earls of Argyll and Athol about some duties and profits growing from the bishopric of Dunkeld, which the Earl of Argyll now has the gift of, Athol not willing to leave such benefice that he hath (at his own hands) heretofore received, being within his bounds.

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Elizabeth.
1572. There is one George Pryngle, son of Sandie Pryngle, dwelling near Newcastle, here at present, who was servant to the Earl of Northumberland. He is now ready to pass with the first wind into Flanders. He offers and promises to do any good he can in revealing the secrets that he can come by of any of the Queen's majesty's rebels there, and he believes to understand as much as they mind or intend. I have appointed with him, if he can meet with any matter worthy either to bring or send it to your lordship. I send you herewith a cipher he left with me. If he sends, his messenger will be known by offering his left thumb and ruff (rooff) of his shirt wrist. He has assured me he will come or send to you if any matter of importance comes to his knowledge. Even now it is come to me that the crowns that Lord Seton meant to have delivered to them of the Castle are taken here in Leith with some more he minded to reserve unto himself, and this much further I understand of his intention. He intends to make fair with the Regent to procure licence to depart and enjoy his living, with alleging unto him that he leaves them of the Castle as misliking their dangers,—making them privy thereunto,—and seeks earnestly at their hands to have a commission to the Duke of Alva and the Pope, which he cannot obtain, as I am promised he shall not. Then will he feign one as coming from them. He vows himself a Papist for his life. I am promised to be made acquainted with the time and manner of his departure, and to have him taken, if the Queen's majesty so pleases. He is vain and wilful, and to his power as great an enemy as any her majesty hath in Scotland. Thus have I signified to your lordship such matters as are come to my knowledge, committing them to your wisdom to be used. It may concern me to have them known but to your lordship, coming from me in this manner.

I have the inkling of another matter of no small importance, which, immediately after getting the certainty of, I will advertise you. As I can perceive by them of the Castle they are lother to agree to the first two articles, not knowing how their surety shall be provided for, and if they should agree to them and not be satisfied in the rest, then they say they should be burdened that not for the general, but for their private [weal] they broke off. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

6 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "13 April 1572. S^{r} W^{m} Drury to my L. from Lieth, of y^{e} Affaires there; the inclination of y^{e} Castellans to yeld; y^{e} L. Setons meaning to depart; lykwise of y^{e} Duk Hamilton. w^{t} a coppy of a Ciphre. y^{e} Erl of Northumb. man Georg Pringle."

April 14. **243.** Mons. Le Croc's Instructions.

"Alteration of the 6th Article in Mons^{r} de Crocqus Instructions." Forasmuch as it is not unknown that the nobility and States of the Scotland who adhere to the Prince acknowledge him as their King, and that he has been crowned *etc.*, therefore to cease the civil wars the said ambassadors shall exhort those who do not acknowledge the Prince as King *in facto*, to submit themselves to obey the said Prince, whom they cannot deny but to be the natural Prince in such manner as is recognised by the laws of the realm and by sundry Parliaments, and so to continue in quietness, and live in unity and peace under that crown as becomes obedient subjects at this time.

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1¼ *pp. Draft in the hand of Burghley's clerk. Many alterations in Burghley's hand. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Mons. Le Crocque. 14 Aprill 1572. Not lyked by y^e^ Q. Ma^ty^."

Copy of the same, with alterations in Burghley's hand.

1 *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 Apr. 1572, the 5 Article of S^r^ de Crocqus Instructions altered."

April 14. **244.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Sends herewith a letter which he has received from the Castilians, by which he shall see whether he wrote truly to him when he wrote that Master Randolph's cunning would do little good in this service. It appears that they have now laid themselves open to Mr. Marshal, to be declared only to him [Hunsdon], which he perceives by him he is loth to commit to writing, but has requested him to send Captain Yaksley to him, upon whose return he shall know their full resolution, which he will send up with speed. Sends this meanwhile, because there yet rests some hope of bringing them to accord, if the lack be not in the King's side, as he has long feared, and doth yet; for surely he rests yet of opinion that the King's side will not either make restitution of their goods, or give over such offices and other benefits as they now enjoy; and therefore her majesty must write earnestly to the Regent that if the Castilians will yield to the King's obedience and acknowledge the Regent's government they may likewise have restitution of their livings and goods, and security of their lives. If the King's side will be brought to grant to that which her majesty must press them unto, there is great likelihood of agreement. Thus his lordship sees that they will not willingly deal with Mr. Randolph, and therefore he sees not but he may be sent for back again. Hopes to hear shortly of his recovery. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon.)

"After our hartye commendations to your good lordship." Within short time after your lordship began to deal with us, we declared to your lordship by our letters that it was not convenient for us to lay ourselves open to utter our whole meaning in the beginning of a treaty, and till we might see some likelihood of obtaining a good and favourable end. We have as yet no great cause given us to change this our former deliberation, for little or nothing has as yet been spoken to us whereby we may conceive any hope of obtaining an end advantageous or tolerable for us. Yet, lest it may appear that we delight in the protracting of time, we can be well content to deal with your lordship and the Marshal of Berwick in the very inward of our matters, provided they be secretly used, as is convenient. For, to be plain with your lordship, we like not that Mr. Randolph be made privy to our intention, with whom—although we have been long acquainted—yet we take him to be more passioned in these matters, and addicted to the adverse faction, than reason would, or the Queen his mistress' service requires. Your lordship we know to be a nobleman, and one who will not be led by the affections of other men further

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Elizabeth.
1572. than is convenient for the Queen's service. We have found as yet no other but honourable and upright dealing, and therefore trust always to find the continuance thereof. As to Mr. Marshal, he is well acquainted with our cause, and hath by commandment long dealt therein. We have seen in his doings nothing but sincere and true meaning towards his country, and yet his behaviour toward us [is] always honest and indifferent, so that we cannot charge him with any partial dealing, but take him to be void of all private passions further than imports the service of his country and may further his [*sic*] majesty's intention. This moves us that we can best be content to deal squarely with you two, and to lay ourselves open before you. By Mr. Marshal your lordship will understand our whole mind, to whom we have opened it at length. We pray your lordship that by your favourable report and good means we may obtain her majesty's gracious answer, seeing we are content to yield to all things wherein her highness has any private interest. Edinburgh Castle, 11th of April 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 15. **245.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I am, my very good lord, right heartily glad of your so well recovered health from the extremity of your sickness, praying you I may sometimes be advertised thereof as your leisure serves, for truly the same shall content me as your assured friend. I have, according to your letters, written to my Lord Scrope what is confessed against "Robbe Gryme of the Falde" and "Haltenge" Wyllson, as by certain notes he inclosed your lordship may partly understand, which, I think, being well examined may bring forth further matter.

Besides that I certified to your lordship by examination, it is further testified that Lodar, this Queen's man, being sent this last summer by the Duke of Hamilton and others of Scotland with letters to her, and laid for on the frontiers, came to the house of "Robbe" Grymes, and there was kept by Grymes secretly for eight days, and then Grymes sent his man with him to be his guide, so I think was apprehended by the way. And further, whereas one Base, a foot-boy, was sent by Lady Livingston with letters out of Scotland to this Queen, and having letters from the said lady to the said Gryme requiring him to see the bearer thereof conveyed past Carlisle, the boy lying in his house two nights, and in the chamber of the said Grymes together with the said Wylson, the said Grymes and Wylson advised the foot-boy to change his clothes and put on worse lest he were searched: and Wylson is known to have been a common carrier of letters to and from this Queen all the last summer. I have also sent my Lord Scrope all such further matter at length as was con tained in the former examinations. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 16. **246.** ELIZABETH TO HUNSDON.

Whereas by his last letters it appears that he somewhat doubts that the parties in Scotland will come to accord, whereby the abode

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Elizabeth.
1572. of the Marshal and Randolph is to no purpose, she thinks it good that if by their next advertisement it shall appear to him that the accord will not take place, he shall in her name revoke them both to Berwick, there to tarry until she shall otherwise order. As for the Earl of Northumberland to be delivered to her upon a sum of money, being 2000*l.*, she can be well content to make payment of so much money, but will have him to cause the appointment to be made how and where he may be delivered in custody that he may be brought to his charge, and upon answer the money shall be paid. Dispenses with him to be absent at this time of St. George's day.

⅔ *p. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "16 Aprilis 1572. Cop. from the Q. Ma^ty^ to the L. of Hunsdon."

April 17. **247**. NOBLEMEN COME TO THE KING'S OBEDIENCE.

Argile, Cassels, Eglinton, Craiforde, Boide, Maxwell, St. Cosme—restored all by remission. Huntlie "gone backe after he had sworne subscribed and geven pledges." Sir James Balfour [Balfour] did the same, and are both in the Castle now against him. "Liddington and Grange were the principall ministers in deprivinge of the Queen and setting up the King, beinge nowe the chiefeste dealers against him." The Duke never acknowledged the King's authority.

½ *p. Indorsed by Randolph:* "Noble men come to the Kings obediens"; *and by* (Burghley's clerk): "17 Aprill 1572."

April 17. **248**. THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY TO THE LORDS OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

[*At the head, in Randolph's hand*]: "Replie to the answers of the Castle delivered unto us the 9 of Aprill, retorned to them the 15, and yet unanswered."

Have received their answer touching the articles given by them on the 7th instant, and find by them that they will stand resolute to give no answer to the first two points propounded to them for their obedience to the King and allowance of the Regent's authority before they be satisfied in their demands.

(1) and (2)—Have said at the first and many times since that if they refuse these first two articles they can deal with them no further, nor give them answer to their demands, nor assurance of that which they look for. If this be their full resolution they may also take this for their full answer, but trusting that they will shortly be better advised, they thought good to say somewhat unto the rest. (3) Are glad that they allow so well of the religion, but how the laws of Scotland or order of the Church will allow to alter any part of that, that is confirmed by Parliament, or make it agreeable to the order of other realms, they know not. This may be considered of *etc.* (4) It is easier to obtain a remission and to have the same confirmed by Parliament, than to disannul any Parliament, or to annihilate by Parliament all offences done. Others of the nobility—no fewer in number than themselves—have received remissions whereby they enjoy as much as they in reason could demand. To take away the clause contained in the parenthesis imports rather an allowance of

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1572. offences, than a desire to punish so grievous crimes as are excepted. Though the parties have fled who slew the Earl of Murray, it is known who were of counsel, who allowed it, and who were "arte and parte." As for the last Regent, it is known that he was slain after he was taken in an unlawful war of their part, contrary to promise, against Wormeston's will (who was his taker), and determination made of his slaughter, and commandment given to slay him after he was taken, as appears by the confession of those who were the murderers. As they meddle not in the cause of those who perpetrated the King's murder—called by them the Queen's husband though proclaimed King by her, and so allowed of by the greater part of them —they accuse no man whatsoever thereof. (5) and (6) If the first two articles were agreed upon they might the sooner resolve upon these. If every man has his room there can be no cause for either to complain. (7) Somewhat more may be added,—not to be refused as to have such libels and books answered as are slanderous and false. (8) How little reason soever they find in this, those who devise it lack neither wit nor reason. (9) The refusal of the first two articles is cause that neither can these be extended, nor other things granted that may be to their reasonable satisfaction. (10) Having other things granted, would do their best to have this performed. (11) Somewhat more may be added. (12) and (13) The causes may be more than they know that may move the Regent to have the placing of those whom he thinks fitted in the strengths belonging to the King. If the effect of the 13th article is so ridiculous as they term it, small wisdom is in those who devised it, little knowledge in him who penned it, less reverence given unto her who gave them authority to propound it. (14) Trust the Regent and Lords will not disallow of it. (15) and (16) As they mislike not the substance of these, would be glad that they might descend into the particularities of them to have a conclusion or resolution upon them.

For answer to those articles that they say must be added, this they say. (1, 2, 3) How these stand in law, they know not, but mind to take advice. Are mindful how their debt may be paid, but know not which way or by whom, and having demanded the question of themselves have gotten no direct answer. As soon as they have directly answered what they will do for their obedience to the King and Regent, they shall receive their opinions what they think reasonable for either party to be done.

"The Copie of a lettre sent with the Articles to the L. Liddington the 17th of Aprill 1572."

We send your lordship these inclosed to be considered of, and desire to know your opinion concerning them, with resolution what you mind to do for the first two points, which being yielded unto by you, less difficulty will be made in performance of so much as you desire, standing with reason and your surety, whereof, because neither party can indifferently judge, we wish (and trust that you will also like of the same) that the whole cause may be referred by you both unto the Queen our sovereign's determination, seeing that you both allowed that her majesty shall be compounder of the peace, mediatrix, and conservatrix of the same. We desire their lordships answer with such convenient time as they may, to be the sooner at the end we desire. God be with your lordship. Leith.

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Elizabeth. 1572. 3½ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Of the 7 of Aprill. Copie of a Repley to the Answers delivered by us the 9th Aprill 1572 from the Lords of the Castill and towne of Ed. and da. the 17th of the same, with a lettre to the L. Lidd. annixid."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 305. Copy of the same.

Aprll 18. **249.** HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

As he has heretofore been of opinion that these controversies of Scotland would not be compounded by treaty, so sufficient matter falls out daily to confirm the same. For, as nothing is left undone on either side to annoy or prejudice their contrary either by fire or sword, so do their daily doings breed greater hatred, and so any peace the harder to be made. On Wednesday last, the 16th, there was a very hot skirmish between them, in which four horsemen of the Castle happened to be taken, who were immediately hanged. They of the Castle, for revenge thereof, after dinner hanged five of the other side who had been taken long before, whereof one was a Douglas, and servant to the Earl of Morton. Thus her majesty may see what likelihood there is of agreement. Her majesty's commissioners finding their being there furthers the cause they went for nothing, and seeing small likelihood of doing any good between them, and being desirous to confer with him in those matters, have earnestly requested him that they may speak with him, wherefore he means to send for them to-morrow. Prays God she shall have cause to think it well bestowed what she has done for them. Fears she shall find them all Scots. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

¾ *p.* *Holograph, also address:* "To the Q. moste excellente Mati." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet*—a horse's head with bridle within the Garter.

April 18. **250.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Looks daily for answer of his letters both of the 10th and 12th, and, according to his last, sends herewith certain notes sent from the Castle to be considered of, as shall be thought convenient. Send also Drury's and Randolph's letter, by which he will see what likelihood there is of accord, and a note of certain substantial points of Lord Seton's negotiations with the Duke of Alva at his last audience. In his opinion the ending of these controversies will never be by treaty, and the lack is rather on the King's side than the other, for their desire is only to bring the Castilians to appointment by force, and not by treaty, not being minded to part from anything they have gotten, nor to restore anything they possess. The earnest request of Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph for return is not without great cause, for besides the great words of reproach that are given them on both sides, and slanderous speeches used of them, on Monday last, Mr. Marshal walking with Archibald Douglas and Captain Kennyngham [Cunningham] was dribbed* at with two harquebuses, which missed him very narrowly, and complaining thereof received a slender answer, and therefore he sends for them to-morrow. At the delivery of the 1000*l.* which he sent thither, they made as great account of it, as if they had

* Shot.

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1572. received as many pence, and seemed to take it in scorn to have so little, and think that her majesty deals not well with them that she has not subdued their adversaries by force, and hardly acknowledge any benefit they have received at her hand. Doubts much whether her majesty shall have any cause at their hands to think what she has done for them to be well bestowed or not, for if they want any part of their wills they are the ungratefullest people of the world. For revenge of the hanging of the four who were taken in the skirmish whereof Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph write,—two whereof were Lord Hume's men,—the Castilians presently hanged five of them of Leith who were taken long before, so that there are no prisoners to be taken on either side henceforth—but mortal wars. Surely as they entered into these outrages presently upon Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph beginning to treat with them, so, in his opinion, if her majesty let them alone they would sooner agree. For aught he can hear, the King's side hearken as much or more for La Croke's coming as the others. What their meaning is, he knows not, but it is very suspicious. Lord Seton means to return into Flanders with answer of his negotiation, but he may perhaps visit Berwick first against his will, "or eles I shall want myne,"—it was in a good forwardness, and may so hap if it be lucky. It seems by the Duke of Alva's articles to Lord Seton that he has a further meaning than to land in Scotland, and then of necessity it must be hither, which surely if it comes to that pass it must only be defended with men, but the best is that it cannot be done so suddenly but there will be knowledge of it. Has received his writ for the Parliament. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same :—

(Drury and Randolph to Hunsdon.)

As in our last letter to your lordship we made some mention of our desire to repair to Berwick, where we might have full conference with your lordship, so finding daily more and more occasion to desire the same upon so many accidents as fall out contrary to our expectation and that which we hoped for in this our negotiation, we pray your lordship that upon good cause moving us—as you shall know by this bearer Captain Yaxley—that we may be licensed to return, not doubting but we shall do as much good with your lordship—or rather more—for the appeasing of these troubles than we can do in the place where we are, although we will not say absolutely that we can do no more good here, or that the cause is desperate, but are assuredly persuaded that the sooner we depart from hence the sooner and more willingly that will be yielded to which now seems to be fullest of difficulty, not denying but great reasons may be alleged of either party in their doings, the one standing in terms of safety of their lives, lands, goods, and all that they have; the other standing to defend the authority and right of the King. By such writings as we mind shortly to send to your lordship from both the parties,—answers to the articles given in by us to them both,—it will soon be judged which party has most reason for them, and they both having chosen her majesty to be mediatrix and conservatrix of the peace, we trust

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1572. that it may be brought to that pass that her authority may strike the stroke berween them, and your lordship being a dealer herein for the ending of the same, and especially for the concluding of that point which is of most moment for our State and country, and chiefly desired by her majesty,—to have a perpetual league and firm amity with this realm, as by the last article of our instructions your lordship may well perceive, we trust some good effect will ensue thereof, though to this article both the parties seem in general to yield. Yet, being a matter of such consequence, we know not what they will require, and [there are] many things on our part to be considered of that demand no small advice. By our coming to your lordship some of both the parties may be trained from hence to go to Berwick sufficiently instructed to deal in all causes, and so to take that end that is to be wished for in that which may best content her majesty and be most desired of themselves if they love either God or their country. We have written somewhat the more of this matter to the end that your lordship might see some reasons, and though there are other causes why we so instantly desire to have your letters of revocation, minding to tarry here no longer than the next day after the receipt of them—preparing ourselves in the meantime to return—and thereof desire your answer by this bearer, whom also please to credit *etc.* We think it also convenient that you should be particularly informed of some occurrences.

On Monday night the 14th instant Mr. Archibald Dowglas was sent for by the Regent after 10 o'clock, and charged that he was privy to a letter written out of Flanders to the Laird of Liddington by Mr. George Hacket, conservator of the Scottish privileges in Campher. The effect of this letter is that Lord Seton, being in Flanders, had delivered 1000 crowns to the skipper of a ship of Leith, which he thought good to advertise the Laird of Liddington of, lest Lord Seton should otherwise use them than to the end they were sent. There were also behind in Flanders 6000 more to be sent into Scotland to Mr. Archibald Douglas upon the sight of the Queen of Scots' letter. This letter being written in cipher to Liddington and secretly laid up in the ship in which it is said the 1000 crowns should be, and Mr. Archibald named in the same letter, suspicion is gathered that he has intelligence with Lord Seton, and is privy to the conveyance of this money out of the ship to him, or to them of the Castle. There are also found in his chamber divers letters in cipher, as one of Verac's, one of Grange's, and letters of the Earl of Huntly and other enemies to the King. Divers other bruits run upon his doings and practices—both uncertain and, as we trust, untrue. Upon this apprehension a bruit arose that night that the Earl of Morton should have been slain. Mr. Archibald shall be examined this day.

That your lordship may know that the men of either party lie not idle, this gentleman can testify what a skirmish he saw yesterday, how many men there were upon the fields, and what a charge he saw given by the horsemen of this town upon those of Edinburgh—full of courage and will to be revenged of their enemies. They took four horsemen, of which three were Borderers, and the fourth was born in the March—but for company hanged up together yesterday. They were the first that we hear of that have suffered since we came into this country. There are also many prisoners, dwellers, and soldiers

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1572. taken by those of the Castle *at other times*,* and, as we believe, we shall shortly hear of their end in the like sort, for it has been oft avowed that if any were hanged of this side, as many should suffer upon the other. (The same day the Castilians hanged 5 of the others, whereof one was a Douglas.)† Thus your lordship sees the good likelihood of a quiet world among them, and what we have profited since our coming here. How many mills were destroyed that served the town of Edinburgh, your lordship has heard by our former letter. The town being willing to have requited somewhat the displeasure thereof issued out late on Tuesday night and thought to have done the like to some mills at Leith not far from the walls, but being discovered by the watch gave over their enterprise, and for haste left their great iron mall and a spar or two behind them. Blackness is clean revolted from the Regent, notwithstanding offer of communication, and joined with the Castle of Edinburgh. "Gibbie" [Gilbert] Balfour, brother of Sir James Balfour, with 20 harquebusiers is admitted into it by the Captain. The house of "Bortie" [Broughty] is delivered by Lord Gray willingly into the hands of the Regent, and the custody thereof given to the Earl of Buchan to the King's use. Thus your lordship knows all our news and all that we can write, saving this request lately made to us, that forasmuch as Lord Flemming, Mr. Thomas Flemming, and Mr. James Kirkcaldy are to come out of France, and daily looked for, and perchance may arrive in England as Lord Seton did, that order may be taken to stay them in case they come. Lord Fleming may be known by the paleness and leanness of his face—his nose somewhat flat; Mr. Thomas black-bearded and very red-faced; Mr. James tall, black, and somewhat stump-footed. Leith, 17th of April 1572. *Signed:* William Drury. Tho. Randolphe.

3½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Lord Seton's negotiations with the Duke of Alva.)

"The extracte of the substantiall pointes of the L. Seyton his negotiatyone with the Duke Dalve at his laste awdyense."

That the Duke was well satisfied with his answer to the articles propounded before concerning the religion. The King his master or his excellency would not further press the people of Scotland in that point, but only that the born subjects of the realm, being Catholics, should not be thralled in their conscience nor compelled by force to receive the contrary religion, and so might have liberty of conscience, as also his mistress' subjects arriving in the realm should not be disturbed in the free exercise of their own religion. He found himself well satisfied with the overtures propounded to him touching the ports and landing places whereof he had found means to recover the "plattes," and already found the deepness, and caused the commodities and incommodities of the issue and entry of every of them to be particularly considered, but "oppened" that he would not dissemble with Lord Seton, desiring that he would not take it in evil part, and such like that it was not misliked of the

* The words in italics are in Randolph's writing.
† The words in brackets are in the margin in Hunsdon's hand.

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1572. nobility in Scotland, because it was of necessity to be required, and might not be "pretermyted." It behoved him as soon as his master's forces were set on land in Scotland to entrench and fortify one or two of the said places and principal ports—such as might best serve the turn and be put in reasonable defence with least charges and small time, to the end that they may as well serve for the safety of their ships and vessels as for a sure retreat for their men of war, and for a magazine to place their ordnance in —artillery, powder, arms, victuals, and all munition necessary for the wars. "Allwaies for so mykell his disseyngment was not to incroach appon the realme of Scotland to appropryat to him selfe any parsell of grownd within the same, or to contynewe longe in the possestyon of any hould or strang place therof, but only to serve his presennt torne for furtherance of his purpose intended which was directed to a further end, and in anothere place he would assure the nobyllitie of Scotland in forme requysett and convenyent that he should no longere with hold the said portes or places so to be fortyfyed by him then the necessytie of his present exployt shall require, but shall leave the same voyde againe as he fownde them, and free of all his forces, and eythere dymolysch the fortyfications againe at his owne chargis, or leave it to be occupied by the borne people of the land at their pleasure."

Touching the "furnytuer" of the victuals, he desired that order be given for the provision thereof beforehand, and that they be in readiness at the arriving of the forces, that no such store can be transported in the navy as will serve the forces any time after they are set on land. Lord Seton must procure a letter signed and sealed by the principals of the nobility professing [the Queen of Scots'] obedience, containing their ratification of articles treated only by him in their names, and that his excellency may with speed be advertised what number of other noblemen of the realm will join with the King their master's forces as soon as they are on land and masters of the field, whose subscriptions he will not press before that time, yet in the meantime he would be glad to know what principal men's assistance he may look for. Lord Seton shall assure as many of the favourers as were recommended by her special letters, and whose names were mentioned in the letters that they shall be particularly considered and fully satisfied touching the pensions required for them, they making a "resyproque" assurance for keeping a true and constant part towards his catholic majesty.

1⅔ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "Serten poyntes of the L. Setons negocyacyon with the Duke Dalvae." *And by Burghley:* "Sent from y^e^ L. Hunsdon y^e^ 18 of Aprill 1572."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 312. Copy of the same.

April 18. **251.** EARLDOM OF LENNOX.

Grant by James VI. to Lord Charles Stewart and his heirs of the earldom of Lennox and shrievalty of Dumbarton. Leith.

2½ *pp. Latin.*

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Add. MSS. 33,531, fol. 107

252. WALSINGHAM TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

My good uncle; you know that great personages do not commonly write l[etters] with their own hands unto meaner of state; but do so use therein the help of their secretaries; and therefore you must be contented (considering the diversity of our callings) to accept these lines—though not written with mine own hand—in good part.

I received the 8th of April a great bundle of letters from you—some directed to me—some to our friend Mr. Henry Killigre—by the [which] I perceive that you, my Lord, and Commissioners, find the "b . . . . . .* ther wheare youe are very hard, whatsoever the end will growe to." I hope when they shall understand Croque's commission—which tendeth to union and not to maintenance of any party—they of the Castle will wax better advised (notwithstanding the comfort that lately the Lord Seaton hath put them in: for that Lethington's experience—by whom they are chiefly governed—can tell them that the Spaniards are in promise large, and "give out great fame of preparation of aid, though the effect be both small and slowe, and for the moste parte fall out onely to be but wordes and abuse."

The fear of Spain's footing there with you makes the King here more temperate "in solliciting the Queen of Scottes causes"; and if it were not for the doubt that he is put in by his ambassador there in England, "that she is leeke one day to injoye the Crowne of England in respect of her tytle," the great party she hath there, and the Queen our mistress' irresolutions in doing of justice, he would then yield to anything that might be for the Queen's . . . . . and though it touched that good Lady so near as her life. But the fear of that—whereby she attaining to the Crown—there may ensue an uniting of England and Scotland in amity with Spain (a thing that to him might grow very "prejudiciable") make him use some show of favour towards her, lest otherwise she might think herself quite . . . doned of him. When we tell him that the Queen our mistress means to do justice "on" her—forced to the same for her own safety, he then tells us, that the Queen our mistress "is to mercyfull a Princes to shed the bloud of so neare a kynswoman as she is." But that is rather spoken "ironice" than otherwise. "And therefore if her ma^{ty} would doe that both reason and justice requireth, they would not inwardly be miscontented—what outward show soever they make."

If by your means . . . "travayle," they of the country may be induced generally to agree to the present government of the King, I think you shall have Croque give his consent thereto, though his commission seem not to be absolute in that behalf.

The King only "stycketh" upon this point;—"That yt is not fitt—neither for him, nor for her Ma to give lawe unto Scotland," but that it is their part only "to mayntayne that government, that emongst themselves shalbe agreed on." Besides I think that Le Croque shall have commission to persuade them, that—seeing the Queen of Scots is absent, and that there is no hope of her deliverance—therefore, in reason, the government pertaineth to the King. Which thing, if they that be passionate will wilfully withstand, then to show them that both

* Torn off.

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1572. their majesties, for the preservation of that realm from utter ruin, shall be constrained by force to cause them to yield thereto. To this effect I know he hath commission—which is somewhat nicely made—because the King would be loth to seem to confirm the present government in Scotland, otherwise than drawn thereto by their own choice and election, lest it might seem that he did allow of the Queen's deprivation, which for his honour's sake, or rather for the doubt above written, he must in no case make any show to agree to. Thus far for your Scottish matters. Saving that I hope Lord Fleming shall not disquiet you if "Princes promises may stand for payement." For other news I refer you to these "[en]closed occurrences." Commend me to my brother, your colleague, to whom I write not, for that I mean that this shall serve you both. Blois. *Signed:* Fra. Walsyngham.

Postcript.—The 20th of this month there came the inclosed advertisement from the King's agent in Flanders; by the which you may guess what quietness is "leek" to be there this summer. By my next you shall hear more which will "rather leeke [like] your lordship ther then Lyddyngton." The Duke of Alva willed me to send him word, that he desires him to bear with him until the next spring, touching the aid he promised him.

2¾ *pp.* *Addressed:*—"To the right worshipfull and his verie good Cousin and friend M^r^ Randolph." *Stained and torn.*

April 19. **253.** REPLY BY DRURY AND THOMAS RANDOLPH TO ANSWERS TO ARTICLES.

Have considered their answers to the articles delivered on the 2nd of April, and are glad to find so good inclination in them of peace and concord, yielding therein to the Queen of England's motions so far as reason can allow, or as may stand with the preservation or surety of their King, his authority *etc.*, which, as they have seen in writing and also have sundry times heard confirmed by the Regent and the lords authorised by his grace to confer with them, so they can do no less than signify to their sovereign their goodwill, and at all times testify the same. That the expedition has not been such as they desired, they rather attribute that to the difficulty of the cause and lothness of men hastily to yield in matters where certain surety is not to be found at first, than that there should not be much goodwill and earnest desire upon either side to live in peace and quietness. That the two first articles are not directly answered by those of the Castle, their reasons are many. The lothness of the King's party to yield to that which they desire, and their doubt of surety how to have that performed which they think they will grant unto in the end, they believe is the chief cause of their delay. They acknowledge yet no other authority than the Queen their sovereign, as they still name and write her, and the authority of the lieutenants. In this treaty they deal not only for themselves and theirs who properly belong to them who are in the Castle and town of Edinburgh, but for all such in all parts who can be accused for his disobedience to the King, or injury done to any person since the beginning of this action until the end of this treaty. To give their several judgments upon every one of those whom their

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1572. lordships have named, they [Drury and Randolph] believe that they would be very loth, yet cannot think but that in this pacification and law of oblivion they would that as many might receive benefit as they could help. Thought it good to say somewhat touching the answer itself given by them as well to allow of those that are not to be impugned as to show what they think might be mitigated or without offence to the cause may be added or taken away, the sooner to bring this matter to the end they looked for.

(1) All estates and persons should confess their obedience to the King by oath and subscription, and give their assent thereunto in Parliament, but that the principals should be further bound (though some have failed) may seem very hard and too great a cause of mistrust. For the Duke especially some other reasonable way may be found in respect of his place, his age, his kind of life *etc.*, than should be granted to any other, as to let him quietly enjoy his lands and livings, so that he give assurance to breed no unquietness in Scotland or trouble to the King's state. There is cause to seek better assurance of such as have doubly failed. (2) Touching the continuing of the Regent in his place, they know so much good liking of him in the Queen's majesty, and all their reasons so allowable to have him remain in authority as to say much more on that point. (3) Can say no more than is wisely considered of by them, though wishing that—as in substance of doctrine they agree—so there were conformity of order in that which is best to be allowed of either in England or other countries best reformed. (4) The ampleness and generality of the fourth article may be contracted and brought to more speciality so that the effect and benefit thereof remain. An Act of Parliament for all deeds to pass under a law of oblivion may be devised. If all men come under the law of oblivion there need be no remission. If any not willing to be counted of the Castle, yet offenders to the authority, will rather make a remission than be comprised in the law of oblivion, they do not wish it to be denied. Such may be accepted in the law of oblivion as this cause for the title cannot include,—as murderers, thieves *etc.*, as also private actions, causes criminal or civil may be provided. Their lordships' other reasons alleged may be sufficiently answered, and they hope no great sticking will be made hereat when they can assure them that the Castle party have yielded to the two former points, as they trust they will. Though they could be brought to receive a remission, yet they think these words placed in the 4th article, as they would have them pass, to be too hard to be either inacted or conceived in writing,—*for their treasonable resisting of the same his highness' authority, and so far as in them lies the depriving of him thereof*, but rather as follows,—'for not obeying,' or such like words. As for the murders excepted in the same article, seeing that it is impossible to bring this country to union, or them to obey unless they may be sure of their lives for any offence committed or that they can be touched with, their lordships can best consider whether it more imports to yield to this inconvenience to forget or forgive their faults, whatsoever they have been, or to suffer these mischiefs that reign in Scotland as they do. (5) The fifth article may be profitable for those who have been friends or tenants to those touched in the greater crimes, though not open offenders, as they are yet to be proved for, if hereinafter they do their duties as true subjects. (6) Her majesty minds no alteration

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1572. of their laws or ancient custom of their realm either in policy or government, and seeing that they yield that all persons of estate who have been accustomed to be of the King's Council shall be restored after their obedience, they accept and allow of this article as not repugnant to reason. (7) As the lords allow of the 7th article, so do Drury and Randolph in the same form the King's party have conceived it, or anything else that may be added thereunto to that end. (8) Though the reasons alleged by them bear great probability with them, and their persuasions in the same are abler to put them [Drury and Randolph] to silence, than that much can be said by them to the contrary, for lack of knowledge of their laws in disposition of offices, yet they have heard that men among them removed from offices have been restored without any such addition as they make to this article. (9) Whereas by example of the Earls of Argyll, Cassillis, Eglinton, and others, they would that the rest should accept the King's remission or pardon *etc.*, they may say that there may be great difference between the parties, and as the diversities of the crimes are, so there may be divers considerations and means used to bring those who have offended to acknowledge their duties. Which way soever they may be brought, they think it neither unreasonable nor any just cause for any man who loves his country to mislike. Will do what they can to make them allow of this article in form as the King's party have conceived it. (10) What is meant by these words—'for compounding of controversies of inferior natures,' they judge is,—of such faults as have been committed, not tending to treason or any of these grievous crimes that have been mentioned, but rather for words, goods, feuds, or such like. (11) They accord. (12) Find nothing they can disallow of. (13) Their answers and offers to the Laird of Grange touching the Castle of Edinburgh give them good cause to think well of their desire for concord; yet because they fear that the Laird of Grange will be hardly brought upon the sudden to give over that strength where his surety is, in holding of which he persuades himself that at any time he may make his own peace, and so continually trouble this State, it is to be considered whether it were not better to put in place of this 12th [*sic*] article that article which they presented to their lordships. (14) There is not much to be "sticked upon." (15) Their lordships' answer is thankfully received by them, and report shall be made thereof in the best sort they can. (16) The 16th article being of such weight and importance, full consideration ought to be had in what form and to what end they should proceed, wherein they shall be glad to have some private conference with the Regent and such others as he shall appoint. It must be seen what their desires are, and what conditions they would have performed in this league of friendship.

To the Lords the Commissioners for the King's party.

This much they thought good to deliver to them in writing, as their opinions touching the answers given by their lordships to their [Drury's and Randolph's] articles. Find as well by the answers from their lordships as by theirs of the Castle that, the first two points being yielded unto, the most difficulty will be in the law of oblivion, and holding of the Castle of Edinburgh. For the other—of less moment—they trust much in the Regent's wisdom with the assistance of their lordships' advice, that they will be so moderated that that

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goodwill to accord may appear indeed that has been spoken in words, for in this agreement respect must be also had to the honour to either party. Are moved somewhat to speak hereof that as her majesty is willing that the honour of the King, Regent, nobility, and whole State of this country should be respected, so would she be loth that the other should be so much dejected, how far soever they have failed, that no place should be left them nor hope remain unto them ever to be well looked of or thought of. Also, because many things in this treaty must be yielded on either side, which but for quietness' sake would hardly be granted, they thought good to make this motion to the Regent *etc.*,—whether they can be content and well allow that things are brought unto that point that it is seen where the difficulty and stay are, as well for the substance of the cause itself as for the honour of the parties who have contended that such things as remain yet undecided may be referred to the judgment of the Queen's majesty, being so well thought of for her indifference, and so well allowed of by them to be compounder of their troubles and preservatrix of the peace that they trust shall hereupon ensue.

7¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "19 April 1572"; *and in another hand:* "Replie to the Answers geven to the Lordes of the King's partie, delivered to them the 19 April 1572."

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 28.

Copy of the same in Randolph's hand.

April 20. **254.** LETTER PROPOSED TO BE SENT BY ELIZABETH TO CHARLES IX.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 318.

"A project of a lettre which the French King desires the Queen to write unto him."

Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliæ Regina, serenissimo principi Carolo Francorum regi, fratri charissimo. Nobis expositum est per vestrum oratorem, illud quod articulo tractatus 36, continetur, nempe vobis post admonitiones secundum fœderis et tractatuum qui inter nostra regna et illud Scotiæ intercesserunt formam datas, licere vi et armis eos Scotos persequi qui fovebunt vel receptabunt regni nostri rebelles nunc existentes in Scotia, vel qui in Scotiam deinceps venturi sunt, ut vel eos rebelles (quemadmodum tractatus postulant) nobis tradant, vel ab illo regno saltem ejiciant, et excludant, perniciosæ futurum esse consequentiæ et occasionis periculosissimæ, quum novum sit, et omnibus tractatibus repugnet, qui inter Principes iniri solent, ut propter alicujus privati factum possit aliquis Princeps exercitum in aliquod regnum vel patriam ducere, et ut admonitio et tractatuum observationis requisitio, apud alios fiat, quàm apud ipsum principem cum quo tractatus intercesserunt: nuncque (si his verbis locus daretur) nobis licere mittere copias in Scotiam, quia hoc tempore aliqui nostri rebelles degant in Scotia, et tamen fortasse nulla neque suorum ministrorum sit culpa, quæ res magnam controversiæ occasionem dare posset: vos itaque (quanquam de nostra sincera intentione, et bona et propensa animi affectione erga salutem et tranquillitatem regni Scotiæ satis abunde confidatis, tamen ut satisfiat quorundam perversæ interpretationi, et ut omnis dubitationis occasio, quæ inter successores vestros et nostros in posterum oriri posset, tollatur) cupere literis nostris super hoc articulo dictam sinceram mentem nostram

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1572. plane et aperte peculiariter et expresse nobis significari, in conformitatem eorum quæ nobis per dictum oratorem vestrum de mentis et intentionis vestre in hac eadem causa super rebus Scotiæ sinceritati exposita sunt. Itaque per has nostras vobis declaramus quod (non obstante prædicto articulo) nos nunquam propter privati alicujus aut aliquorum privatorum factum mittemus, seu mitti tenemus in Scotiam exercitum sive copias, neque ad hunc finem per nos fient admonitiones sive summonitiones ut tractatibus satisfiat apud alium quemvis, nisi apud eum ipsum principem qui contraxit, vel apud eos qui sub ipso status procurationem habebunt. Et in casu quo dictus princeps seu ipsius ministri operam debitam non præstiterint quo tractatibus satisfiat, antequam ad vim et arma recurramus, vel nos et successores nostros de hac re primum vos seu successores vestros certiores facere ut dictum principem et eos qui sub ipso regnum administrabunt, admoneatis, quò fidei et promissis satisfacere velint, hancque declarationem nostram his literis contentam ejusdem efficaciæ et affectus esse volumus, ac si expresse et nominatim in dicto tractatu contineretur.

1⅔ *pp. Copy in the hand of Burghley's clerk.*

April 20. **255**. Embassy of Monsieur Le Croc.

Inasmuch as the Queen of England and her Council make some difficulty concerning the fifth article of the instruction, which the King sent to Mons. du Croc on the 2nd of April, the said Sieur du Croc, without altering anything of the said instruction, because it is signed with the King's hand, will put the said article in suspense, and will not speak anything of the contents thereof when he shall be there awaiting other commandment of his most Christian majesty, to whom he will write before going away, and in other respects will rightly fulfil all the rest of his instruction by a common consent with the ambassador of England who shall be on the spot.

If the Queen of England wishes that her ambassador going into Scotland have the substance of the writing which she has caused to be delivered to them, to the end that he admonish the Scots in her own terms to put themselves in peace, she can cause it to be inserted there, and the said Du Croc being there will say nothing to the contrary, and only awaiting other commandment will exhort the Scots to accord.

[*Written on the back of the fly leaf*]: "The French Imbassador did farther say unto me that Mons. de Croc sholde not gayne say any part of th'alteration of the 5 article sent by me unto him from the Q. m^te^, but rather exhort them with'olde for the Q. of Scottes to yelde to the Kinges obedience, and that for the better satisfiing of her m^te^ herein they wolde bothe ther hand wright to wyttnes the same."

1 *p. French. Indorsed by Burghley:* "20 April 1572. Answ. from y^e^ Fr. amb. and La Crocque."

April 21. **256**. Bishop of Ross to Leicester and Burghley.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "My veray good Lordis," I have seen an ordinance of the Council bearing a charge with a passport to my servant Cuthbert Read to

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1572. depart into Scotland, and marvel not a little that such extreme order is taken toward him, considering I have no more in England but him alone out of prison, and also in respect of my own long imprisonment—almost now the space of one year "compleit,"—and of your lordships' honourable promises of assured favour made to me in the Queen's majesty's name, which I must "remembre" your lordships and "crave efter the same" when I am thus pressed; for thereby I looked daily to be put to liberty till I heard of this ordinance, which has moved me almost to despair thereof, unless by both your means some better order be taken. This my servant has had the handling of divers sums of money, which he has disbursed as well for the Queen my mistress' service as for my own affairs, whereof I have not yet received his account, as I desired the Master of Requests* and the Lieutenant† to show to your honours, and has also the charge and keeping of such apparel and other furniture as I have in England, so that, truly, his departing will be very "hinderfull" to me. Wherefore, if your lordships will not alter the order taken toward him, I must needs digest the same patiently with the rest: "always" beseeching your honours to be so good that he may be licensed to repair toward me in the Lieutenant's presence before his departure, that I may hear his account, and put order to my "graith" which is in the city, and to suffer a young Scottish boy, called "Jame" Brown, who is learning the French tongue in the city, to remain, that he may keep the keys of my "cofferis" during my residence here, and he shall attend on the French ambassador, and I will answer for his honest behaviour; and that in the meantime your lordships will move the Queen's highness to take some good order for my own liberty. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet: shield with a bend charged with 3 buckles:* "I. L." *and* "E. R." *above,* "MEMENTO" *below.*

April 22. **257.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Sends the resolute answer of both sides in Scotland. The King's side disavow the articles. Her majesty is now to judge what likelihood of agreement there is among them, as also in which side the greatest difficulty consists. Finds by perusing both their answers, that the King's side is not only directly contrary to the other's demands, but also disallows the articles. The commissioners for the Regent are they who have the principal of the spoil of the others. The principal hinderers of this accord are Lord Lindsay, Dunfermline, James Macgill, Alexander Hume of Manderstone, and some others. The Castilians refuse to answer the first two articles, not that they utterly refuse them, but because they would have the security of their lives, lands, and honours sufficiently provided for before they would put themselves into their enemies' hands. The commissioners‡ having done in all respects what they can, presently return hither, and surely, in his opinion, since they have been all this while therein, and their dealings having wrought so small effect, and having been in such peril of their lives, and no

* Doctor Wilson. † Sir Owen Hopton. ‡ Drury and Randolph.

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1572. punishment done to the parties upon complaint, if they will have her majesty to be a further dealer between them, both the sides should send commissioners hither, which he thinks they will gladly do. Sends a letter of Mr. Marshal's. If he has no countermand for the Parliament he means to set forward on the 28th instant in post. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Drury to Hunsdon.)

Since the last, sent by Captain Yaxley, little has chanced here worthy the advertisement. Lord Claude [Hamilton] having assembled to the number of 100 horsemen passed within four miles of Ayr, and has taken out of his house a friend of Lord Cathcart's, and four or five more with him. The King's side have taken the Laird of Drylawe, whose eldest son is in the Castle, and has married Grange's sister. It is said that such prisoners as the King's side have, who were sent to Stirling and other places for their safe keeping, are again sent for, and shall be executed. In respect of the execution done in Edinburgh of one more in number than was executed at Leith, six were appointed to die at Edinburgh, five put in ure, the sixth, named Bruse, was forcibly taken away by a Captain of that name, who assembled his band, guarding him to the Nether Bow, and turned him thereout, bidding him shift for himself, abiding still there until such time as he perceived the same near Leith, and without danger. This is not without cause of Lord Seton, who is Lord Justice, and of Lord Hume and others very evil taken. What inconvenience was likely to have grown at the execution at Leith (which fire is not yet quenched) Hunsdon has understood by Captain Yaxley,—both in the Regent's house and also in Lord Morton's—what great speech has passed between Captains and others, not of the worst calling, whereof blows are likely to follow. The slanderous and injurious speech against them [Drury and Randolph], with like threatenings amongst soldiers and others, ceases not, whereof yesterday they complained to the Regent, naming some of them, but punishment follows not to any one of them.

They also touched of Mr. Archibald Douglas, desiring to know whether he was so faulty as the bruits were of him, especially whether there was any likelihood that he should have any foreknowledge to the betraying of the town of Leith, or consenting to kill the Regent and Lord Morton, which is denied by them both. True it is divers letters are found—some in cipher and some otherwise—from Grange and others. He proved being burdened by the Regent and the Earl of Morton for having conference with Grange and the rest, and that he had both their licences, which they could not deny. "Yea, my Lord Mortoun ys to be proved to have had secrett conferrence towchinge his own pryvate," which himself has affirmed both to Drury and Randolph (as otherwise to be proved). Since their coming hither they required that he [Douglas] might accompany them to the Castle, which was granted. They earnestly desired him to employ his credit with his friends to bring their negotiations for peace to a good end, wherein they find he has earnestly prosecuted the same,

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1572. which they have signified as well to the Regent as to Lord Morton. Thus his daily travail and conversation therein with Drury and Randolph made him the more misliked, and, as they now gather, are the chief cause of his trouble. His enemies of long time discovered are Lord Lindsay, the Commendator of Dunfermline, Mr. James Macgill, and Alexander Hume of Manderston, all of whom are enemies to this peace, and holding other men's livings, and, fearing the loss thereof, are very loth that the same should take effect. Of all his dealings, Drury knows not, but this much he is able to say,—which others can affirm,—that whatsoever he could learn of France or Flanders, or of his country, that might at all concern her majesty, he has imparted unto him—being matters of no small weight—as of divers other his good works done unto England, the least part whereof, if it should now be known [to be] grown from him, would turn to his utter undoing, "as yf they might fynde that he hathe had eny thinge to do with England, otherwyse then the Lords of Leeth hathe bene made prevy unto (which, as before ys mencyoned, ys thought the principall and chefeste occasion of his evell)." Touching the parts of some of his adversaries in declaring their evil and malicious meanings towards England, as he has written somewhat before of their slanderous speech, so he finds them still the self same men in deeds, as on Sunday the 13th instant appeared by discharging two harquebuses at him [Drury], being on the way towards Leith, he then being next to him. Has dealt thus far with the Regent, that if his deserts deserve either punishment or death, the one with the other may appear open to the world to judge of, and not to cut him off in so secret sort as Moon, whose behaviour he [Drury], notwithstanding, altogether disallowed. Trusts shortly to hear touching their revocation, if it be but for a time, to have conference with his lordship. Cannot yet attain to such certain knowledge of the executions as he desires. Leith, 18th of April. *Signed:* William Drury.

2¾ *pp.* *The last* 7½ *lines in Drury's hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xviij Apr. 1572" *etc.*

April 22. **258**. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I am glad of the Duke of Alva's trouble at home, hoping thereby of more quietness elsewhere, for this Queen here makes account that he will do much in her causes. She is now in her melancholy disease, and seemeth to despair of life, which grows upon her misliking of this Parliament, whereof she often talks, and minds to write thereof to the Queen's majesty. She is newly entered into physic, and besets much labour of herself. I rejoice not a little that it pleases her majesty so graciously to consider of Francis Talbot as to think him meet for her service to accompany my Lord Admiral* into France. My desire has been for a long time that he might be put to some service whereof her majesty might like, and if he does not in all things to her majesty's contentment I will utterly banish him [from] my favour. Your lordship shall, if need be, for his better meetness in that journey, command 100*l.* of my purse, besides his own provision, which is large enough, and may well suffice, and as your lordship has

* Lord Clinton.

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1572. most friendly dealt for him therein, so do I pray you advise and counsel for his best service at all times to her majesty, thereby the rather to recover his credit before impaired. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 23. **259.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

"After oure hairtlye commendatioun. Ze remembre how oft we have mocioned unto zow my Lord Hume his suyte, and declared how conformable we fynd him in particular to satisfye the Queen's majestie zour soveraigne. As zett we could not obteane other answer bot that befoir her majesty shew him favour, he must zeald in the commen caus. We have sence zour last being heir dealt with him and found him as unwilling to zeald to those of Leith as ewer he wes. Mary to the Queen zour maistres contentatioun in maters toucheing her asweill affected as any man can require him. Your selff hes sene the tyme ze wer with thame how crewally thay off Leith used his servandis being taken in the weare and chargeable of any unhonest or crewall actes. Whome, efter thay wer taken prisoners, thay contrary to all gude ordour tyrannouslye hanged. For recompence whairof he hes bene constrayned to use the lyke extremitye aganis sume of thairis. He thinkis that thay which so crewally hes usit his men wald shaw the lyke extremetye to him selff iff he wer in thair handis, and thairfore thinkis he hes gude reasoun alwayis to reffuse to submit him selff to thair jurisdictioun, and hopis that the Queen's majesty being a noble Princess will not prease him with any soche inconvenient. Yett is he willing to satisfye all thingis whairin her heighnes hath a particular interest, and to that effect these offers we will mak for him." If it will please the Queen's majesty to restore his houses to him, which are detained by her ministers, and that with her goodwill he may be permitted to enjoy his own living, he will be as earnest to maintain the "peax" between the two realms as ever he was, "and he trustis ze zour selff and other that hes hunted apoun the Bordouris will beare him record that he wes ane gude justiciar and keaped best ordour within his rewle off all other officiars upoun the Marchis. He shall not receave within his housses nor boundis any off her majestes rebelles or other persouns hatefull to her heighnes. His housses shall receave no strange forces, whairby the quietnes off the tua realmes may be disturbed. He shall not have intelligence with any forreyne Prince or natioun to the annoyance of her majesty, her realme or liegis. He and all that dependis on him shall behave thame selffes quietlye as gude nychtbouris to all the liegis off England and be ansuerable to mak redres and receave redres for all the attempttates according to the treateys and lawes off Bordouris," and if her majesty can reasonably require any further of another Prince's subject, he shall refuse nothing that he may lawfully do to content her majesty and do her service. In respect of these his reasonable offers and honest meaning, we trust her highness will no further extend her indignation against him, but be content that all rigour may cease. For we know her majesty has reaped small commodity by the withholding of his houses, and the detaining thereof yet is the occasion of the debarring him from his living, and indeed his loss is greatest of any Scotsman,

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1572. although many have deserved worse. If her majesty was truly informed what man my Lord Hume is, and has ever been, and on the other part what men they are who presently under her highness' shadow take advantage of time to do him wrong, we doubt not but her majesty of her own nature would prefer him to them, and not suffer her countenance to serve their turn, for he is known to be a man of promise, and will stand to his word, "wheare by the contrare thay respect litill what thay speake and measoris all thingis rather by proffict then honestye. Ze know him in particular, and so do ze thame." We pray you inform her majesty according to your knowledge, and if her majesty will graciously incline to his request, we "dar" assure you that her highness shall never repent her favourable dealing with my Lord Hume, who is naturally disposed to perform more than he promises, rather than break the least word he speaks. May it please you to procure an answer to this head as soon as you may conveniently. It shall serve her majesty's turn, for it is not well liked in this country by the whole people that his houses (whom all men esteem an honest and good man) are thus detained from him "to his uter heirship." It will be an occasion to conciliate the favour of the people to her devotion to use the Lord Hume gently. As for us, you know our mind, which we have opened to you both by "wourd and wraitting," and shall always be ready to perform every point thereof, so that if her majesty deals with us as we look for at her hands, and as we intend to deserve, and not give our enemies the upper hand of us, she shall be assured to have us as far at her majesty's devotion as she can wish any subjects of this realm. "More in particular ze know of our meaning, whairunto we remitt ws." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1¾ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury and* (Burghley's clerk).

April 23. **260.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph are presently returned hither, who since their departure from Leith received advertisement from the Regent (which he sends herewith) of an Irish bishop, and three or four with him who are taken at Dundee, and stayed there, who were to go into Flanders, and so to the Pope. His commission and letters are also taken, by which all the conspiracy of Ireland may be known. If her majesty writes earnestly to the Regent thinks both he and his letters will be delivered, and will presently write to the Regent for his safe keeping, and to get his letters if he can. He names himself Archbishop of Cassell [Cashel], and so his commission runs. The Regent had intelligence of him by certain of the Stewards, who took 300 crowns from him, and so the Regent laid wait for him. It will be these two or three days ere he can have answer how the Earl of Northumberland shall be delivered. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 24. **261.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HUNSDON.

We hear your lordship is shortly to repair towards the Court. We are not sorry that such an occasion is offered whereby the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, may be truly informed of the present state of

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1572. matters here, and what our meaning is. We trust that long ere now your lordship is made privy to our conceptions, and that "Maister Marshaill" has communicated the same to your lordship, whom at divers conferences we have amply informed. As our intention is "ouprycht," so, if it be favourably reported, we doubt not but her majesty will graciously accept our offers, and "considdre of ws accordingly," Princes cannot "with thair awne eeys see every thing, specially in places far distant frome thame, nor heare with thair awne eares," and, therefore, they must receive information by their ministers whom they trust, and no small consequence depends on the affection of the reporter; if he is partially affected, he will speak according to his passion; if he has no other respect but to the treaty and service of his Prince, then will he inform accordingly. As we "wrait" to your lordship before, we take your lordship to be void of passions in this behalf, and, therefore, are very glad that the occasion is offered whereby yourself may be the reporter, which we will remit to be made according to your own knowledge. "Alwayis" we heartily desire your lordship rather to take that office to yourself, than suffer any other to use it, "being more partially affected for factionis saik," and your lordship shall be well assured that we have promised "by wourd or wrait" we shall faithfully perform in every point. "From the castell off Edinburgh the xxiiij of Aprile 1572." *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Notes by Burghley on the back:* "1000, 2000 sackes."

April 24. **262.** ANSWER BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY TO THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

We have reccived your reply to our answers of your articles delivered to you on the 13th instant, whereunto we answer as follows.—We pray you to bear with us that as yet we can make no other answer to the two first articles than we have made already, till we know some certainty what we may look for touching the "remanent" articles and heads propounded to you by us; wherein, as soon as it shall please you to give us a direct answer, according to reason, we promise you to give you "sa soone" a direct answer to the two first articles such as we trust shall satisfy the Queen your mistress. (4) To the fourth reply, we answer;—it is not reasonable that we be ordered by the example of others of the nobility who you say have received remission, to whose doings we are not privy, "nor knawis not what moved thame so to do. Alwayis resolutely we say we will receive no remissioun at the handis of those of Leith, whome we know to have no soche authoretye." A disannulling by Parliament is most honourable and sure for both parties, and no other way that we know can serve. We have cause to insist that the "parenthose" be put out, without which there can be no perfect reconciliation. For the exception will nourish discord and breed new troubles. We know that the Duke of Chaltelerault was as little privy to the killing of the Earl of Murray as any man "on lyve," yet is enmity borne for that deed as well against him as all that bear the name of "Hammaltouns." The exception would retain the occasion of that enmity; the branches whereof would be farther extended than

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1572. is convenient for the quiet of this realm, seeing it is known that one man only executed that deed. It is convenient for common peace that the quarrel reach no farther. As to the Earl of Lennox, whatsoever confession our adversaries have given out in the name of him that killed him, yet they are not able with truth to charge any man of this party "with doing of any thing unhonestlie at that tyme, or of ony violating of any promeis made, or geaving commandment to do any thing contrary to the laws of armes or custome of the weare, quhilk at that tyme wes more gently used by this pairtye then the crewalty used many tymes by oure adversars did deserve." (8) To the 8th,—we trust they who devised the article will find it agreeable with reason that men be "reponed" to their honours and offices, without which there can be no reconciliation. (13) Whereas in our answer to the 13th article you find fault with the word "ridiculous," we are content to blot it out, for we meant no offence thereby to any person. (15) and (16) You shall find no difficulty in us to descend into the particularities of them, and to bring the matter to a conclusion to her majesty's reasonable contentation.

Touching the articles which were added to our answers,—the first, second, and third are agreeable with our laws and orders of our Parliament and Session, and meet to be accorded for the weal of the whole realm. As to our debt,—we would wish the same were paid by the revenues of the crown and profits of the benefices intromitted with by the adverse faction; and indeed it were most equitable that the debts contracted for maintenance of a common cause were relieved by the public rents and others levied by them, whereunto they had no right. And if it may please her majesty to bear a part of the burden with them in that behalf, as in other cases she has bestowed large sums on them and the maintenance of their cause, it will be as charitable a deed, and serve better for the quietness of the whole isle. "Alwayis" our necessity will require a relief at one hand or other, for privately it may not lie on our shoulders.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "24 Aprill 1572"; *and in another hand:* "Anseris to the last replyes we last received frome the quenis ma^{tes} commissioners and deliverit the xxiiijth off Aprile *etc.*"

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol.309b. Copy of the same.

April 24. **263**. MONSIEUR VERAC TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

By the two last letters which I wrote to you of the 27th of February and the 9th of March, I wrote you so fully that I fear you are tired of so long letters. The Marshal of Berwick and Mr. Randolph have stayed in this country till the 22nd instant, and the said Marshal has caused his wife to come. During this time, and after Case was returned from London, they came several times to the Castle, and have always pressed those of the good party for obedience to the King and the Regent, for of the Queen of Scotland no account is taken in their conferences. However, as they saw that they were losing much time without doing anything, Lethington proposed that, forasmuch as there were other articles than these two there, it would be good to treat upon the other, and being fallen into accord on those, they would be better able to arrange the said first two. Randolph demanded of him, if the

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1572. Queen of England satisfied them in all the others, they would satisfy her in those two. Lethington told him that he did not know whether she would be content with their answer, he well knew that she ought to be. Randolph sent them some articles, and those of the good party proposed others. Whereupon they entered into conference, leaving the two first articles aside. The third is touching the religion, upon which they fell into accord that it shall remain as it is at present in Scotland, saving that it shall be permitted for everyone to live in liberty of conscience, but that ministers and officers shall be ordained to put such order and policy there, as shall be found good, which everyone shall be bound to obey. The fourth, that a parliament shall be made. The fifth ;—they wished that all things done during the war should be blotted out, except the death of the late King and the two Regents, upon which they were not able to fall into accord. It follows next that all the fortresses shall be remitted into the King's hands, and then the castle of Edinburgh with what there is there, and that the Laird of Grange shall be recompensed with a bishopric, abbey, or priory vacant or to be vacant, at his choice. This, which is a separate article, has been remitted also until the adhesion of the two first. They have agreed that everyone shall be restored to his goods and recompensed for losses done on the benefices, as shall be advised by parliament. There has been great instance, and nothing accorded for the restitution of everyone in his estate; for those of Little Leith (Petit Lith) wish to stay in the offices they have usurped, as the Earl of Morton that of Chancellor and Admiral, which he has usurped on the Earl of Huntley; the abbot of Dunfermline that of Secretary. There is an article that there shall be ordained, and a Council elected near the King, by which all things shall be ordered. The last of the articles which is accorded is, that the said peace shall be promised and sworn on the hands of the Queen of England, and they shall promise not to make any new association, alliance, or confederation with another foreign Prince, and that they will not receive any strangers in arms in that realm; and if they come there, that they will chase them from it, and will never attempt anything to her disadvantage, nor of England. I begged the Laird of Lethington to give me a copy of the said articles, which are in English. Which he would not do, and I have not been able to have them, but by one who assists there in their Council, I have known what is before, and I have very good means to know what they are doing. Lethington told me that he had promised Randolph not to give them. I have made a memoire thereof besides, the which I cannot send you at present. The last day they came here was the 21st instant. They told those of the good party that Lord Hunsdon had informed the Marshal that the Queen of England had called for him to be at London at the next parliament of the 8th May, and that for guard of the garrison of Berwick it was necessary that he should return, which he was willing to do. Moreover, that they knew the trouble that their sovereign took, and the desire she had to reunite them and to establish peace in that realm, and that it seemed they were opposed on one side, those of Little Leith on the other, to the articles, that they were not of accord, which seemed to him more expedient since they knew the goodwill of his good sovereign that they would lay the charge on her, and submit to what she should ordain, which would be so conformable to reason

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1572. that they could not complain. Those of the good party said that they had not till then thought that the Queen of England wished to be judge of the differences of the subjects of another Prince, although they believed that she wished to be mediatrix by reason of neighbourhood and the good amity which she bore to that realm, and that if they then had desired to lay the charge on her, they had now lost it, knowing well that it would be her verdict, which they themselves have shown, signed by her hand, which would he to ruin them totally. So they were quite willing that she should be mediatrix, but not judge, inasmuch as in according that they would declare themselves very unfaithful subjects, and afterwards would not be able to retain the name of Scots, but that they assure themselves that the Queen of England keeping herself within that bound (borne) of mediatrix, having understood the articles which they have proposed, those which have been proposed to them, and the answers of both, she shall judge that they do not tend to another mark, but to the liberty of the realm, and the holding together thereof. This the said Marshal and Randolph have demanded to have of them in writing, and the articles and the answers, and also if they would not hold to that which has been already accorded. They answered them, that they could trust well to their memory, and that there was no necessity to put those things in writing, and as regards that which they have accorded, they will abide by it. Whereupon they have taken leave. The said Marshal went away much enraged against the Earl of Morton because Mr. Archibald Douglas has been made prisoner and sent to Lochleven. The man of the 2000 crowns (" L'homme des deux mil escus ") has returned, and has not brought me letters from you or the 2000 crowns. He has brought me a letter from the bishop of Glasgow, which has given very great discontent, and is thought to spoil everything, and believes that unless the Laird of Grange's brother is out of that (est de dela) all would be lost. I promise you that they talk much (bien) to me here and reproach me well that the Queen of England uses bravadoes to the King [of France], and that the King promised wonders (merveilles), and nothing at all (rien que) about furnishing them with 2000 crowns; that the Queen of England has wished to see Monsieur Du Croc's instructions, and in your presence has said, " he shall not pass into Scotland unless I know what he goes there for, neither by sea nor by land "; that the ambassador who is in France has told the King, upon the despatch of Lord Fleming, that if the King caused one soldier to pass there, his mistress would send there a hundred for each one; and that it would be better that his most Christian majesty should not send his subjects there to have their throats cut. Many other such remarks are held out to me every day, and a few days ago, Lethington and Grange being with me, I told them that I was certain that nothing but the contrary wind hindered the King from sending them money, and that it would soon come. To which they said to me, amongst many other remarks of discontent, " we know and see well that the King dares not enrage the Queen of England, and that for fear of that we remain in the mire; how can we who are nothing do anything which displeases him? The hope and assurance of the King's assistance caused us to undertake the cause and quarrel of the Queen, by reason of which we have already lost our houses and our goods, and we are on the point of losing our lives." This bearer has

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1572. pressed me much, although I doubt very much whether he could go to you. I beg you to send back the kitchen boy to me. Edinburgh.

1¼ *pp. In cipher. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "A Ciphre from Virac to the Fr. Embassador"; *and in another hand:* "24 Aprill."

Decipher of the same.

3¼ *pp. French. At the head:* "This seemith to comme from Verac in Scotland, to the Frenche Ambassadour heere."

April 25. **264.** MONSIEUR LE CROC TO BURGHLEY.

Sir, concerning that which was arrested yesterday, I send to you to beg you to cause my passport to be hastened for me to the number of ten post horses to go into Scotland, and to comprise therein that I can pass three hackneys, that having arrived in Scotland I can freely send to the King my master, that the packets which I shall send to Berwick be surely kept by you in order that they be delivered to the King my master's ambassador, and if it pleases you to give me a copy of the instructions which the Queen sends to him who goes for her majesty into Scotland, since you have retained the copy of mine. London. *Signed:* Le Croc.

⅓ *p. French. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 26. **265.** ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL TO THE REGENT MAR.

"Unto your Grace with all reverenns, humblie meanes and complaynes, wee Morris, Archbishop of Cassell within the realme of Ierland, familiar servtour as wee have bine of longe tyme past to the Kings Majestie of Spayne." As we understand this same is not unknown to your grace and the nobility of this realm, that forasmuch as the King of Spain by virtue of his "commissioner" to Ireland and to certain of the nobility thereof, from whom we have received answer of the articles and points which were contained in our commission, and shown by us to them, we departed thereafter from Ireland with the said letters closed, directed to the King of Spain. And because we understood perfectly the tender kindness with "efaulde" love which our said Lord and Master and nobility of Ireland have toward and "aneint" the King's majesty of Scotland, your grace, nobility, and common weal *etc.*, therefore we thought we could not have a more pleasant, "peciable," and quiet passage than to take our journey through this realm. Nevertheless, when we came to the burgh of Donde [Dundee] intending at the port thereof "to ashipped and tayne our viage theare by sea," the "Bayllis and Counsell" of the said burgh have arrested, taken, and "warded," and also intromitted with, taken from us and retained the King of Spain's letters, and that without any cause or offence done or committed in word, "writ," or deed by our said Lord, the nobility of Ireland or us, contrary to the King of Scotland *etc.* "Wherthorowe" the King of Spain is greatly "hindrit and frustrit" of his said letters, to his high displeasure, and to our great hurt, damage, and "skeith." Wherefore, with all humility, we exhort your highness to be so gracious as to write to the said "Bayllis and Counsell" commanding them to make us free,

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1572. and deliver us the King of Spain's letter again *etc.* If your grace suspects any point or article contained in the said letters contrary to the King's majesty of this realm, nobility, or common weal thereof, we are contented that the said Bailiffs and Council break up the same in our presence, "and reade and considere the hale masse point by point," exhorting your highness, in respect it is your honour, that all the heads and points of the said letters be kept secret and privy from all Englishmen and foreign nations. If it please your grace to write with us to the King of Spain we will gladly bear the same, and make your hearty commendations to his majesty. And although we be held in ward, and our master's letters withholden, his highness hath 5000 worthier than we to execute his commissions to Ireland, or to whatsoever other kingdom, province, or country, and that shall rather engender "inanomytie," strife, and debate than have interest with unity, peace, and concord. Dundee. *Signed:* Maritius Cassellensis Archiepiscopus.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the maiste exelent and magnificent Prince my L. Regentes Grace, governer of the Realme of Scotland." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 26. **266.** SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLES.

"A summary of the articles propounded to both partyes, with a note of the answers and the varieties both from the articles, and from amongst them selves."

[*A summary of the 16 articles as calendared in No. 233, and answers thereto.*]

2¾ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed:* "A summary of the Articles propounded to both parties, and their Answers."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 319. Copy of the same.

April 27. **267.** THE SIXTEEN ARTICLES.

(1) The first article to stand; yet rather than to break peace, to forbear the oath. (2) The second to stand; with this, that the Regent shall promise to govern the great causes of the realm with the advice of the Secret Council or more part of them who shall be present with the Regent from time to time. (3) Religion to continue as it is established by the laws in the first year of the King. (4) To stand as it is; to extend to all acts committed in the common quarrel for the title, saving the 3 murders—not including other faults and crimes. (5) Reasonable. (6) To stand; with this, that the Duke, Huntly, and others who have been of the Secret Council to be admitted after recognition of the King. (7) The King's answer is good. (8) Recompense for those who left or were removed from their offices after the Queen of Scots' departure from Lochleven. (9) Good. Goods spent in the common service "shall be intended to have been spent by authority." (10) Reasonable. Leaving the further decision to the Queen's majesty. (11) Reasonable. (12) and (13) Reasonable, provided that Grange may have a sufficient recompense. (14) Reasonable. (15) Reasonable. To add that the French King and

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1572. the Queen's majesty shall be conservators. (16) Good that the amity be kept with England, so that thereby no amity with France be "empeche."

1¼ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed by him:* "27 Aprill 1572. The opinion uppon the articles sent out of Scotland."

April 27. **268.** NICHOLAS ERRINGTON TO HUNSDON.

Has, according to his direction, delivered his letter to the Regent here, and dealt with his grace touching the same, whose answer is that he will send a gentleman to him [Hunsdon] on Tuesday next to deal as well for the safe delivery of the Earl [Northumberland], as also for the better advertisement of the Irish bishop, who shall not only be safely kept, but also brought to Leith, where both he and his writings shall be sifted. He confesses to be the King of Spain's servant. Has this Saturday received these other letters from the Castle to Hunsdon, with a band subscribed by the Lairds of Grange and Farnyhurst for Ralph Carre, if it shall please his lordship, or else the band to be returned to them again.

On Thursday* night the Castilians slew five of Captain Mychell's soldiers in "Canygat" [Cannongate]. To requite the same the Earl of Morton with 300 horse and 60 shot of foot on Friday night "gylled" 17 soldiers of the Castle side, and took 5 prisoners and hanged them at their return to Leith. They were going to Blackness, and from thence should have gone over the water to Adam Gordon in the north. The Castilians hanged two presently afterwards, and were sorry they had no more of the like quality to hang. The Earl of Morton's purpose was to have met with the Hamiltons who were at Keneyll [Kinneil], coming towards Edinburgh, and met these footmen by chance. The Hamiltons are returned home again. Very many gentlemen of the west country are come in here—the sheriff of Ayre and the Laird of Bargany, with divers others. They of this party are at present 400 horse very well appointed. Finds by the countenance of the Castle side the fear of some extremity both for lack of victuals and terror of the enemies—much more than heretofore. They sought to take some strengths along the river to disperse their men for their relief—as Barbugell [Barnbogle], Dundas, and other places adjacent—and were always discovered without taking effect. Mr. Petere, the schoolmaster, is here, and has deciphered all Mr. Archibald's [Douglas] writings to the number of twenty-six, but, as "Sanders" Hay has told him, none revealed as yet, by reason of other business. Leith. *Signed:* Nicholas Arington.

1¾ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 28. **269.** [HUNSDON] TO LEICESTER.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 27.

Received this day this letter from the Earl of Morton to him [Leicester] which, by his writing to him [Hunsdon], seems to be of some importance,—with some care to have it soon and faithfully come to his hands. It concerns a bishop taken in Scotland that came out of Ireland, and therefore he requires to know her majesty's pleasure, what she will require to be done with him, for it appears his doings

* 24th.

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1572. are such that his taking imports not a little. Though there are many other matters that he would willingly write of, and so minds shortly to do, yet this being the chiefest, and his time not sufficient to write of them all, his lordship will accept this for the first, and that which is of greatest weight, and so return answer as he finds good, which he shortly looks for, without which there will not be much done. Berwick.

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "Copie of a lettre to the Earle of Leicester the 28th Aprill 1572."

April 28. **270.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

Not long since I moved your lordship in some matters touching me and my friends greatly troubled by the Queen's majesty's subjects at the West March under the charge of Lord Scrope, especially for redress of the losses of my tenants and servants the time Lord Sussex was at Drumfries, for the reparation of the "skaythis of my servandis laitlie brint and spoyled" by Robert Grahame of the Fauld and his "complices," [and] for restraining the invasion of her subjects against Lord Maxwell, his friends, and servants, "he now professing the obedience of the King my soverane and having laitlie mariit my nece, and for staying of the land and wrangfull pursute of my freind Edward Irwing of Boneshaw." Now hearing that Fergus Grahame "is reportit to the court," and finding commodity by passing thither "alsua of this berar Williame Grahame, quha hes interest in the materis," I must "remember" your lordship of my former letter; praying you to consider what quietness the ordering of this matter shall bring at the West Border when Fergus is presently there, "and quhat harme sall ensew, the mater passing ower unconsidderit, for Fergus spaires not be wearing the Dukis [Norfolk's] cote to avow him zit his man," notwithstanding his condemnation. Leith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 28. **271.** MORTON TO SUSSEX.

I wrote lately to your lordship for certain matters of my own and my friends "duelland" toward the West March, that by your means and procurement (as best acquainted with the causes), commandment from the Queen's majesty or the Council might be sent to Lord Scrope for redressing of the losses of my tenants and servants of my lands of Prestoun under the Fell, in Galloway, the time your lordship was at Drumfries with her highness' forces, for delivering of Robert Grahame of the Fauld, apprehended by Lord Scrope, and presently kept in Prestoun for the late attempt of burning and spoil committed by him within my said lands, that her majesty's subjects might be restrained from invasion of Lord Maxwell, his friends, and tenants, he now being obedient to the authority of the King, and lately "allyat" with me, and for the long and wrongful pursuit of my friend Edward Irwing of Boneshaw. Although I am well assured your lordship is not unmindful of these matters, yet hearing that Fergus Grhame, "the sterar of thir and mony ma troubles aganis the King my soveranis peciable and gude subjectis," is passed to Court, and finding

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1572. the commodity of this bearer, William Grhame, all passing thither, I thought meet to repeat to your lordship the things which I wrote before, praying your lordship, since Fergus is there, that some good order may be taken with him as well for the "bigane enormities" committed by him and his "dependentis" against the good subjects of this realm, as for the stay of the like, and observation of the peace in time coming. What Fergus intends, I doubt not but your lordship will understand, but this I cannot conceal from your lordship, that notwithstanding the Duke of Norfolk's arraignment, Fergus "spaires not be wearing of his cote to gif declaratioun to the warld quhais man he is." In this matter I will trouble your lordship no longer by writing, resting till I shall further hear for the direction of these matters, and looking for no good in them if Fergus shall return "unorderit," as appertains. Leith. *Signed:* Morton.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 28. **272.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 23rd on the 26th, as also her majesty's dispensation for his absence from the Parliament. In respect of finishing these troubles in Scotland—which by this time Burghley has to judge what likelihood there is thereof—the nntowardness is such in both the sides that it passes his capacity to deal any more with them. Finds the Castle side require surety of their lives *etc.*—wherein they have reason,—and the keeping of the Castle. The malice of the King's side is so deadly against some of the Castle, that they have more respect to be revenged than regard to their commonwealth; others are so resolved to keep, such offices, spoils, and authorities as they possess by these troubles, that they will never agree to any composition by treaty; the meaner sort, who live upon entertainment and spoils, cannot abide to hear of peace. These things give him to think that neither La Croke nor they, though they joined together, will do any good therein, as by proof he shall see. Prays him to let him understand before La Croke's coming how he shall entertain him, and whether he shall send anybody into Scotland with him. Looks hourly for answer from the Regent how and where he shall receive the Earl of Northumberland, and therefore his lordship must remember how the 2000*l.* shall be paid, for they will look for the money upon the delivery of the man. If her Majesty proceeds with this treaty with France she will always be sure to have good peace with Scotland. God send her majesty to deal so with the Scottish Queen this Parliament as to rid herself of so mortal an enemy. Would send him his proxy now, but knows not how to make it, and, therefore, prays him to cause one to be made to [Burghley] himself, and send it to him, and he will return it signed and sealed. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—Stayed the sending of this letter, looking to hear from the Regent touching the Earl of Northumberland and the Irish Bishop, who says that to-morrow he will send a gentleman to confer with him, and that the Irish Bishop and his letters are sent for to Leith. Has also received answer from those of the Castle, whereby it seems that they will be conformable, their lives, lands, and honours being

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1572. preserved and restored. They continue still with killing and hanging on both sides, as he shall perceive by Nicholas Errington's letter, whom he continues there of purpose to advertise him truly of their proceedings. 28 April 1572.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 28. **273.** HUNSDON TO ALEXANDER HUME OF MANDERSTON.

I have received a writing from the Captain of Hewme [Hume], wherein he advertises me that the men of Stychell and Couche Carrell have advertised him that you have put them to the horn, that either they must make payment of such things as you demand of them within four days, or to be forfeited, or else in the meantime to enter to ward at Donbrytton [Dumbarton]. I would gladly understand by what authority you take upon you to meddle with these matters, which you have nothing to do with, and if you had any commandment from my Lord Regent's grace, yet would it have very well become you to have made me privy thereunto, being under my charge, as of the castle of Hewme, which, until I have further commandment from the Queen's majesty, my sovereign, you nor any other shall intermeddle with, but such as I appoint thereunto; and, therefore, I would wish you to stand upon a sure ground before you take upon you to meddle with anything either of Hewme Castle or Fast Castle, for, surely, if you do, you shall well see I will not bear it at your hands; and what punishment soever you shall use to any of them, I will not fail to get of your tenants into my hand, to whom I will show the like. I have received more discourtesy at your hand than I looked for,—having used you and yours so courteously as I have always done—as in denying to send one Atkine to me, whom I wrote to you for, for goods he has stolen out of England, as also for keeping certain goods of Gledall's, who was drowned at Aymouth [Eyemouth], for which I have often sent, and can have no reasonable answer thereof. And, therefore, take this for my last demand, that, surely, if they be not sent to me out of hand—though I have hitherto forborne to deal in it—I will either have the same or the double value thereof,—if either Aymouth or Couldingham are worth it,—for finding my courtesy so ill requited by you. I will not "put upp" any such injury at your hand nor suffer my sovereign's subjects to be spoiled by you and yours; and, therefore, I pray you take order that those things may be delivered unto me presently, or else you will force me to take my own redress, which will be smally to your contentment. Berwick.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Hunsdon): "From the L. of Hunsdon too Alexander Hume of Manderston"; *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "28 Aprilis 1572."

April 29. **274.** NICHOLAS ERRINGTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 24.

The sufficiency of this bearer causes him to use silence for this time, for nothing has fallen out here since his last to him, other than "gilling" and hanging as they are gotten, which makes such terror of the Castilians' side, that it seems to him by their countenance, what for

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1572. fear of that cruelty and extremity of rivals that they should yield to any good composition, except they have more comfort of the "foren" than at home. Leaves all Mr. Archibald [Douglas's] accusations to this bearer, whom he [Randolph] knows will conceal nothing from him, and knows therein more than he [Errington]. Would be glad to see either his speedy return or else his back homewards, so that he might be with him at Durham, with the Dean, for his tithe. Must always respect his profit, otherwise he shall never be rich, what negotiations soever he has. Leith.

⅔ *p. Copy in Randolph's hand. Addressed:* "To the right worshipfull M^r^ Randolphe Esquier M^r^ of all the quenes m^ties^ Postes in England and one of hir m^ties^ Commyssioners in Scotland." *Indorsed.*

April [29]. **275.** ARTICLES EXHIBITED TO THE REGENT.

(1.) [*Copy of No. 221, except articles 6 and 8, with some variations in the reading.*]

(2.) "Answer to the articles exhibited the xxiij of Februar." (1) The articles and form are good, but better security is requisite. (2) The Regent is lawfully "placit and admittit," and so no limitation can be, because he is answerable for his administration according to the laws of this realm. (3) It is conceived so amply, and so generally, and draws with it so many inconveniences that it cannot agree with good reason to be granted. (4) The Kings of Scotland and such as have borne their authority have always been accustomed to "cheis" their Privy Council of the nobility and such others as were trusty and best qualified, "quhilk order is meant to be followed as all the Princes dois." Such as are "capitale inymeis" to the King "suddanlie efter reconciliatioun ar not meit to be of his counsale." Being of the King's Council they may direct things towards his body, "quhilk bringis evident perell." (5) "The secund part of this article wald be declared, quhat speciall personis suld have the benefitt thairof." (6) It is to be resolved of what natures are the controversies which shall be comprehended nnder this article, and thereafter, the former articles being accorded upon, in this also a reasonable order and conclusion shall be agreed upon. (7) The Queen of England's goodwill is thankfully accepted. (8) The article seems good, and upon further conference meet to be accorded unto.

(3.) "The copy of the notes desired be thame in the castell presentit the xxix of Februar 1571." [*Copy of the fifth to the eleventh paragraphs of No. 150.*]

(4.) "The notes answering the same deliverit to the Englishe commissioners the third of Marche 1571." [*Copy of the second inclosure with No. 217.*]

(5.) "Articles generalie contening thententioun of the Quenis Majestie for the reducing of the realm of Scotland" *etc.* [*Copy of the articles in No. 158.*]

(6.) "Answer to the articles of accord presentit be the Englishe commissioners." [*Copy of No. 226.*]

(7.) "Ane article presentit apart be the Englishe commissioners concerning the castell of Edinburgh." For the Castle, this is to be added:—That if they find Grange to be "stiff and resolute to keip the castell, and yet not of meanyng to be obedient to the King," then, rather than

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1572. the accord should "brek of" for that, if by no persuasion they can "reduce" him to leave it, it shall "do weill" to move the Regent to consider the consequence thereof—how hard and uncertain it will be to win it with force, and therefore to devise how it may remain with him after his obedience to the King "zetbeit for one yere," until the observation of the accord may be established, and thereto to add that he may have "na gretar nomber of soldioures in it then only to defend it from any that seik to surprise it, that the toun may be frie from domage of it, that such places may be dimolishit as have bene erectit of late tyme to offend the toun from the castell, that also he may deliver sum plegeis to remane in sum indifferent place for his loyaltie in keping of it."

(8.) "The Reply of the Englis Commissioners presentit the xix of Aprile 1572." [*Copy of No. 253 in Scotch.*]

(9.) "The Answer to the Reply of the Englishe Commissioners."

Upon consideration of the reply received from you on the 19th of April, we find that in the most things mentioned in our answer, you conceive rightly the state of the cause and our meaning, which gives us good cause further to explain our minds for the Queen's majesty's better satisfaction *etc.* Now we say—as we have ever said—"that we lufe na earthlie thing bettir nor inward peax in this troublous state," and we have been and are most willing to yield to her majesty's godly and honourable motions, which course we have never altered, neither look we that her highness shall change her wonted care for the King our sovereign, and her favour towards this State and us. For the first two articles, we take the substance of them to be the Queen's majesty's "deliberat" meaning, and not to be called anywise in question, but first of all must be yielded unto in terms "at lest conditionaly," so that the "remanent" articles shall be agreed upon; for, as they must be placed first in the order of the treaty, so without the same the order in treating "salbe preposterous and nevir able to tak gude effect"; the final end whereof tending to this—"that thay mon be the Kingis subjectis, quhais obedience thay mon profes befoir he in honnoure grant ony thing to thair favour" *etc.*

(1) (2) and (3) For the first, second, and third articles, we find no such difference betwixt you and us but that we are like enough fully to agree thereon—yea, even for a reasonable order for the Duke *etc.* (4) (*Trust they have already given good reasons why a law of oblivion should not pass.*) We like well enough the words 'for not obeying' in place of 'for their tressonable resisting.' For they truly yielding to the King's obedience, "it sall satisfie ws in how myld termes thair remissiones be formed, contening alwyse the actionis." That we should forget or forgive the murders is against justice and honour, in doing whereof "we suld underly a perignominie as the vincust—the persecutioun of the murthers being the grund of oure quarrell, quhilk every quhair hes bene thocht godlie and honorable," and so besides the "blude and guides" of our dear friends and servants spent from the beginning of these troubles. The disobedients (admitting there was equality) would have advantage of us of the three chief murders, which we trust her majesty will never think good to be put in oblivion. It is also to be doubted what the King, coming to maturity of age, would think if we should pass with silence the murders of his father, his grandfather, and his uncle, *etc.* (5)

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1572. We can be content with it in form as it is "proponit" by you. (6) We trust we have already satisfied you in reason. (7) There is no difference betwixt our words and meanings. (8) We have said that which we trust satisfies you, adding this much,—that although men removed from offices have been restored, yet we may say none were restored by contract with the Prince on condition to continue in the same, but as good deserving merited the office, so good deserving may continue the possessor therein according as the Prince shall find his worthiness and affection to serve in that charge, the same not being heritable. (9) You consider "weill and richtlie" that there may be great difference between the parties and diversity of the crimes, for the same consideration moved us in the preface of our answer. (10) [*Affirm with them that when peace is concluded it will be necessary that wise men shall be appointed to compone to put away all such controversies as they write of.*] (11) and (12) There is nothing to be further debated. (13) We conceive the difficulty of winning the Castle by force, and are sorry there should be so great occasion to "sute" it that way, whereunto we would be "laith" if we could devise any means how it might remain as it does with surety of the King and his estate. But "louking narrowly in the mater," in the end we find that as the Laird of Grange, by means of that house, has been the chief, and almost the only instrument of the beginning and continuance of the late troubles and war in Scotland now by the space of a complete year and more, so can there be no end thereof with surety to the King and us, the Castle remaining in his power. "For quhat uther faith can he now gif for his obedience to the King bot that quhilk he hes already violat, using the hous and ordinance being thairin that was committit to him for the suirty of the King and thame professing his obedience to the direct contrary end, as the progress of his actiones hes declarit." If he should continue in possession of the house, the people thinking him thoroughly victorious "suld esteme he had defendit a just actioun," and that we were *in culpa*. His faction would remain "undissolvit," and be always ready to make revolt and new defection upon every occasion, having the commodity of that house to convene themselves into. The ordinary justice "behuvit" to be transferred from Edinburgh—as it has been these twelve months past—the inhabitants of the town might not hazard to abide therein upon his faith, and under his mercy, he having already so far "dippit" in their blood, lands, and goods without respect of promise. "It wer not able for ony recompens to have the hous obedient to the King, he commanding in it, nor zit is it in the habilitie of ony now in Scotland to mak him sa gude cause as he quha pat the hous in his handes, and how he hes answerit the expectatioun then had of him, the warld may juge." The "ordinar" magistrates of the town might not freely execute justice upon offenders, the Castle remaining with him *etc.* He will hold all the subjects' bounds between Striveling and Berwick tributers to him, fearing to offend him for the harm he might do to them when he renewed the war, for before his "oppin defectioun" he "sa braggit" in his letters sent to Lord Fleming, and he has left nothing undone that he could to perform the same. The Regent nor any noblemen nor others "that hes opponit thame to his rebellioun" could have surety to remain within Edinburgh, but should always be in like danger of Grange and the Castle. He would

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1572. not make ceremony to set offenders at liberty, who by the Regent's commandment might be put in ward within the Castle, as he did with those whom he had in ward after the murder of the Regent his master, as also some hostages for the thieves. He would make the Castle a "recept" to all "declarit traitoures" against the King's authority, and take upon him their safety, without regard of the Regent and the King's Council, as he used in the winter 1570. He would at his pleasure "convocat his fautoris and confederatis to the castell to attempt quhatsoevir he liked," without respect of his duty or promise of his obedience to the King's authority, as he attempted at several times afore—especially against the "craftismen" of Edinburgh when he was offended with them, and likewise in the same winter after the "breking and ryding of his man furth of the Tolbuith of the same fra the justice." He would still privately entertain men of war, and a great faction of the townsmen at his devotion, "as he usit lang befoir he schew him oppinlie aganis the Kingis auctoritie," and would have them always ready to enter into the Castle when he thought good to revolt *etc.* Hostages for him could serve to no purpose, for, as soon as he was ready to revolt or take advantage, he might make interruption in the town or other parts where he thought meetest, "and tak the personis of many ma noblemen and utheris unarmed and trusting in the peax, nor wald releise his pleges." And to think that he can be answerable for a matter of such moment as the Castle (his condition and former behaviour considered) "hes na probabilitie," for his faith and honesty being "spottit," it cannot be better trusted in time coming than he has given cause in time past. It appears also that his "cair" is only for his own life, "sen he hes litle uther thing to tyne,"* his living and patrimony (although mean) being consumed, his "apperant successioun" transferred to another race, and his present gains greater by troubles and division in respect of the said Castle and foreign Princes' support, than if quietness were. And whereas it may be thought that Grange can have no surety rendering the Castle, and that in holding of it he persuades himself that any time he may make his own peace, we must answer that in so doing he passes the bounds of a subject *etc.*; and that the surety of the King ought to be preferred to Grange's, or any of his confederates'. They of duty must "ressoning convenient suirty," and he in honour cannot offer unto them, being his subjects, nor permit that which has been the occasion of the war to remain in their power in respect of things past, and likelihood of time to come. And besides we trust her majesty shall never allow or admit of a matter so prejudical for the King in the pacification as that the Castle of Edinburgh shall remain in the power of those who have so evil deserved. The remaining of the Castle of Edinburgh in Grange's hands can nowise accord all debates present, "bot sall gif him and his confideratis a brething tyme, the bettir to mak provisioun for the renovatioun of the weir," which now is difficult for them to do as long as we stand on our guard not "truisting" in them; and the rather are we moved thus to write, for that we have lately discovered their intention "nawyse to tend to peax," thinking any extremity more tolerable for them than that they yield to the obedience of the King. (14) and (15) We differ not. (16)

* Lose.

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Elizabeth.
1572. We trust you are satisfied with our former answer. We are always ready to confer and treat thereanent, but, as we said before, it can hardly take any effect till her majesty resolves with herself if she is satisfied with the answer and dealing of the King's disobedient subjects, or finds reason offered by them whereupon a sure and honourable peace may be passed. In which case we have a way to deal, otherwise if her highness condemns their obstinacy and is "deliberat" to deal no further with them by treaty, "oure desires mon tend to other end." For the honour of either party "specifeit" in your conclusion, we shall be loth that the matter leave off in default of anything lying in us, which in honour and reason we may yield unto, "bot thair may not be ane equalitie betuix the King and his subjectis" *etc.*

Touching your motion whether you can be content and will allow that such things as remain yet undecided in this cause may be referred to the judgment of the Queen's majesty,—we answer that we "tak the mater to be further procedit with hir majestie then zour motioun seames to import"; for we understand that to be resolved and fully "deliberat" upon with her highness, which our adversaries would call in doubt, that is, the continuance of the King's authority and present regiment, which her highness means to maintain, as we have always thought, upon that which we received from her by letters and otherwise, her highness and you lack not information and knowledge of the state of the cause. And, therefore, upon the first hearing of it, we look that her highness shall not think it convenient longer to stay her determination, having "sparit" so long time in seeking the pacification by gentle admonitions and favourable means, but laying aside all indifference will plainly follow forth her former resolution, and by open maintenance of the King will indeed see his obstinate rebels and the troubles of the state of both the countries "repressit," which maintenance her highness publicly professing, and declaring to the world her determination in the matter of this State, cannot be "impedit" by any of the subjects of this State.

32 *pp. Closely written in a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "A Copye of suche articles and other matters as was exhybited by the Marshall of Berwyck and M^r^ Randall too my L. Regentes grace for pacyfyeing the controversies in Scotland."

April 29. **276.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

Has nothing more to write in commendation of this bearer, his old friend Captain Cockburn, than that which of old his lordship knows—how well he has deserved in goodwill towards all men of England where he could show any pleasure, and now having taken his leave, as he says, for ever, of Scotland, desires passing through England to kiss her majesty's hand, and to do his duty to Burghley and others his good lords and friends there, and so to end his life in France, where he may both better live upon that which he has there, and also do better service to his country than if he were continually present among his countrymen, where so great account is not made of him as he has deserved. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth. 1572. April 29.

277. REPLY OF THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH'S COMMISSIONERS.

[*Copy of the last part of No. 275.*] *Commences*:—"Upoun consideratioun of the reply ressavit from zow the nyntene day of Aprile."

5½ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Burghley*: "29 Aprill 1572. Answer from the Regent to the reply of the Queen's Commissioners rece. at Grenwych 6 May."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 323. Another copy of the same.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 33. Another copy.

April 30. **278.** ALEXANDER HAY TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 25. I could not have the leisure when your servant was here to recommend my lawful service to you by "write," which fault, although I be now minded to amend, yet have I little or nothing to write that is not already written to you by my Lord of Mortoun, or that the sufficiency of this messenger shall not declare by speech. You will perceive by the notes sent you upon your reply left with us, that we are still reasonable, and that the default remains on the part of our adversaries. We must abide your "interloguutour." In the mean season it is good to beware, for a man with little pains may procure himself to be hanged either with us or our adversaries, which is now no strange thing to hear of. What end this dealing will draw things unto, God knows. The cause why we want so long this most reverend Irish father's letters I take to be that my Lord of Buchane minds to bring them with him, for whom we look hourly. You will perceive by the letters which my Lord's grace received, that he carries such "merchandise" as he would not you should be privy to. "Maister" Archibald's [Douglas] letters are all deciphered without himself. No occasion is taken toward him, but [he is] still kept in Striveling, as at your departure. If Captain Cokburne be departed, it is beyond my expectation that he should be so "suddane." If he be, I must pray you "effectuusly" to cause my packet to be hurried to him. My Lord [Regent] has written shortly to the Queen's majesty, but at good length to my Lord Burghley, to be communicated to "his" highness. God give her highness grace that she resolve, and delay no longer to provide both for her own surety and others'. My Lord has also written to my lord ambassador in France, and to Mr. Killegrew. In his former letters to them of the 22nd of February he makes mention of the receipt of the discourse, whereby it appears doubtful whether these letters came to your hands or not. Leith. *Signed*: S. Hay.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

April 30. **279.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleis it zour Majestie," I doubt not but your commissioners have amply certified your majesty of their proceedings with us "all this quhile that thay have travellit be zour hienes commandiment for pacification of the inward troubles of this realm, as also at quhat poynt thay have left of, alsweill with ws, as with the Kingis dissobedient subjectis our adversaires. Now thair obstinacy knawin,

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1572. we louke that zour Majestie sall not longar delay to resolve in this cause of Scotland, and quhair favorable admonitionis avalis not, will use the nixt remedy, quhairanent unwilling to trouble zour majestie with lang lettre, I have writtin my mynd sumquhat mair largelie to the Lord Burghley to be communicat to zour hienes at convenient lasyour. Besekand zour Majestie to command that I may knaw zour hienes pleasour and favorable anser thairanent sasone as may be." Leith. *Signed:* "Zour Ma^{ties} to command v^{t} laufull service. Jhon Regent."

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the quenis Ma^{tie} of England." *Indorsed.*

April 30. **280.** THE REGENT MAR TO BURGHLEY.

"My verie gude Lord, efter my maist hertlie commendationes." It would rather trouble your lordship than serve for any good purpose to repeat to you in "write" the order of the proceedings betwixt the Queen's majesty's commissioners and us all this while that they have "travellit" by her commandment for pacification of the inward troubles of this realm, not doubting but from time to time they have advertised her majesty of the same, as also of late at what point they have left off as well with us as with the King's disobedient subjects, our adversaries. We look that her majesty will now no longer delay to resolve in this cause of Scotland, for, besides that which her highness and her Council shall be advertised of touching the obstinacy of our said adversaries from pacification and quietness, we have of late discovered their intention to be nowise to yield to the King's obedience, thinking it a point so prejudicial to them, and so dangerous in many respects, "that thair is na extremitie, bot it is bettir for thame to byde it nor to cum to that inconvenient as thay write." So I leave it to her majesty to judge what is next to be done in a matter so "wechtie" and dangerous, not doubting but your lordship will further her majesty's resolution in giving your good advice thereto. I am "laith" to write or do anything which her highness should find fault with, yet I may not conceal from your lordship the danger and state which we professing the King's obedience and observation of the amity with England find ourselves in by her majesty's manner of proceeding, "not onlie tueching the troublit state of this cuntrie, bot evin behalding and hering the order of hir majesties dealing within hir awin realme, tueching provisioun for the suretie of her State, dangerouslie assaultit mony wayes, quhairanent, albeit it may be thocht it become ws not to be curious, zit oure speciall interest in the mater movis me to lament at leist to zour lordship the occasioun of our greif thus familiarlie." For my own part I shall wish of God her majesty neglect not good occasion nor by levity put her State in peril, which, next to herself and her own loving subjects, will "twitche" the King our master and us. Furthermore, I must pray your lordship to consider that it is not possible for us to continue longer in this doubtful and troublous estate, "bot constrenitlie it behuvis to seik for sum end and repose." Our expectation was, by her majesty's means, to have had the matter at a conclusion long before now, and indeed we have had her highness' good countenance, and her favourable aid also, wherefore we humbly thank her. "Bot the same ayd hes nather bene in that quantitie nor bestowit in sic tyme as we

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1572. loukit, nor as myght satisfie the turne we had in hand," whereby our men of war, wanting payment, could not be employed, and so her highness has been at greater charges, and the war here has been driven to greater length than it needed in case her majesty had sooner "avowit" the maintenance of the King and his authority, and by her forces repressed the rebellion of his disobedient subjects the procurers of the trouble, and "unquietness" of the whole isle; "quhairanent" I must yet pray your lordship in our name "effectuslie" to move her majesty, and to obtain and send to us her highness' good and speedy answer what certainty we may look for at her majesty's hands touching the end of our long and troublous affairs, "quhilkis hes na liklyhoode to be done with treaty," and in the meantime, till the matter ceases either by victory or an honourable and sure peace, if we shall have her majesty's support of money for entertainment of our men of war "alsweill of that quhilk restis awand to thame as in tyme to cum." Our adversaries are aided daily, and we are certain that there are three score thousand crowns of the Pope's money lying in Flanders, "destinat" for the entertainment of this rebellion in Scotland against the King. "Howbeit that be not the finall intentioun, but rather a pathway be owerthrawing of the trew religioun and the Kingis authoritie to erect first heir the tyrannie and superstitioun of the Paip and Spayn, quhilk with tyme can not but annoy hir hienes estate and the godlie [ ] in baith the realmez." This practice is not now in conjecture, but divers ways "disclosit," and ready for the execution, "and amangis utheris, I truist thair be ane fallin in our handes passing throw this cuntrie from Ireland to Flanders that sall gif sum further licht thairof." He avowed himself the King of Spain's man, and calls himself Mauricius Cassellensis archiepiscopus, "quhomeanent" we would be glad to understand her majesty's mind, which I will also pray your lordship to "expeid" unto us, as also of the "remanent" matters before mentioned, for we have depended, as your lordship knows, only upon her highness' favour. We have sought no other friendship, support, or maintenance. We have [left] and shall leave nothing undone that may give her highness "pruif" and assurance of our goodwill, and now crave but that her majesty resolve as well toward her own surety as our, and let us not in the mean season be destitute of her support and comfort. Herein I have plainly written my meaning to your lordship to be "communicat" to her highness. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 30. **281.** ELIZABETH TO HUNSDON.

Though we have been occasioned to agree that La Crocque shall, with our licence, repair thither, as the French King has instantly desired us, pretending only that he means to do nothing but jointly with us and our ministers to reduce the realm of Scotland to accord and peace, which also we have cause to desire, and yet it may be that the means intended on our two parts may be different, and therein we have plainly let the King understand, and his ministers here also, that we have just cause to maintain the King's estate, and to reduce all the subjects to the obedience of him; and that both

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1572. because he is so established by the laws and Parliaments of that realm; and for that also we cannot endure that the Queen of Scots should be restored to the crown, for just respects grown by her evil demerits against us,—and we are in hope that La Crocq will not at least, if he keeps promise, he may not labour to the contrary,—we have ordered that Sir William Drury shall join with him, to whom we send our instructions and letters, by which we have willed him to impart all the same to you, and by your advice and direction to proceed in this charge, not doubting but you will, as heretofore you have done, employ all your endeavour to bring these matters to some speedy end, if it were possible, before La Crocq's going thither, who does not pass hence before the 2nd of May, and, as he says, shall not be able to arrive there under 10 days travel. We wish you to use him courteously, and the rather as we have newly concluded a league of amity with the French King, wherein there is an article concluded touching Scotland, the copy whereof we send you, which, when they of the Castle shall perceive, they shall see some occasion to incline themselves to our motions of peace, and so beware how they maintain our rebels. Our meaning is that Thomas Randolph shall return as soon as he may, except you find very necessary cause to stay him for our service there.

1 *p.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Ult Aprilis 1572. M. to the L. of Hunsdon." *Some writing relating to Dover inside the flyleaf, which is torn.*

April 30. **282.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Madam, it has pleased you heretofore to tell me that you would make answer to my letters if there should be anything that deserved it. Wherefore I have sought to accommodate those which I have written to you since, in order to render them worthy of you, and to move you, if it were possible, to consider them, and not to esteem them altogether vain and frivolous. But I have gained nothing thereby, for nothing has followed but your accustomed silence; and although I do not find that I have a new subject, but new occasions which increase that of which I have made as many lamentations and complaints to you as I am able, so cannot I keep myself from writing to you once again, not in order to importune you with the repetition of my letters, but to beg you (if I can deserve so much of you) to declare to me the fault which you find there; for of myself I cannot guess or think it. Only will I suggest to you that, in whatever sort it pleases you to resolve to treat with me, or not, to accept my reasonable offers, or to reject them altogether, it is time that you take an expedient to suffer me to have some apparel and other necessities—such at least as are permitted to prisoners: also, by my last [letter] of the 14th of March I had briefly touched some points to which if you please you will have regard. For the rest, madam, being detained in your hands, where I did myself of my own will, in good faith and under the hope of the amity which you had promised me, and finding myself finally reduced to such extremity that you do not allow to any of my people, ambassador or other, to have access to you (whence I do doubt not it happens that my adversaries take the opportunity and endeavour to hurt and

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1572. thwart me, especially in the right of the succession after you), I am constrained by this letter, not having other means, to protest that if anything is pretended in any parliament to the prejudice of my right after you, my intention is to oppose and debate it in the assembly of the said parliament by myself or my deputies when it shall be permitted to me, there to present or cause to be presented to you a humble request. I am quite mindful, as you know, of the good and equitable demonstration which heretofore it has already pleased you to make for me on a like occasion, when I was at liberty amongst my subjects in my realm, and that it was lawful for me to send ambassadors into this country for that purpose; and now that you hold me thus in your power, I think that you will not favour less than you did then, justice both in regard of your nearness of blood and charge. I would have written to you with my own hand, according to my custom, in order to beg you herein as I do by the present, which will it please you to excuse, but I am so ill from several accidents which have come upon me lately, and especially from a cold (catarre) which has affected one arm, that I am not able to help myself, and it is impossible to write, and if I did not fear to importune you too much, I would make a request to you to allow me to go to Bogston [Buxton] well, which is near here, with such order as it would please you to ordain, which I think would give ease to it, and to my side, with which I am very much tormented. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Vottre bien affectionnee bonne sœur et cousine, Marie R."

1 *p. French. Written by a secretary. Addressed:* "A la Royne d'Angleterre madame ma bonne sœur." *Indorsement illegible. No flyleaf.*

April 30. **283.** ELIZABETH TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Having by her order travailed for a long time in Scotland to reduce the parties there to concord, and to have the King's estate established, and as the parties are not willing thereto, she is pleased, for his satisfaction and relief, to license him to return, having ordered that Sir William Drury shall join with La Crocque.

½ *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): Ult° Aprilis 1572. M. to M^r^ Randolph licencing him to com out of Scotland."

April 30. **284.** ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

Before she had knowledge of his and Thomas Randolph's return from Scotland to Berwick, she had, upon frequent solicitation of the French ambassador here resident and Le Croc, condescended that La Crocq should have licence to repair thither and to join with him in the negotiation pretended to make an abstinence of hostility in Scotland, whereupon she caused instructions to be conceived in writing for his direction how to join with Le Croc, and those being signified, and he daily expecting her safe-conduct, she received letters from Lord Hunsdon together with Drury's to him, and copies of such articles as he had propounded to either party, with their answers *etc.*, and seeing much untowardness in both parties, only for their particular

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1572. respects—in the King's side a vehement desire to keep the things which they have acquired in these troublous times, and in the other a like desire to recover those things which they have lost,—but considering that her part is principally to regard the public weal of the country, and the establishing of the King's estate without partial leaning to either part, she has caused the articles propounded by him to be considered, and a brief summary to be made thereof, and thereto has briefly "apostelled" by marginal notes what for the time she thinks reasonable, and thereof has made Le Croc privy, and so also has she done of the instructions which he [Drury] shall now receive.

Her meaning is that at his coming to Berwick he shall confer with him upon the same, and if he can induce him, in respect of the adventures that he found—which may also be as dangerous for him [Le Croc]—to remain at Berwick, and to procure that some persons to be chosen on both sides might come thither to treat with him [Drury], she would be very glad; and so he has been here advised. Although he shall do well to use all good courtesy towards Le Croc, she doubts not but he will well beware of his negotiation, and direct himself in all things to his power to maintain the estate of the King, and to reduce all persons to the recognition of him, and yet to deal so with the principal persons of the King's party that the dissension be not continued for any private respects of hatred or gain.

Although she has noted in the "apostellations" what she thinks reasonable, yet she does not thereby so bind him but if upon further matter shown to him he shall think it reasonable to press or yield to the one or the other anything different from her notes, he shall do it, so as he observes that the authority of the King of Scots may be generally acknowledged, and the civil war cease, for it is the scope whereunto she directs all her intentions. Is of opinion that if Lethington might be satisfied with opinion of surety and restitution of his lands and estates, and Grange either permitted to continue officer of the Castle, or have in recompense the Priory of St Andrews, the rest might easily be accorded. He shall do well to labour earnestly with the Regent herein to provoke him to incline as much as he may, with surety of the King, to win those two. Wishes that these parties might be reduced to concord before Le Croc's coming.

2⅔ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Ult° Aprilis 1572. M. of the Q. Ma^ties lettres to S^r W^m Drury."

285. Instructions for Drury.

April 30. Whereas the Queen's majesty has for a long time most earnestly desired to procure some good end to the troubles and civil dissensions in Scotland, and has therein used many good means by sending her ministers thither to treat with both parties for that purpose, and had intended to have given some reasonable aid by force for the preservation and defence of the person of the King, and maintenance of his estate, according to the general consent of the three Estates of the same realm agreed upon in Parliament, and so these many years recognised by the greatest part of that realm, her majesty perceiving the like good intention in the French King by his messages and earnest dealings with her ambassadors in France, so far as to establish a good peace and repose in that realm, and to bring the civil war and

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1572. division to an end—has thought it very agreeable, as well for amity that is betwixt the said King and her, wherein their profession is to join together in all good and honourable actions, as for the love which both of them have and ought to bear as Christian monarchs to the maintenance of that realm in peace, and to be free from all attempts of any strange nations, that their majesties might commence by their ambassadors in so Christian and godly a work. Wherefore, her majesty having very lately understood from the French King that he meant not otherwise to deal in the composition of those discords but as should be found meet by the ministers of their two majesties, and to that end has sent Mons. La Crocque into this realm to confer with her hereupon, and after that to pass into Scotland with such one of her ministers as it should please her to send, and jointly together to notify to the Estates of Scotland the good and perfect amity and sincere intelligence that is betwixt their majesties, and so thereafter to procure by all good means to pacify and accord the said Estates, and to put end to the civil war; hereupon her majesty has accordingly had conferences with the Sieur La Moth and La Crocque, and finding the sincere intention of the French King to be only directed to cease the civil wars in Scotland, and to have no other private respect herein, but to the continuance of good amity with that crown and State, and also to conserve the like amity betwixt the Queen's majesty and the said realm, and so, consequently, to show a joint affection with her majesty towards that realm, whereby the bond may be triple betwixt the three crowns, she has accorded to allow very well of all this good motion, and the passage of Mons. La Crocque into Scotland, and to ordain that one of her ministers who have of late been acquainted with the state of Scotland shall accompany him, and deal jointly with him to stay the civil war and compound the controversies, and reduce them to union, and for this end has made choice of Sir William Drury, knight, for that she has some other cause to provoke Thomas Randolph and to employ him here about her; and to the intent that the said Sir William Drury shall use the most expedition herein without calling him to her presence—whereby time would be lost—her majesty, by this present writing, in manner above expressed, imparts to him more at large the occasions of this joint embassage, and, for his instruction, first informs him of the substance of the instruments given by the French King to Mons. La Crocque, as the same have been by order of the French King, showed to her and her Council, signed by the said King, like as her majesty has also imparted to the said La Crocque all that is contained in the instructions for Sir William Drury, to the intent that the said ministers may understand the good intentions of both the said Princes, and so the better and with more speed conduct their negotiations.

The contents of the French King's instructions to La Crocque.

When Sir William Drury has well considered the instructions given to La Crocque—a copy whereof he shall receive herewith—he shall also inform him in what estate he understands the dissension and discord in Scotland rest, and by what means they two together may procure an abstinence of war, and he shall therein do his uttermost—either jointly with La Crocque, or apart if La Crocque shall so think it good for the purpose—with either party to yield to a surcease of hostility for some reasonable time, whereunto there are so many reasons

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1572. apparent to all men that it needs not to make any long recital; for, if no other body should move them to it, the lamentable beholding with their own eyes of the daily calamities amongst themselves, the daily blood-shedding of their own nation, the cries of children, fathers, mothers, widows, orphans, servants and such like, for the slaughters of their best friends, yea the continual daily dangers of those who yet live being as subject to death as those who are already slain, ought to stir them to yield and put up their swords, which they make bloody in their own bowels. And though some of the heads of the one side or the other may be found obstinate, or have herein, or shall use some particular reasons in respect of their own surety, and allege some former breaches of trusts, yet they ought to consider that, since the French King and her majesty at this time interpone their authority jointly, and will and shall become protectors and conservators both of the truce and of the peace to be established, there were no such scruple or doubt to be made as before has been; and to that end the said Sir William Drury shall join with Mons. La Crocque, and boldly use her majesty's name with the French King's both to exhort them and to promise on both their honours that they will avenge any breach of the truce on the person of any that shall offend therein. And whereas her majesty understands that it has been reasonably required that the town of Edinburgh might during the abstinence be made free from men of war, and become patent for all persons peaceably to resort to the same, there is no cause why the same should not be granted, and the like to be accorded on the other part for the town of Leith. And because Sir William Drury has jointly had former instructions with Mr. Thomas Randolph from her majesty both to procure an abstinence and to reduce all the subjects to one uniform obedience, and has therein proceeded, wherein Sir William Drury can best tell how he and his colleague have therein proceeded, and where they have found the impediments, therefore, to proceed further herein jointly with La Crocque, Sir William Drury shall communicate to La Crocque his former proceedings, so as they may jointly devise how to proceed as well to procure a surceasance of the hostility as to induce either party to yield to that which they shall find reasonable for making an accord and union; and in whomsoever they shall find wilfulness with them, they shall deal so plainly as both they may understand their own faults, and the rest of the nation may know that the lack of peace grows by their obstinacy, and Sir William Drury shall for his better instruction well observe in all his negotiations the contents of an article here next following, which her majesty caused to be imparted both to La Crocque and the French ambassador here resident, as that which she thought very reasonable for all parties; whereto they both have answered, that if her majesty will insert the substance of the same into the instrument that her ambassador shall have, La Crocque will neither "go" nor speak anything directly or indirectly to the contrary, and therefore her majesty doubts not but by their good dealings the parties at division will be brought to accord amongst themselves. [*The article is not included in this document.*]

5½ *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "April 1572, for s[r] Wm. Drury."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 291. Copy of the same.

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286. INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRURY.

Copy of the first portion of No. 285, with a few corrections in Burghley's hand.

1⅔ *pp.* *No indorsement.*

April.

287. INCONVENIENCES PRODUCED BY ELIZABETH'S DELAYS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 457.

"Certen matters wherein the Queen's Majesty's forbearing and delayes hath produced not only inconveniences and incress of expences, but also dangers."

First of all;—her majesty's coldness, and forbearing from the beginning of her reign to proceed in marriage has wrought great decay to her reputation, and weakened her estate in such sort that of no one cause alone so many evils and dangerous effects have hitherto proceeded, and are daily like so to in[crease] that no convenient remedy can be therefor devised. The brief notes thereof may be these. (1) Lack of comfort which all Princes have had of children. (2) Discomfort to all her good servants and subjects that wished to have dev[oted] the blood of their children and posterity to have served and obeyed the children and royal blood of her body. (3) Doubtfulness in foreign Princes to contract and establish amity otherwise than to serve their own turns, for that th[ey] will not neglect the retaining in favour of such as they . . . are most like to succeed, as, for example, the Queen of Scots. (4) The continual and daily revolting of some secretly, the . . . whereof are not to be known of others openly—partly by re . . . partly by pretence of religion,—so that, if stay be not provided, her majesty shall be deprived of the multitude of her subjects, and if occasion shall move her to use and to try them, it shall be a hard matter to make account . . . may trust; which is so dangerous that it is to any . . . person as terrible to think of, as for a private person to imagine that he cannot tell how to sleep surely in his own house.

Secondly;—her majesty has from the beginning showed her natural disposition to be such towards her subjects in the cause of religion that they who have been "repugnant or mislykous of hir relligion," have not lacked her favour, so that these inconveniences have followed. (1) The favourers of her religion both in ecclesiastical ministry and in civil government have been evil regarded, and in many things slandered, and, at the least, hindered. (2) The contrary have persisted in their obstinacy, and have increased their number in all places, both in their own families and in towns and countries, so that her majesty cannot account that in thirteen years' government she has increased, but rather diminished her number of favourers of her religion, and that by example is to be seen in that for the space of nine or ten years her government had no outward show of repining, but about the eleventh and twelfth year numbers received the Pope's bull, departed from their allegiance, and in the end grew so bold that in the north they made an open rebellion of 8000 or 10,000 persons openly in field, and how many more were thereto either consenting or allowing in the rest is uncomfortable to be counted, and of some proof was the intended rebellion in Norfolk, the notorious murmur and practices in Lancashire and Staffordshire.

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Elizabeth.
1572. The third;—as the continual doubtful dealing with the Queen of Scots, with whom her majesty from the beginning, since she challenged her crown from [her] head, has dealt in such sort that it may be seen she meant to reclaim her by gentleness and benefit. (1) She is reputed in the realm by the great number of such as are disposed to consider of so weighty a matter as the succession of the crown is, to be the next heir to the Queen's majesty, and hard it is to guess by how many she is accounted to have a present right to that crown, and that she lacks but force to bring her to the crown. But sure it is that all they who do . . . . and think that the church of Rome hath superiority [in] this realm do undoubtfully hold her to be in . . . rig . . . Queen of this realm. Add to these all such [as] for malice, envy or misliking desire a change; and so the number is greater than there is reason to [be] known, "ether to them selves for ther encoraging, although they use slyghtes for that purpose or to the good . . . for ther discouragyng." (2) She is now become of that reputation that it is seen the King [of] Spain seeks her to be assured to him, and the French King is so jealous thereof that, though he does not entirely like her, yet he dare not nor will not overtly do anything a[gainst] her. (3) She daily wins the hearts of her majesty's subjects from her a[nd] is able, being as a prisoner, to corrupt such as have charge.

The fourth is the doubtful dealing with Scotland, forbearing to aid directly the King, whose party is wholly for the Queen's majesty, and suffering the contrary party to stand in strength; and yet [there is] no Prince abroad nor wise person in England but well understands that her majesty covertly aids the one, and willingly hinders the other, but in such sort that neither is the one the better nor the other the worse:—whereof these inconveniences follow. (1) Her majesty cannot be assured of any of the parties. The one knows that her benefits are so covertly bestowed [that] they take not the benefits thereof as they should, nor yet do they esteem the same to come of goodwill, but of some necessity for herself. (2) The cause of Scotland is by this coldness drawn to such length that truly the calamities thereof—which are many ways bloody—cannot be avoided in the sight of God to be imputed to her majesty. (3) If Scotland shall either be recovered to Spain or to France, and the labours and charges of thirteen years spent to tie that realm to England in friendship shall be lost surely to all posterity, great shame will be recorded of her majesty's lack of conduct in losing such an occasion as these 500 years the crown of England had not at commandment. (4) The charges are greater by prolonging, and the profit less than if her majesty had proceeded openly.

The fifth is, that her majesty does not follow the example of her father nor of her grandfather in erecting and advancing to estates and degrees multitudes of chosen and faithful persons to assure herself thereby not only of a strength, but to make her kingdom more glorious, and so, consequently, comfortable: the inconveniences of which are these. (1) She has the less assemblies of persons of honour and degrees in whom she may put her trust and comfort. (2) She is thereby occasioned to use many others whom she cannot so assuredly nor so boldly use in her services. (3) Her people in countries are the more by su . . . have been made noble by

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Elizabeth.
1572. others, "wher if they have noble men of hir creation to obey, they shuld wedd directly to hir service." (4) It is some disgrace to the majesty of her time that, seeing the realm lacks by sundry occasions in many shires that number of noblemen that it had in her father's, brother's, and sister's time, it is disfurnished of principal "persons to govern hir people, by lack . . . that hir majesty doth not by ennoblyng of men and avancyng . . . to degrees replenish the lack which may also be done in many parts without hir charges."

5 *pp. In Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "Apr. 1572. Memor." *Edges damaged.*

[April.] **288.** CHARGES AGAINST MARY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 234. "Five causes sewed against the Queen of Scotts."

First;—claim to the crown of England in possession, with refusal and delay to remove the same. Giving of the arms of England without difference in "schutchions," coat-arms, plate, altar-clothes, "which were openly seen at the triumph—writing of the style of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland in letters patent, during her coverture"; and after, a pedigree conveying her three ways to the crown; one as descending from the eldest daughter of King Henry the seventh; another from the Duke of Somerset; the third from a daughter of Edmund, before the conquest.

The second;—seeking a marriage with the Duke of Norfolk to advance that title in[to] possession. Part of the matters whereof the Duke of Norfolk was indicted, arraigned, and condemned, which was alleged as proof sufficient—her advice to perform the marriage by force.

The third;—the procurement of the late rebellion in the north by messages to and from the Earl of Northumberland sent by them, Thomas Bishop and his son, and by Hamlyn. Oswald Wylkinson sent to the Spanish ambassador, and brought to him by the bishop of Ross, to whom he was directed to procure aid of men and money for the rebellion. The fear she had, and sorrow when she heard the Earl of Northumberland was taken by the Earl of Sussex.

The fourth;—relieving the rebels after they fled. She procured 12,000 crowns from the Pope, whereof, by her order, 6000 were distributed, viz., to the Earl of Westmorland 2000, the Countess of Northumberland 2000, Leonard Dacres, Norton, Markenfeld and the rest in Flanders 2000. The receiving and entertainment of the rebels in Scotland at their first flying, by her friends only.

Fifth;—her long letter in cipher to the bishop of Ross, wherein she discourses her estate, and shows many causes not to trust on England, Scotland, or France, resting at last upon Spain. Her opinion to send an express messenger to solicit the Pope and King of Spain. Her choice of Rodolphi, the Pope's secret agent in England. The going of Rodolphi first to the Duke of Alva, then to the Pope, and after to Spain with instructions, whereunto the Duke of Norfolk, the Spanish ambassador, and the bishop of Ross were privy. The sum of his message was to procure 10,000 men to arrive in England, and to join with the Duke and his friends: the port was Harwich, in Essex, for nearness to Norfolk. John, Duke of Alva, promised to

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Elizabeth. 1572. further the same. Rodolphi wrote three letters in cipher,—one to the bishop of Ross, one to the Duke of Norfolk entitled "40," and one to Lord Lumley, entitled "30," declaring the Duke's answer. The pope wrote two letters,—one to the Queen of Scots, and one to the Duke in cipher, promising aid. The bishop of Ross has confessed all this and the whole practice in a letter which he sent to the Queen of Scots since he was in the Tower. Her travail with Rolleson, Hall, Sir Thomas Stanley, and Sir Thomas Gerrard for her escape by force. Rolleson's confession of their intent to proclaim her after her escape King and Queen of England.

2 *pp.* *At the head:* "1572."

April. **289.** NOTES ON ARTICLES.

"A brefe note of that which seemith resonable in the Articles following untill som furder mater may appear to move the change herof."

[*Summary of the same answers as No. 267, omitting the 16th.*]

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "The answers to the articles propounded in Scotland April 1572."

April. **290.** NOTES ON ARTICLES.

Copy of No. 289 in French.

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "Articles proposes en Ecosse"; *and by Burghley:* "Aprill 1572."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 461. Another copy.

[April.] **291.** SUMMARY OF ARTICLES.

"Summaire des articles proposez aux deux partyes."

[*Abstracts of No. 233 and the additions to be made to the same by the Castle party, as in No. 238.*]

1⅔ *pp.* *French.* *Indorsed:* "Articles proposez en Escosse."

April. **292.** TREATY BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND CHARLES IX.

To permit the young King to continue in the estate wherein the laws and orders of Scotland have established him. It is necessary for France and England to settle Scotland in peace *etc.*

3 *pp.* *18th century copy.* *Indorsed:* "1572. Consideration of the matter of Scotland for both party Fr. and Engl."

[April.] **293.** THE FRENCH KING'S INTENT TOWARDS SCOTLAND.

"Advertisementes of the Frenche Kinges intent towardes Scotl. geven by him whom your Lordship willed to repaire unto me; with whom I have dealte in suche sorte as your Lordship advised me."

Imprimis; Verac was despatched from Paris into Scotland again, and to be landed in Aberdeen. Verac complained to the King, saying that he had been in Scotland two years, and had seen none of his friends, beseeching his majesty to license him to go to

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Elizabeth.
1572. Bordeaux for 20 days to see his brother; which was granted to him. The King thought it good to send away Mr. James Kirkaldy, Grange's brother, with 10,000 francs, because it was told the King that Mr. Killegrew was there abiding to win all the Lords in the Castle with Grange to the Queen of England. Mons. Le Croc showed to the King that the Earl of Morton was as good or a better Englishman than any born in England. In the meantime advice came out of England certifying the King that the Duke of Hamilton had already condescended to the Queen's majesty of England, and that her grace had promised by letters to maintain him and the King of Scots' action, and given her faith thereunto. Upon this advertisement Mr. James [Kirkaldy] was stayed, believing that the Duke could only do this by the advice of Lethington and Grange. This continued for 10 days; in which time they sent to Dieppe to know what Scottish ships were lately arrived that could export the truth of the state of Scotland, the King saying he would not waste his money in vain. A barque presently came out of Scotland which brought to Dieppe one Robert of Melbron, servant to my Lord Duke, to whom it was showed that the King was greatly offended with the Duke, because he hearkened to the Queen of England, contrary to his former promise. Robert certified the contrary, saying that the Duke would not yield to anything against the King's pleasure, or his former promise. Incontinent Robert got horse, and with all diligence made away to Paris, and as soon as the King saw his message he presently despatched Mr. James Kirkaldy, who with speed comes to Newham to Mons. de Sarlenons, governor there, who with all speed goes to the Court after Mr. James's arrival to get his direction; after whose departure to the Court, Mr. James sends a man to Dieppe to the Laird of Waighton, a Scotsman, to come with all speed to him at Newham, and not to make any man privy thereof, but to say that he was going to Paris; to whom Mr. James told that Sarlenons was gone to the Court, and there to receive order for 5000 Frenchmen to go to Scotland, to be embarked under colour to be sent to Rochelle to Monsieur the Duke, and so gave the voice, Mr. James remaining in Newham.

About fifteen days after the coming of Le Croc to Paris came one of out Flanders, called William Sheres, a Scotsman, who brought letters from the Earl of Westmorland and Dacres requiring me to show him Verac's house. The place where Verac lodged was shown him, and they communed together. After the King had seen his letters Verac said that the King should never have the like time to send forces into Scotland as now, for the Earl of Westmorland and Dacres had promised together that as soon as his majesty should land men they would also land in Scotland, and get divers Englishmen to serve his majesty there. The last time the pinnace came from France to Scotland she brought to the Castle 6000 francs in crowns of the sun, and Verac gave them 2000, which were repaid him at Paris. On Sunday Sandy Ramsey, merchant of Edinburgh, lent Grange 500 crowns, which were repaid at Paris. One Nesbet, merchant of Edinburgh, lent Grange 200 crowns, which were paid at Paris, and told him that if at any time they lent them of the Castle money it should be repaid by the King.

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Elizabeth. 1572. 2¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "1572. Advertisments touching Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 297b. Copy of the same.

April. **294.** THOMAS RANDOLPH AND DRURY TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 41. We see how little our dealings with you by mouth can do to bring you to that which we know is best for yourselves. Having spent a great deal of time to little effect, we thought good to try another way, which is to prove by our advice in writing if we can win that out of you that by word we are not able to do, because we will leave nothing undone that we may do, or at the least mind to do, so that we be not charged hereafter by you not to have done as much as in friendship we might do. We are commanded to deal with you in two principal points, the one for your obedience to the King, the other to acknowledge the Regent. Against these you allege conscience, honour, and safety. If in all these you be reasonably answered, I trust you will remain satisfied. She whose cause you defend is not worthy to live, having committed so horrible offences—*ergo* no conscience by order to put her down, and less, not to obey her —least, to maintain her unwise quarrels. This you know yourselves; this you have spoken yourselves; this you have allowed of yourselves when yourselves wrought against her, fought against her, and were the chiefest cause of her apprehension, imprisonment, and demission of crown, with somewhat more that we might say if it were not to grieve you too much herein, "but playnes arguethe frendshipe," and so I too trust you take it. If at that time there was nothing done against conscience, what moves you to take conscience to testify—but also conscience for your defence in setting up of her that hath been the overthrow of your country, shame, and cause of all the misfortunes that have fallen to you, or shall fall if you remain in the will you be of? Can either of you believe that your lives shall be happier under her if she were at home again in her former estate, whom you have so many ways offended, than now it might be under her son, a babe ignorant and without malice or will to revenge, if you dutifully live under him and yield your obedience to him? If you devote the time to come, when he shall be of lawful years, you may well think it easier by good desert in the meantime to obtain his favour at that time, than you can at any time of this woman, whose nature you know how vindictive it is, and presently full of malice (whatsoever you judge of her yourselves), as evil disposed and bent towards you two as to none worse in Scotland, for that you two were the chief occasion of all the calamity, as she has said, that she has fallen into. Yea, Laird of Lethington, by your persuasion to others to apprehend her, to imprison her, yea presently to have taken the life from her, and you Laird of Grange by your solicitation, travail, and labour to bring in others to allow thereof, and to put in execution that which by you, Laird of Lethington, was devised. Set apart, therefore, all conscience in this matter, where we believe that neither of you are touched in this matter so much as you pretend, or would that we should believe; if not in conscience, which is dearest, and wherein man ought to be

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Elizabeth.
1572. precise, the much less in honour, in which the world is chiefly respected; and yet we doubt not but that may so be saved, and yourselves be allowed of by all godly and honest men in respect of your country's weal, somewhat to yield your own particular, yea, though to your disadvantage, than to see daily so much blood shed, besides many calamities that men suffer through the occasion of this intestine sedition. Honour is to be respected where justice proceeds. If the cause you defend be unjust, what honour can there be to maintain it? but rather shame and ignominy to stand so long by it as you have done. How unwise it is, if no more could be said, the success of all her practices, of all her attempts, the extremity of all those that hitherto in this action took her part sufficiently manifest. Of these two points, because, in our conscience, you can sooner resolve yourselves than we can sufficiently write of them, receive them to your own considerations, and go to the third, which is the chief, and to you hard, to us not of such difficulty as you make it. Marry, my Laird of Lethington would say, "*tu si hic esses, aliter sentires.*" Truly we are with you in care of mind. We have compassion for your hard state and extremities apparent to ensue. As friends we lament it: as well willers we are careful to provide for it. Thus far therein we may promise, that your state by composition shall be no worse than theirs presently is that have been of your parts and mind with you. Safety to your lives we dare promise; restitution to your lands and livings we dare assure you of, and so to all others who take your parts. What may be done for recovery of your losses, there shall be as much done as lies in us, and so much we dare say, as you yourselves shall be witness, more cannot be done for the recovery of it, wheresoever it be found or be heard of. If you doubt of the Regent's person, you seem to know less now than beforetime you have done, whose honesty towards the world you have allowed of in time past, of whose particular goodwill towards yourselves you have well reported and thought, of whose zeal and love towards the word of God and love to his country no man ever doubted of. What my mistress' advice to him and the reverence he bears to her to follow the same do or may work in him, we find and can assure to ourselves sufficiently that it is such as neither shall his promise be broken to you, nor anything be left undone by him that is in his power to perform. Whatsoever you doubt of my lord of Morton, you shall have the like security of him and "my" mistress to interpose herself so far as in honour and reason she may. "If this be not sufficient by your selves the devisors ye shall find."

4 *pp. Draft in Randolph's hand. No indorsement.*

May 1. **295.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. This Queen has written at large to the Queen's majesty of her own estate and going to "Boxtons well [Buxton]," so that I have little to write thereof. She is unquiet and sickly, and, if she dissembles not, unlike to continue long. I have given order that Francis Talbott, if he goes his journey, shall receive 50*l.* more of John Knyfton. I pray your lordship I may have money for this Queen's diet, for I have need thereof. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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May 1.

296. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

According to his letter of the 28th [of April] the Laird of Glyshe is come to him from the Regent, who has brought him answer of the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and a letter which the Irish bishop wrote to the Regent, the copy whereof he sends him herewith—wherein he shall find good stuff,—also a reply to her majesty's commissioners touching their reply to their articles. Touching the Earl of Northumberland, they would gladly have him receive him at the waterside beyond Leith, or else at Leith, and to hire some barque there to bring him hither, which he has refused to do, but is content to receive him at Aymouthe, and there to deliver the money, which he perceives will not be stuck at, and, therefore, prays his lordship that order may be taken for the money to be paid upon the delivery of the Earl, for they mean to deliver him very shortly, and, therefore, he must return answer with speed, as they will not deliver him without the money. Begs that there be no delays in this matter, for it imports greatly. Is required by the Regent to make two requests. The one that it will please her majesty to grant him the Earl's life; the other is that, as he delivers unto her one of her great rebels, she will deliver to him the bishop of Ross, who is not only a rebel and traitor to the King his master and country, but is, and will be as great a traitor to her majesty. The Regent also requires him [Hunsdon] to demand the Earl of him by order of the treaty, that he may have some colour to deliver him by. Can do no less than make these two demands to her majesty from him. The Regent has put the bishop of Cashel into the Castle of [ ], and had sent for all his writings, but they were not come when the Laird of Glyshe came away, but he has them ere this. The varlet had thrown all his writings into a privy, and surely there will be fit stuff found in them for such a closet. Wishes that her majesty would write earnestly to the Regent that the bishop and his writings may be delivered to him, which he thinks will not be refused. Forgot to put the reply of those of the Castle into his last packet, but now sends both it and the reply from the King's side, which he has received now by the Laird of Glyshe. Finds by the Castilians that they are in harder case than heretofore, and surely believes that the King's side will possess the town of Edinburgh shortly, and, therefore, presently sends John Case thither to procure them of the Castle to grant plainly that which they have hitherto dealt with such difficult terms that no sure hold could be taken of them. Believes that if he can bring the King's side to yield any reason to the others' demands, he shall see some good done shortly. Trusts he shall not offend her majesty if he can get Lord Seton into his hand on his passing into Flanders. There may fall out such a matter, but he will make no promise of it. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—Being about to seal up this letter he received his packet of the 28th ult., and therewith her majesty's letter to the Regent, which he trusts will work good effect. If the posts do their duties towards Burghley as they do hitherward, they deserve praise. Mr. Randolph says he has sundry copies of the Scottish Queen's

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Elizabeth.
1572. grants at London touching that effect he wrote of, and is very glad of his leave to return.

1¾ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 2. **297**. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Perceives by his letter of the 28th [ult.] that her majesty is pleased that Mr. Randolph shall return, and that Mr. Marshal shall return into Scotland with Le Croc. Prays him to let him understand before his coming how he shall use him, how Mr. Marshal shall go with him, what entertainment he shall allow Mr. Marshal whilst he is there, and whether Mr. Marshal shall give him the upper hand or not. Would gladly know all these, because he would have nothing undone that should be for her majesty's honour. "It seemes that hyr majesti stayse me here for the fynyshyng of thes maters yn Skotland, yf she be seure that ther shall no forren force be sent thythar, wherof I thynke hyr majesti hathe no greate cawse too dowght, seurly ytt wer no harme yf hyr majesti lett them alone, and so necessyte of bothe sydes wold make them agree, and I thynk veryly they wold sunyst agre so." Should have written in his letter of yesterday how earnest the Regent and that side are for money, as though they were to have it of duty, but as he had small will to hearken to it, so he forgot to write either to her majesty or him of it, but in any case prays that order may be taken for the 2000*l.* for the payment for the Earl, otherwise her majesty will go without him, and he stand for promising it. His lordship might have let him understand of his being a companion of the order, whereof he trusts he does not think he is sorry. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 2. **298**. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 54.

How little he believes his abode here can further any of those causes that he was sent to Scotland for, where, if he had found so much goodwill in those that largely had promised to be at her majesty's devotion as by their letters and writings they seemed to have, truly their estate must have been much better than it is, and her majesty should have had great cause to have thought well of them than hitherto she has had. In which of the parties the greater fault is, his lordship will be able to judge by such writings as he has seen of theirs. Desires that he should know that his hope is past for his own part to do any good. Knows that others can do better, and judges otherwise of their doings there than he can find cause either to allow of or like. Seeing, therefore, his service there at this time could do no good, beseeches him to be a mean for his return. Berwick.

1¼ *pp. Draft in Randolph's hand. Indorsed with No. 300.*

May 2. **299**. ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

"Right trusty and welbeloved cousyn." Whereas we understand by our dear cousin the Countess of Lennox the favour and

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Elizabeth.
1572. goodwill you bear towards her and all such as belong to her house, and her late husband, and especially towards her second son, our cousin Charles [Stewart], presently here in our realm, unto whom we hear that by your good means *etc.*, the title, name, and livelihood of the earldom of Lennox is granted to him, like as we cannot but very much commend this your favourable dealing towards the only son of the said Lady Lennox, manifesting thereby plainly the good regard you have of the father, who spent his blood and life in the service of the King and that realm, so have we thought good to give you our most hearty thanks for your benefits bestowed on them.

1½ *pp. Draft corrected by Burghley. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "2° Maii 1572. M. to ye Regent of Scotl."

May 2. **300.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LEICESTER.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 54b. How unwilling he was to take this journey in hand for compounding the controversy between so great parties as have so long contended in Scotland, his lordship knows. Saw many difficulties beforehand. More are burst since that time, and more daily appear. Found not so much goodwill towards them at his being there—to whom it was largely promised—as he saw good offer in writing before his coming thither. Their lack of skill may perchance also have been hindrance to their good intent, or his own person not so grateful to the one party as they wished or looked should have been sent, who, before his coming, have given sufficient testimony by some letters which perhaps his lordship has seen or heard of. All he says of them is, that he wishes their constancy firmer, their faith and promises so to be assured of as they would have their deeds to be accounted to be both faithful and honest. Seeing her majesty's will was that both Mr. Marshal and he should come to Berwick, and here attend her pleasure, he humbly thanks her therefor, and now knowing how little good can be done by him in this cause, his earnest request to him and Burghley is to be a mean for his return to her majesty's presence, where he trusts he will be able to make good account of all his doings, and whatsoever any man can justly charge him of. As by some he has been thought to be so full of passions, so he beseeches him—when it shall be seen what writings he has to show of some of theirs in the Castle that falsely and villainously have written of his dear sovereign and mistress, that if less has been spoken than they deserved to hear, or that he has in some passion uttered that which duty would not he should conceal or bear with—so much may be pardoned as either was too little of them, or not sufficient in the other, in comparison to that conceived evil he knows most of them have in their hearts who speak now fairest and make largest offers. Of the other party, he is sure her majesty will find a great number whose goodwill towards her daily appears, whose service may be seen when her will is to employ them, whereof some trial is now to be had by the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, which they of the Castle are so much against, as though a perpetual shame hung over their countries, and the same to be brought into perpetual thraldom through that example. The same may likewise be done with the Irish friar, of whom the Earl of Morton has written to him [Leicester], for that he first moved him to have him apprehended. His lordship may use him in all things as he pleases, and that tends

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1572. towards her majesty's service or weal of both the countries. Knows what has been said to the contrary hereof, but yet sees no cause to better it. The Regent is wiser than some judge of him— more her majesty's friend than many wish he should be, and this he thinks grieves them. How much it imports her majesty to have these two men assured to her, her majesty best knows, and his lordship will well perceive, if so much were known as they* have seen, and what credit is to be given to others, experience has taught, and trusts they will take heed how to trust hereafter. Would that no goodwill on his lordship's part were neglected that might serve her majesty or England. Though he knows what want is in them, yet shall he find of both sorts among them, and as they are used, so often they show themselves to those they have to do with, as now of late time her majesty has been good to them, so have they only depended on her. Does no good here. Spends in vain her majesty's money. Feels great infirmity in his body, gotten through cold in this country. Berwick.

3 *pp. Draft in Randolph's hand. Many corrections. Indorsed by him:* "Cop. to my L. of Leicest. and one to the L. Bourghly 2 May 1572."

May 3. **301.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 22nd of April with a letter to the Lairds of Lethington and Grange, which he has sent to them, with the effect of the other, by Mr. Case, whom he has as sufficiently instructed as his simple skill could devise to draw them to such a conformity as his lordship desires, and has wished them, before the coming of La Croke, to return their resolution to Lord Hunsdon. Thanks him for keeping those things secret which came from him and them. Understands by Lord Hunsdon's letters that Mr. Randolph was to be revoked, and himself to return to Scotland with La Croke. If it had pleased the Queen's majesty to have commanded him to adventure his life in any place else, he would have been as glad thereof. Assures him as he is a Christian man that, were it not for the duty and obedience he owes and will do to her majesty whilst he has life, he would have had inward dealing neither with those of the Castle nor any other Scotsman, for, besides great charges and perils, he has found such inconsistency and hatred in respect of his well meaning and true execution of his service to his sovereign that, being among them, he daily expects some danger. Some of their well meaning towards him within these 20 days was witnessed, as a good number both English and Scottish can testify. But since he understands it is the Queen's pleasure that he shall return, he will, and suffer what shall come. Welcome be God's ordinance. Prays him to continue his favour to his wife and children if he chances to end his life in the Queen's service. The bearer has something to say to him touching William Smythe, the rebel who was, whom he prays him to hear. Sends herewith a letter received from Lethington and Grange. If there is any delay used by the Regent for the delivery of the Irish bishop it will seem very well to purpose that he be earnestly called for and had. He can discover the whole practice in Ireland, and has sundry letters from divers good personages there. He is now in the castle of St. Andrews. On his apprehension he threw a packet of letters into a privy. Gave

* Drury and Randolph.

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1572. Lord Hunsdon two pedigrees to be sent to his lordship. Finds in sundry respects a great lack of Mr. Archibald Douglas, who is committed to ward, and not he [Drury] alone is of opinion that he finds the less favour for his often dealing with him. Finds him ever ready to do good offices in any matter that might concern England. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Thinks the Regent and the most of his forces are gone to Hamilton to offend the Hamiltons and their friends thereabouts, and intends to attempt the winning of the Castle.

[*On a separate slip of paper*]:—Is "secretly done to understand" that sundry writings should be sent by sea from some of the King's party to Monsieur Pinart in France—as the copies of dealings that the Queen's majesty's ministers have received in the late Regent's time and now have been dealt with. If the same proves true it must come to his lordship [as] from the Queen of England's ambassador in France, and not from hence. Will be doing here for the knowledge thereof.

2¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 4. **302.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VIII. May it please your majesty; the Queen of Scots is by continual unquietness so grieved with her old disease and of using over much bane and physic as doubteth a palsy, for she says she wants strength and use of her left arm. My opinion is [that] her fear of this Parliament eases her heart nothing at all, neither do I think Boxston [Buxton] well can cure her maladies. It appears by her stout speech and threatenings that she minds by her oft letters, ere the Parliament ends, to put your majesty in remembrance of such demands as she wrote of to your majesty. Wherein, knowing your majesty's pleasure, I shall stay or suffer them to pass as your majesty commands. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the quenes moste excellente majeste." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

May 5. **303.** GILBERT GERRARD* TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I send to your lordship here inclosed the examination of the bishop of Ross, which is all that could be done [ ] Easter Day, for there was much ado to bring him to any direct answers in anything, and especially in the chiefest matters. He stands much upon former promises that he shall not be pressed so far, and that he was promised more liberty than he has. The rest in the Tower shall be examined this afternoon according to the interrogatories. It could not conveniently be done before for Easter Day. The commissioners were occupied all the afternoon till 7 o'clock with the subtle bishop. Where we shall find Hamelyne is not yet known. London. *Signed:* G. Gerrard.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the Right honourable the Lorde Burghley. In haste." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

* Attorney General.

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Elizabeth. 1572. May 5.

304. ELIZABETH TO JAMES VI.

Requires that Thomas Percy, late Earl of Northumberland, shall be delivered up to Lord Hunsdon.

1 *p.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed:* "M. 5 May 1572. The Q. ma^te^ to the King of Scotes to delyver the late Earle of Northumberland."

May 7.

305. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the 4th instant, and a proxy, which he returns with his hand and seal. Perceives that Lord Hereford and the Lord Admiral* are to be called to degrees fit for them, and as the bruit has long been here, the Earl of Leicester and Burghley are to be made officers accordingly, whereof he is not sorry. As for the Lord Chamberlain, he is sorry he has not an earl's living. Touching himself, he would scant† Burghley's hand if he should write to him either of the Mastership of the Horse or any other office. Received a letter from John Case this morning, whom he sent to the Castilians for a resolute answer touching the King's obedience, the Regent's government, and the delivery of the Castle, whereunto they have said to him that the latter two they will never agree to, yet defer sending their answer in writing till to-morrow or the next day, and if they hold that mind Le Croc's coming, or the sending of Mr. Marshal into Scotland are but in vain, for then must her majesty either help the King's side to win the Castle by force, or else let them try it by the teeth together, as they do daily, wherein is both killing and hanging daily among them. Mr. Treasurer here cannot help with 10*l.* towards the 2000*l.* They will not deliver the Earl without the money. Has no answer as yet touching the Irish bishop. The Queen' letter of the last of April makes mention of certain instructions, which he has not yet received. Desires that they be sent by the next post, or else at La Crocque's coming Mr. Marshal will have nothing to show him, nor he much to say to him. Sees there will be little to do here this summer, and since it is her majesty's pleasure to have him remain in these quarters, he prays for leave to lie this summer at Bransbe [Brancepeth], and trusts her majesty will give him leave to go away altogether at winter. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Hunsdon.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 8.

306. THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleas it zour Majestie," I received your highness' letter of the 27th of April touching the Irishman whom I caused to be stayed upon suspicion of his unlawful dealing against the state of both the realms, as there is good "liklyheid." The man gives himself out as a servant to the King of Spain, "quhairanent" we intend to try and examine him and such as were apprehended with him, either before the Council or to direct some of them to the place where he is for that effect, which should have been done if we had not been "impedit throw our ernist and ythand‡ occupationes aganis the King my soveranis dissobedient subjectis our inemeis." I trust your majesty will in that

* Lord Clinton. † Believe. ‡ Busy.

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1572. respect bear with the delay, and consider therewithal that it lies in us to take good heed how the matter in divers respects may import this estate, after which I shall endeavour so far to satisfy your majesty's demand in that and all other things lying in my power as with duty I can or may. Furthermore, I will beseech your majesty to call to mind such things as I lately wrote to your highness and Lord Burghley, especially toward your gracious aid and support of money for the payment of our men of war, whereby the long and dangerous rebellion may be removed. There is now likelihood of a speedy conclusion if we shall find your "tymous" support according to our expectation, "quhairwithall I mon crave of zour majestie, for furthering of the obedience of the King my soveraine, sen zour hienes is sa weil-willing and cairfull to have the same acknawlegit, that the housses of Hwme and Fastcastell, now being in the handes of zour majesteis servandes, may be deliverit to me and sic as I sall appoint to ressave and keip thame," without which I am not able to cause your officers at the frontiers to be answered in justice for the East March of Scotland, "nor zit sall ony wardane to be appointed haif the meanys to mak the cuntrie obedient wanting thay housses." I doubt not they are rather expensive to your highness, and that they do not serve for any great commodity to your majesty, yet being in your hands I am assured that Lord Hume "suld not be sa weill answerit of his leving as now he is, quhairof he hes ressavit gretar portioun nor I traist zour majestie dois weill allow of, besides that it suld resolve this cuntrie people that it wer not zour majesteis determinatioun to retene ony the holdes thairof in zour pouer, quhilk na doubt suld acquire unto zour hienes thair great benevolence." Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the quenis Majestie of England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 8. **307.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO ELIZABETH.

"It may please your Majesty." We have on your highness' behalf been earnestly pressed by your commissioners on the Borders to come to an accord with our adversaries. We are sore charged as principal instruments of this unnatural division, to which we trust we have answers sufficient. Much time has been spent about this treaty, in propounding articles and replies, and in answering thereto on both sides. Such is the nature of the cause—or rather our "onhap"—that as yet small success has followed. The "strandes," we see, will not serve, and therefore we must have recourse to the fountain. Since the beginning of this treaty we have always had a goodwill to please your majesty. We have, for your highness' respect only, abstained from some foreign practices which perhaps might have served our turn. We know your majesty to be a Princess of honour and great courage, and in that point to resemble the noble nature of the lion "which ze geave in your armes," that the more we bow ourselves and yield to your majesty, "the better spede we shall comme." We have tasted of your goodness heretofore, and that you will not disappoint those who put their trust in your majesty. These considerations have moved us presently to take the boldness to write to your majesty, and by the same to give up ourselves and our causes wholly into your hands, hoping that you will graciously con-

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1572. sider of us, and liberally accord such things as are necessary; upon the confidence whereof we will refer our surety to be provided for by your majesty, under whose protection, safeguard, and defence we trust to find an assured quiet, and to enjoy with honour the fruit of common peace. By doing which your highness shall "oblise" us particularly to be at your devotion as far as becomes another Prince's subjects to be. We have amply informed my Lords of Sussex, Leicester, and Burghley what is necessary for us, by whose report your majesty will understand the same particularly. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

¾ *p. Addressed:* "To the Quenes Ma^ty^ off England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 8. **308.** LORD HUME TO HUNSDON.

"My estate, I doubt not, is sufficiontlye knowne to your lordship what injureyes I daylie susteine be thame that some tymes wer my servandis, what greate losses I have had and yett hes, and all through the occasion that my housses ar deteyned in the Quenis majesty your soveraynes handis, quhilk is to her small or na commoditye, and to me ane irrecoverable disadvantage. I never offendit her majesty with my good will, nor yett wes willing to gif her majesty occasion to deale hardlye with me. On my honour, whatsomever she is maist offendit with me for, I never did it in ony contempttioun of her majesty or of mynd to displease her. In respect whairof I trust of her majesties awne goodnes she will think it now tyme to begyn to deale mair graciously with me, and na longer suffre me, my goodis and freindis to be a pray to thame that sometymes wer content to serve me and litill durst have attemptted to do me in particular ony injury. I will pray your lordship to lament my caus to her majestye, and that by your lordships good meanes ze will procure her favourable answer toucheing the restoring of my housses and leaving to me, quhilk giff I may obteane I sall endevoir my self to deserve farther favour at her heighnes handis. I have desyred my good freindis my Lord Secretare and the Laird of Grange to wryte mair amply to your lordship in this behalff, assuring your lordship that whatsomever they promeis in my name I sall faithfully performe it." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Alex^r^ Hume.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 8. **309.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO SUSSEX, LEICESTER, AND BURGHLEY.

We are sore pressed by your sovereign's commissioners on the Borders on her behalf to come to an accord with our adverse party. The afflicted state of this realm requires a speedy end of this unnatural division. Our native country as a common mother craves it at the hands of us all the born subjects as her children. By mouth both parties seem to profess that they are weary of it, yet such is our "onhap" that both sides are entered into such a laborinth and so far gone that it appears that neither can well find how to rid themselves, or which way to come out. The place is compassed with such darkness that both have need of good guides to lead them by the hand.

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Elizabeth.
1572. For our own part we are most willing to come to an end, and yet, as we must have care both of ourselves and others who are joined with us, we have need of help to make an honest and sure retreat. This, joined with the experience we have of your lordships' goodwill towards us at other times, has moved us presently to have recourse to your lordships, and to require your aid, to the end that this controversy may be compounded without prejudice of us and our party. If you three jointly will promise us to be our friends, to have our cause recommended, and to be careful for the preservation of the weal, honour, and surety of us and our friends, we will repose our confidence in you, and so go on till the matter takes a full end. We are content to commit our cause to your sovereign's gracious consideration. We are content that before all other Princes her highness have the honour to pacify the troubles of Scotland. Hoping that her majesty will graciously and liberally deal with us, we dare trust her, and for that effect have taken the boldness to write presently to her majesty; which letter may it please your lordships to present, and accompany the same with your favourable report, and to become solicitors for us at her hands. We have remitted the enlarging of our matters to your declaration, wherein to inform you particularly, we send herewith the copy of a "plat" of what we may be brought to, delivered to the Marshal of Berwick on the 11th of April, whereunto we have presently added an answer to the objection [which] may be laid out against the plurality of government. We pray your lordships to read over both at your leisure—not perfunctorily, but advisedly to weigh the grounds of our demands. By the same your lordships will consider what we must crave for our weal, and what is necessary for us to be accorded. The sum is comprehended in these few words, and tends to this conclusion. Seeing it pleases your sovereign to take into her protection the Prince under the name of King, and retain the Queen his mother's person in her hands, we will not repine against the authority to be set out in his name, but will yield full obedience thereto without question or contradiction, whereby the State may be uniform, and the realm remain in quiet without mention of different authorities, hoping still that with time her majesty will enter into better terms with the Queen, whereby this realm may perpetually enjoy the fruit of the pacification presently to be procured by her majesty's means.

Touching the administration of the authority, we will be content to yield to any neutral and indifferent government, to be appointed by her majesty's advice, which may be tolerable for us and equal for both parties, always presupposed that the other articles demanded by us for our weal and surety be also accorded. We lay ourselves open to your lordships, and if we may find correspondence of your lordships' favour, which always we look for under the shadow of your protection, we will proceed without delay. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To o^{r} veary good Lords therles of Sussex Leycestre and Lord Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 8. **310.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HUNSDON.

"We motioned oftentymes to the Queen's majesties commissioners heyre my Lord Home his suyte, and declared how conformable we

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1572. fynd him in particular to satisfy the Queen's majesty your soveraigne. As yett we could not obteane other answer but that before her majesty shew him favour he must zeald in the common caus. We have sence dealt with him and found him as onwilling to zeald to those of Leith as ever he wes. Mary, to the Queen your maistres contentatioun in maters tucheing her, asweill affected as any man can require him. He thinkis he hes good reasoun alwyes to reffuse to submit him selff to thair jurisdictioun, and hopes that the Queen's majesty, being a noble Princesse, will not prease him with any soche inconvenient, yett is he willing to satisfye all thingis whairin her heighnes hath a particular interest, and to that effect thais offres we will mak for him."

If it may please her majesty to restore to him his houses, which are presently detained by her ministers, and that he may be permitted to enjoy his own living, he will be as earnest to maintain the peace as ever he was, and he trusts your lordship and others "that hes hanted apoun the bordouris" will bear him record that he was a good "justiciar," and kept best order within his rule of all other officers on the Marches. He shall not receive within his houses or bounds any of her majesty's rebels or other person hateful to her. His houses shall receive no strange forces, whereby the quietness of the two realms may be disturbed. He shall not have intelligence with any foreign Prince or nation to the annoyance of her majesty *etc.* He and all who depend on him shall behave themselves quietly and as good neighbours to all the lieges of England, and be answerable to make and receive redress for all attempts according to the treaties and laws of the Borders. If her majesty can reasonably require further of another Prince's subject, he will refuse nothing that he lawfully may to content her. In respect of these reasonable offers, we trust her highness will no farther extend her indignation against him *etc.* For we know her majesty has reaped small commodity by the withholding of his houses. His loss "is greattest of any Scottismanis, althoght many have worse deserved." If her majesty were truly informed what man Lord Home is and ever has been, and on the other part what men they are, who, under her shadow, "tak the advantage of tyme to do her wrong," we doubt not but her majesty "of her owne naturall" would prefer him to them, and not suffer her countenance to serve their turn, for he is known to be a man of promise "and yat will stand to his wourd." Whereas, "by the contrare," they respect little what they speak, "and measouris all thingis rather by proffict then honestye." Your lordship knows him in particular, "and so do ze thame." We pray your lordship to inform her majesty according to your knowledge, and if her majesty will graciously incline to his request, we dare assure you that her highness will never repent her favourable dealing with my Lord Home, who is naturally disposed to perform more than he promises "rather then to breake the least wourd he speakes." May it please your lordship to procure an answer as soon as you conveniently may. It will serve her majesty's turn, for it is not well liked in this country by the whole people that his houses (whom all men esteem an honest and good man) are thus detained from him "to his uter heirship." It will be an occasion to conciliate the favour of the people to her devotion to use the Lord Home gently. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572. May 8.

311. ALEXANDER HAY TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 38.

I perceive by your letter that our "processe" is gone up to abide judgment. I think neutrality and indifferency shall not decide the question, but that you must do us good in such quantity and quality as may bring a sentence to our side, and condemn our adversaries, who begin to give false alarums to their own men, to see what they might trust to if danger were. Without your course alters, I put no doubt but we shall do well enough. If the order followed since your departure had been begun with, and so continued, the war had "langsyn" been ended. I am a stranger to Mr. Caisse's answer, and so can speak the less of our adversaries' conformity to reason. I am as unable to satisfy your demands as at your departure. Your book I shall restore; howbeit I think little helped by my travails. Yet I shall show goodwill, and enquire if any of ours have travailed in answering of that book, which, if it be, is either Mr. Knox or Mr. George Buchannane. As I was sorry of Mr. Archibald's [Douglas] trouble, so shall I be glad to understand of his relief, whereanent what will fall out, I am yet uncertain. He is still kept closely and straitly at Stirling. His letters—as I doubt not you have heard—are deciphered: whereupon, as upon all other letters and presumptions that may be laid against him, interrogatories are "makand," and some of the Council are to be sent to Stirling to "examinat" him. We are "sa bissy" here and have so few workmen that all our matters cannot be done with such speed as were requisite, and the war must always first be taken heed to. "Sum litle catolos heir is, bot I think it sall serve to litle purpos, nor zit for want of leysur shall I be able in tyme to do ony thing;" but on your advertisement I shall do what I can or am able. In your letter to my Lord of Mortoun, complain on me that I will send you nothing, whereby he will, peradventure, procure me licence to travail some time for your "behuif." I must complain on Captain Cokburne, who has left me to take heed to his young base son, notwithstanding that I have some other thing to do. Leith. *Signed:* S. Hay.

Postscript.—I have sent you herewith my Lady Marr's letter, which should have been sent with the Laird of Cleishe if it had come in time from Stirling before his departure; but it was stayed by reason of the storm. I leave it to your discretion whether you think meet to present it, being of so old a date, or if it be better that she wrote anew. There are also some letters to my Lady Lennox, which I pray you cause to be delivered.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the richt wirshipfull M^r^ Thomas Randolphe esquier, M^r^ of the Postes." *Indorsed by Randolph.*

May 8.

312. BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII

My good lord, it is not past your remembrance that I wrote to the Queen my mistress at my first committal to this prison, but I never had any answer thereto, whereby it appears she has taken evil with my proceedings, which has been very heavy to me, and aggravates my sorrows, which are not few, "thankes be to God," to whom I make my daily prayer to give me grace to bear patiently this cross of affliction, whose hope is most ready at hand when worldly comfort least

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1572. appears. This has moved me to search for the same in His godly will revealed in His Scriptures, wherein I have travailed somewhat to that end during my remaining here: so that I myself am satisfied, and give God praise therefore. I regard not greatly the instability of worldly changes, seeing there is nothing permanent in earth. Wherefore I refer all to His blessed will and providence, who will take care of those who repose their trust in Him, and "accomode" themselves to the assistance of His divine grace to please Him in their doings.—"Cum enim placuerint Domino vie hominis, inimicos ejus convertat ad pacem." To this end I marked in my reading certain "passes" of the Scriptures to serve my own turn for my comfort, which I have now collected together in some order, as your honour may see, if it will please you to take the pains. And because I understand the Queen my mistress to be vexed with the like disease, which cannot be so well cured as by suchlike godly and wholesome medicine, I have thought it my duty to write to her in this kind of argument, for such causes as your lordship will perceive by my letter joined herewith. Although I am uncertain if anything that shall come from me will be accepted in good part, yet I will not omit to do the office of a faithful servant in all respects, for I doubt not but the honesty and truth of my meaning will justify my cause. Wherefore I beseech your honour, that after you have considered of the same, to send it to me again, that I may write the same in some better form, for this is the first copy, and that I may send it to my mistress by such sure convoy as your honour shall please to appoint thereto; for it appears to me she had never more need of good comfort than at present, in respect of that which I gather of such questions as have been lately asked me by the Council, to whom I declared plainly my mind. "Aluyse I can do no furder but pray to God with all my hart to move the Quenis majeste your soverane to have pitie and compassion apon that afflicted lady, for nature and duety moved me to wishe the same." In the meantime I most heartily beseech your lordship (upon whose promises, on the Queen's majesty's behalf, I reposed myself altogether) "to caus use such thingis as at her highnes speciall desyre I maid her privie unto, in sic sort as the same may not tend to my discredit, specialie touching my awn native Princesse and maistresse." I would have gladly "meaned" this and other my griefs to the Queen's majesty by my own letter if I could have had paper and ink to that effect, were it not that I am loth to find fault with any ordinance that is set forth by her highness' grave and wise Council, for that I hope and look daily for some good resolution to be taken for my liberty by your honourable help and furtherance both at the Queen's majesty's hands and her Council's, for which I will think myself "detbound" to your lordship, and will acknowledge the same with all my power when and where it shall please God to make me able to do your lordship any pleasure. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript.—Please remember that I was committed to prison on the 13th day of May last, and wish to be put to liberty at the year's end.

1 *p. Holograph. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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1572.
May 9.

313. HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

Has now received a resolute and final answer from them of the Castle touching the three articles, viz.—for their obedience to the King, the acknowledging of the Regent's government, and the delivery of the Castle. They are contented that the King's authority be acknowledged throughout the realm until her majesty can be induced to deal more favourably with the Scottish Queen, whereof they have yet some hope. The other two they utterly refuse, as more at length appears in their letter which he sends herewith. As for Le Croc's coming, they seem not to care for it, and say plainly that neither he [Le Croc] nor any other shall ever bring them to yield to those two articles, but will abide the uttermost that can be done to them; and truly the King's side seem to desire Le Croc's coming more than the other. Has also received a letter from the Regent, who says that he cannot take upon him to deliver the Earl [Northumberland] at Aymouthe, which is the place he [Hunsdon] would receive him at, but would have him appoint a ship from Newcastle, and so to receive him either at St. Andrews, or at any other place on the north side of the Firth. Seeing he thinks it dangerous to send him either through the realm or by sea, how much more needs he [Hunsdon] to doubt the receiving of him anywhere but within a small distance of this town. Prays God that these be not delays to put him from her, and wishes her to write more earnestly and sharply for him. Will send again to-morrow to see if he can procure him to be brought to any place where he may safely receive him, which surely if the Regent refuses there is no meaning that her majesty shall have him. The Regent has written an answer to her touching the Irish bishop. Thus her majesty sees that there is no more dealing with the Castilians by treaty, and he does not see what she can get by dealing by force, for, in his opinion, she has already been at greater charges with them than she shall have cause to think well bestowed. Trusts she will pardon him though he wrote his opinion of them, for he has sundry grounds that lead him thereunto. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the Q. moste exellent ma^{ti}." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Hunsdon and Drury.)

The bearer has delivered to us your lordships' letter of the 2nd instant, and enlarged the contents thereof amply by mouth, according to the credit committed to him in both your names. You require us to deal plainly, and to answer directly, without further delay, whether we will yield to the King's obedience, the Regent's government (as you term them), and the delivery of the Castle,—the other articles being granted to us—without the granting whereof you say that your sovereign does not mean to consume any longer time about this treaty, but to join with them and aid them that will force us to it. This is the sum of your letter and credit. We will not dissemble with you. We think this dealing somewhat strange, and we have deserved better if our behaviour was favourably considered of. "Long

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Elizabeth.
1572. or now, if we had conceaved that ze wald in the end preasse ws with soche inconvenientis and hard conditions, ze sould have perceaved that we meaned not to dryve of tyme with delayes and frivolous anseris, alwayes seing ze require our resolut answer, we will for your satisfactioune answer directly, which shall cary with it soche reason as we trust shall content her majesty."

First;—we protest that we will make no account of anything our adverse party will grant to us, or not grant, but, in the "remanent" articles which are to be accorded to us, will wholly depend upon the provision it shall please her majesty and her ministers to procure and make for our weal, honour, and surety. Which presupposed, to the first article we answer,—to the end that it may appear by effect that we will not form ourselves as parties to resist your sovereign's intention, nor to go about to nourish continual troubles in the realm, and that her majesty have experience how willing we are to please her, she shall have power to lead us to this point touching our obedience, that seeing it pleases her majesty to take into her protection the Prince, under the name of King, and retain the Queen his mother's person in her hands, we shall not repine against the authority to be set out in his name, but shall yield full obedience thereto without question or contradiction, whereby the State may be uniform *etc.*

To the second;—we cannot acknowledge the Earl of Mar's government to be lawful, seeing it is founded upon no law of the realm or other good ground, "and expres contrar to the pretended title wherapon thay have buylded the King's autority." To wit, the Queen's demission, whereby another form of regiment was "prescrived." His government was set up by faction, and, therefore, to be suspected of partiality against all others who were not parties in the erection thereof. We have within these six days seen the experience in what surety men may live under the protection of his government, which example will teach us what we might "trust" if we should yield obedience thereto. You have heard, we doubt not, the cruelty lately executed by Alexander Home of Manderstoun against the goodman of Thirlstanemanes, his son the goodman of Corsby, and others of their own faction, and men "that hes served and obeyit continually theyr usurped autority." The father about 78 years old, blind through age, of good credit and estimation in his country. The son has continually served our adversaries, and has been actually in their service and in Leith more days for this twelve month past than at home *etc.* If he was to be charged with any offence he was not fugitive from their laws, for he continued more than 30 days together with them at Leyth immediately before this cruel act was executed, and was not gone to his father's house past three or four days before; and although they had been burdened with any offence (but we believe none is to be laid to their charge), yet was Alexander Home no fit person to have the commission in that behalf, in respect of his ill will borne to them, and "notour" the giving of such a commission must argue either manifest tyranny or too great indiscretion, both of which are intolerable in a governor. This example will teach us not to trust his protection, and be a motive amongst many others not to yield to his government. In place thereof we will be content to yield to any neutral and indifferent government to be appointed by her majesty's advice, which may be tolerable for us and equal for both parties.

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Elizabeth.
1572. To the third article;—"we will flatly and playnely refuse it." It shall be well known that force whereunto we may not resist will compel us before we consent to yield it of our own accord, and in this point we hope her majesty will bear with us for the reasons touched oftentimes to your lordships by our writings, and amply declared to you, Mr. Marshal, at several conferences. "If we will trust those whatsoewir thay be which esteame ws not worthy to be trusted, the world may esteame ws not onely fooles but also stark made." You see by their answers upon what points we rest; which, if they are not material, truly we understand not what that word "material" signifies. God bears us record how willing and desirous we are to please her majesty as far as we may conveniently, and that for her respect only we are content to forbear other courses which privately may breed us a great deal more commodity. If by her majesty's means—to whose care we are content to commit ourselves—his party may be sufficiently provided for in honour and surety, she shall find us as truly, earnestly, and directly bent to please her as any other subjects of this realm, and as she can require in other Princes' subjects. We are not ignorant of what moment is the report of Princes' ministers in the resolution of the whole causes whereof they have the managing. You are now well acquainted with the merits of our causes, and have cause to see more deeply into our state than others who have not the like handling, and are not so near the place. We will earnestly request you that it may please you to have our just cause recommended, and to report of us to the best, and if it shall please her majesty upon your motion graciously to consider of us, we promise you shall never have cause to repent. Edinburgh Castle, 8th of May 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

3 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 9. **314.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 5th this morning, and John Case returned from Leith and Edinburgh this afternoon with a resolute answer from them of the Castle touching the three articles. The latter two they utterly refuse, as appears by their letter sent herewith. Truly there is no hope for her majesty to look to do any good among them by treaty [*etc. to the same effect as No. 313*]. Will presently return Nicholas Errington to the Regent with her majesty's letters, and to solicit the having of the Earl, and also for the bishop and his writings. Prays him to procure the Regent to be written to earnestly by her majesty for both. Would also know whether,—rather than go without him—he should take some ship at Newcastle, or two, rather than fail, and trim them as well as he can both with men and ordnance, and so to fetch him. May send a couple of ships from Newcastle as though it were for some other purpose.

The taking of Thurlstone maynes, and the burning of it, wherein they had almost burnt four or five gentlewomen, and killed three men, has marvellously hardened them of the Castle, as he shall perceive by their letter.

His lordship shall find in the Regent's letter to him that he mislikes a letter he wrote to Alexander Hewme of Manderston. It was for intermeddling with certain tithes belonging to Hewme Castle,

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1572. which he forbad him to meddle with whilst it was in her majesty's hands, and for certain goods which were taken out of an English ship at Aymouthe, being cast away, but all the people saved saving the owner, who was one Glydall, a proper man, and two more, and as yet he can get no restitution thereof. Trusts her majesty will not refuse so honourable and beneficial a matter as Holland and Zealand, or any other part of the Low Country that may be probably kept, for sundry respects both honourable and profitable. First,—the dishonour that her sister and realm received by the loss of Calais, her majesty shall recover by setting foot in Flanders. Secondly,—it is a mean to make our traffic open and mutual in Flanders—no small benefit to her realm. Thirdly,—she will not only annoy him who has sought and seeks all the ways and means he can to annoy and dispossess her of her kingdom, but also thereby make him unable to put his practice into execution, which has rather wanted time convenient and good opportunity than goodwill and desire to do it. There are many greater and sufficienter causes which are better known to her majesty and her Council than to him, and, surely, if he [Hunsdon] was as sufficient for the enterprise and journey as a great many others are, he would not only venture his life in it, but would think to receive great honour by it. God send her majesty to take such good offers when they are so freely offered, and not to be scrupulous with him who would make no "scrupulosyte" to have her and all her dominions into his possession, and surely if she does not recceive it, the French King will. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—The Regent has sent her majesty a letter touching the Irish bishop.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same :—

(The Regent Mar to Hunsdon.)

"My verie gude Lord, efter my maist hertlie commendatioun." I received your letters as well from the Laird of Cleishe as Captain Cais. I have written answer to your sovereign touching him whom we have stayed, who calls himself the Irish bishop and the King of Spain's man. We have not yet had the commodity to have him fully examined, "or sic thing ressavit of him as is thocht worthy to be sent up." Our occupation here is "mair ernist nor afore," as I doubt not your lordship hears daily, "quhilk is na small lett and hinder to the tymous and suddane ordering of the other incident maters." Touching the Earl of Northumberland's delivery, the manner that your lordship would have him conveyed and the place appointed are so dangerous that neither I nor the gentleman, my cousin, who has had the "panys" of keeping him, can think it sure for her majesty or us, for we being occupied as your lordship knows, "can spair na sic nowmer as may mak him a sufficient convoy be land. The passaige of the sey thairfoir is maist proper, considdering the rowme quhair now he remanis, according to the directioun quhilk I send to the Lard of Cleishe," or else he shall be delivered at Sanctandrois [St. Andrews] or any other port of the north coast of the Firth. We dare not hazard him in a "boitt," because of the intelligence received of a pirate ship set out to the seas, which we understand is at our adversaries' devotion, and now lies

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1572. "benorth" Aberdene; therefore it will be best that a ship in good equipage be sent to receive him.

Captain Case has now been with our adversaries in the Castle, by whom your lordship, I doubt not, will receive their direct answer to the matters now lastly "proponit" to them, and thereupon will resolve "to the nixt best."

I have seen your letter sent to Alexander Hwme of Manderstoun, and his answer, whereby it appears that your lordship conceives offence against him for executing of letters touching the non-payment of certain rents pertaining to the Priory of Coldinghame, "quhairunto his sonne is lauchfullie providit," howbeit I trust your lordship being truly informed in that matter shall find there is no just cause of offence, because nothing is now "suted" but that which Lord Hwme ought to have paid in case he had remained the King's loyal subject *etc.*, and, therefore, I pray your lordship to let Alexander (who has deserved so well in the King's service, and not offended against the peace, as I understand) be relieved of such danger of your displeasure as he may think himself to be in by your letter, for I would be sorry to have occasion to move this matter otherwise than to yourself, or to bring such things before the Queen's majesty or the Council. Leith, 8th of May 1572. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 10. **315.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. On the 9th of this month a Scottish foot-fellow named Douglas came hither with a testimonial under the seal of Edinburgh town witnessing of a journey he had into France. He passed, as he saith, by Anwick, Morpytt [Morpeth], and Newcastle with very little search, or none at all. He brought hither a leather bag wherein was his baggage, and in it a double bottom. Therein were these letters here inclosed, very cunningly fastened, safe from all wet. "Fretting and unlyke to be sought for therein," he will not yet acknowledge that he was aware of those letters nor any other thing material. I keep him here in close prison till he utters something thereof. It were not amiss to charge the officers of those parts to have better regard to the like persons. This is all I can write at this time, saving that now "I may think myself and lysans from the Parlemente and feste quyte forgotten."

½ *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 10. **316.** EXTRACT OF LETTERS FROM HUNSDON.*

In a letter of Lord Hunsdon's to Alexander Hewme of Manderstoun dated the 28th of April these words are contained.—"The men of Stichell being put to the horn, Lord Hunsdon desires to understand of Alexander Hewme by what authority he takes upon himself to meddle in these matters, *etc.*: and what punishment soever he shall use to any of them, my lord will not fail to get of his tenants into his hand, to whom he will show the like. And also for keeping of certain goods of Gledall's, who was drowned at Aymowthe, for the

* S. P. Scotland, Vol. XX., No. 34.

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1572. which I have often sent, and can have no reasonable answer. Therefore take this for my last demand, that surely if they be not sent to me out of hand I will either have the same or double the value thereof, if either Aymowth or Coldinghame be worth it."

In a letter from Hunsdon to the Regent dated 10th May 1572.—"And though it were to be paid by Lord Hewme, I trust your grace will not take upon you to give or intermeddle with anything that is in the Queen's majesty's hands belonging either to Hewme or Fastcastle, for surely whilst they remain in her majesty's hands there shall no man intromit with anything thereof, by what gift, title or colour soever it be, and so I trust your grace will not offer her majesty any injury."

In a letter from Hunsdon to the Laird of Coldenknowes of the 6th May 1572.—"Whereas I understand you have taken stress of the men of Birgheame and claim the rents there due unto you by the gift of the King,—which indeed is in the hands of my sovereign and the rents thereof due to her—and that you have nothing to do therewith; these are therefore to require you to surrender again such money as you have received of them, for I will take stress of them till my sovereign be paid; and if the King has given it to you, after the Queen my sovereign's time or pleasure be to part therewith, I am very well contented you shall possess and enjoy the same, which before you have nothing to do with. Assuring you I may nor will not lose any part or parcel of the rents thereof due to my sovereign, and therefore requiring you to restore them to such stress and money as you have taken of them, and that you meddle no more with them therein." The mails of the lands of the earldom of Marche, in the "Mershe," being a part of the King's own property, are stayed on pretence that Lord Hume was sometime chamberlain thereof.

1 *p.* *Copy signed by Drury.* *Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "The artycles mystekyd yn my letters."

May 12. **317**. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Having received this packet from the Castilians, wherein they say they have answered his lordship's letters, as also Burghley's to him, whereof he sent them a copy, except these words in the postscript,—"saving nevertheless her son any title that he can have"—Lethington would have taken a copy, but the same was forbidden. He read the same twice over. Is now again forced humbly to pray him that the receipt of this packet (wherein they signify they have written a letter to the Queen's majesty) may not appear to have passed through him. The respects are sufficiently known to Burghley. It does not concern him [Drury] alone. Wished Mr. Case to deal with them of the Castle that such letters as they would send to the Court should be sent and directed to his lord [Hunsdon] here, and by him to be conveyed to Burghley, but they would not consent thereunto. They have written to his lordship [Hunsdon] wherein they have more plainly discovered themselves than before, which he gathers Hunsdon has sent him. If it shall be thought good by her majesty or him to return any answer, he can but wish, if it passes through Hunsdon's hands, that it be not discovered how the others sent from them of the Castle have passed. By his last he touched of some inkling he had of copies of letters and instructions which passed

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1572. from the Queen's majesty to the late Regent, as also to this [Regent], being sent into France to Monsieur Pinarte. He is given to understand that the same is true, and they are carried by one Lyndsey, a Scotsman, who has the French tongue perfectly. He is servant to Captain Cockburn, who lately passed through this town to the Court, and so to France. Before Mr. Archibald [Douglas] was apprehended, moved by some of Leith that he should be the carrier of those letters, and to colour his journey the more, it was devised that he should, as of himself, require leave to spend his time in France, but it was alleged by another that he was no fit person to be employed therein, as whatsoever he knew or could get knowledge of he would impart to the Marshal of Berwick, from whom he could keep nothing, and that he was not to be made acquainted therewith. Is informed that the same matter contains 24 sheets of paper. Has a great want of Mr. Archibald Douglas in getting knowledge hereof, and of some other devices, by whose means he was in good hope to have met with Lord Seton's return to Flanders, who is the greatest papist, the most affectionate to the Scottish Queen, and the greatest enemy to the Queen of England of any Scottish person. The plot was laid by Mr. Archibald Douglas's means between him and Drury how both himself and writings should have been taken. Touched somewhat thereof at his being in Scotland to Lord Hunsdon. Had devised in this manner for his taking;—Mr. Case with five well chosen persons well appointed, lying at the dean's house of Lystaryke [Restalrig], should at his passing in the night to the waterside, where he minded to take boat, "have bene mette wythe and quyetly brought to Barwyke [Berwick]; a hoode and kloke I had provyded for." Monsieur Le Croc came hither yesternight. The instructions were not sent with the Queen's majesty's letter. Le Crok says great promises that he will well and truly deal and concur with him. Will to his little skill sound and have eye to his doings. Would gladly have Ralph Scudamore with him in Scotland, believing he may undertake that he shall have himself loyally and dutifully. Desires that a cipher may be sent. Berwick.

Knowledge of the writings must come from France. The carrier of them will go to the English ambassador's house there, and he believes he is well known to some of the ambassador's men. Lethington and Grange still speak of the great debt they are in. They say that if they have any secret dealing with Le Croc, it shall be touching some money of the Queen of Scots' dowry to relieve them with. *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp.* *Holograph; also address:* "To the ryght honorable and my . . . ler good Lord my L. [B]urghlay." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 325. Copy of the same.

May 12. **318.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Monsieur Le Croc arrived here yesterday about 4 o'clock, who showed him and Mr. Marshal his instructions sent to him last from his master (as he says), and also her majesty's instructions with the notes in the margin. Have opened to him how far Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph have proceeded with them [the Castilians], which he finds very strange, and he [Hunsdon] thinks he has small hope of doing

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1572. any good. He was like enough to have tarried here if he [Hunsdon] had not found a remedy. He would have written to the Regent for his safe-conduct, not as Regent, but as Earl of Mar, which they would not have received, and, therefore, he [Hunsdon] has written both to the Regent and the Castilians for safe-conduct for him and Mr. Marshal, so that it will be Thursday at the nearest ere they go into Scotland. Looks for no end to follow their going, having received a resolute answer from them of the Castle that they will neither yield to the Regent's government nor the delivery of the Castle. They look hourly for the instructions Burghley wrote of. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—The Treasurer [of Berwick] has desired him to put this little ticket into his letter, and desires his lordship to have consideration of it.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk); *and in Burghley's hand:* "In y^e^ tyme of y^e^ Erle of Marr as Regent."

May 13. **319.** THE REGENT MAR TO HUNSDON.

"My verie gude lord," I have lately received the Queen's majesty's letter directed to the King, with two letters of your own to myself, the first having date the 10th, and the last the 12th of May, and have considered the contents of the same. Seeing your lordship does not rest satisfied with that which I wrote touching the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, "quhairin I meant na delay bot suirtie," I will do goodwill to satisfy her majesty's demand, and therein shall use all convenient speed, and give more certain knowledge of the order to Mr. Errington within a few days, "quhairthrow zour lordship may tak resolutioun in that quhilk on zoure part is to be done in that behalf." The same impediments and difficulties noted by your lordship "lettis me presentlie to condiscend mair specialie of tyme and place, quhilk anys appointed, I wald be laith suld be frustrat for ony occasioun on my default. And howbeit your lordship belevis that our adversaires will not offer hir majestie that injury, to offer to tak him away, zit am I weill assured thay have offerit and done unto hir hienes the like or gretar injury in effect, and I can see na cause zit offerit be thame quhy hir majestie or zour lordship suld louke for ony uther thing at thair handes, quhenevir thay may tak advantage in any thing that may greif hir hienes or tend to the prejudice of hir estait."

Touching their answer to your three articles; their contentation to acknowledge the King's authority,—which they affirm to come to for her majesty's pleasure—is to no great purpose (the others refused), for the most part of them have not been "verie curious quhither King or quene reigned," provided they themselves ruled, without which all pacification profits not to them, and I think with that condition they could content themselves to renounce the name and obedience of both, as they have given some declaration already. "I am the lesse cairfull of ony thair untrew reproches alleging that thay ar not to truist ony promise, because I feir not that thair infamous informationes sall obtene credite ayther in oure awin cuntrie or amangis foreyn nationes to my dishonour or prejudice, quhair oure selffis or our dealingis ar knawin, and surely I can not greatly marvell, thocht men mak shaw of difficulty to truist promisses, quhilkis hes violat sa mony thame selffis, leving na place to credite

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1572. thame." And albeit I am not to give account to them of the late using of the Cranstons, as they worthily deserved, yet I may say to your lordship that had the Cranstons all been as true servants to the King as they were Lethington's near kinsmen and earnest "fautoris," little mention of that matter had been in the answer. But it may be well thought that the "dissapoynting" of the provision lying in that house for the furnishing of Edinburgh moves them as much as the taking of the men, *etc.* They make no mention in their answer that he who devised the betraying of the house of Lethington, and caused his brother to enterprise the same, was in the house of Thirlstane Manys. They specify not their own unhonest and barbarous attempts, whereby they have "constrenit" things to be used with greater severity than before, as the burning of my Lord Morton's town of Dalkeith, his own "cornis," and the houses and goods of divers his "puir" tenants who never came in arms against them, the taking of true and peaceable men out of their houses for no other cause than being surnamed Douglass, as "Maister" Thomas Douglas, minister, and his son. They "leif untwechit" the taking and long imprisonment of Thomas Lindesay, collector of the rents of the Kirk, riding peaceably in the country in his appointed service, or the slaughter and taking of the honest merchants passing to convey their "nychtboures to boit," besides the destruction of so many good lodgings in the burgh of Edinburgh, now "ruinat and cassin to the ground." No protection alleged by Thomas Cranstoun gives him liberty to offend, or remits his former transgressions, or should have moved to stay the apprehension of his person as soon as it came to knowledge that he was a dealer and messenger betwixt Grange and "Maister" Archibald Douglas in dangerous practices against the King's estate. "Thir thingis I twitche to zour lordship for zour bettir satisfactioun and informatioun, howsoevir ony thing salbe spokin or writtin of in this mater herefter." And for Alexander Hwme of Manderstoun, truly I cannot be persuaded that in seeking the rents of Coldinghame he has done otherwise than lawfully. "Quhat a man dar do, I am not to enter in disputatioun with zour lordship, or quhethir the Lord Hwme were fittest to have the Priorie of Coldinghame. Bot this I may say that yair wes gentlemen of the surname of Hwme that mycht have levit, and levit beside the Lord Hwme evin quhen he wes in gretest authoritie and thocht thame selffis able to have enjoyit the reward of the Prince, howsoevir he wald have takin it." Surely, my lord, it is neither my part nor do I mean to offer her majesty injury, and "it seamys sumquhat hard and strange unto me to find sic thingis objectit, having ministerit na sic occasioun, and the rather quhen I considder hir majesties direct and honorable procedingis in all thingis tueching this State, declaring not only be hir continewall actiones bot be hir proclamationis, quhen hir hienes forces last enterit in Scotland that hir majestie nevir socht nor coveted any particular interest in this realme for hir selff, and because the simple multitude suld not any wise feare ony evill or harme to follow to the gude people of the cuntrie or to the publict state of this Crowne, hir Majestie in the word of a Prince assured all maner of personis that hir intentioun and certane meanyng wes to use and treat all the subjectes of Scotland as lovinglie and peciablie as hir awin, quhilk we professing the obedience of the King our soverane have unto this tyme found in

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1572. very deid performit be hir majestie." I doubt not but your lordship has sufficient warrant for your doings, and I shall be loth to allow Alexander Hwme to meddle with anything that your lordship may justly find repugnant to the peace and amity. But, truly, it can but seem to us some alteration in your lordship that the King's title and right made to Alexander Hwme's son should be "impedite," or anything permitted by you in favour of Lord Hwme, who not only received more of her majesty's rebels than all the rest, and had them daily in his house, but also (as it is evident to be proved) was of the counsel and knowledge of their shameful and unnatural rebellion, "as having Fastcastell preparit baith with victuale and men befoir the rebellioun to ressave thame, as alsua having assured Lionard Dacres of support of men a litle befoir his owerthraw," so that it was then thought that he was the principal cause of the rebellion, and for aught that could be perceived meant the maintenance of the same. We here find him yet the same man. If either her majesty or your lordship has experience of his better disposition, it is more than we are privy unto. I allow of no new custom and exaction that Alexander Hwme or any other shall raise at Aymouth against the amity, or bringing therewith innovation, "bot being specialie and directlie informit yairof zour lordship sall see ony thing amysse quicklie repairit," and in the meantime I will travail to understand the truth. To what your lordship writes of Alexander Hwme's greediness, it is no proper argument to spend much time in, but this I may affirm, "gif the gredynes, ambitioun and desire to rule of thame that now findis fault with the handilling of the Cranstonis had bene mair moderat, nather had thair privat caise bene so hard, nor the state of the cuntrie sa confusit and troublit." I am satisfied in what your lordship has written "toward" the Earl's life, but for the bishop of Ross, although he is to serve for a witness in many things in the Parliament, yet it lies in us directly to crave,—and I must still be a suitor in it—that we must have him delivered to us at the "bowne rod" when the Parliament is ended, at some convenient day, for my meaning is not to hinder her majesty's proceedings by staying the one or earnestly pressing for the other at any time, but as I, in the King my sovereign's name, for satisfaction of the treaty, deliver the Earl, so may I have her highness' promise for delivering of the bishop at a certain day after he has spoken so far in Parliament as is meet to be required of him. I have herewith sent to your lordship a safe-conduct for "Maister Marshell" and his train. I have written a letter and sent another to Mons. du Crocque, which I pray your lordship to cause to be delivered to him, "for na Frenshemen customably hes socht saulf-conductes cuming in this cuntrie, zit that he salhave na occasioun of stay in default thairof, I have send it according to zour lordship's desire." Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

Postscript.—"I have inquirit toward that zour lordship writtis of Gleydellis guidis, and findis not Alexander Hwme's interest great thairin, for samekle as wer recoverit ar in my Lord of Mortoun admirallis handes to be furthcumand to thame that salbe found to have richt thairto as law and reason wald."

3 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Hunsdon.*

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320. BURGHLEY TO HUNSDON.

This entrance into Parliament business has wearied his head and eyes that he is not able to write this letter with his own hand. The Queen's majesty finds the dealings of the Regent in this matter of the Earl of Northumberland somewhat strange, and thinks his conjectures both in that and in the rest of the matters for the keeping back of concord and peace to be very probable, yet would have him continue his negotiation in the matter of the Earl, and the recovery of the Irish bishop by all good means possible. If he cannot have the Earl delivered at Aymouth, then her majesty mislikes not his own device to receive him at Fife, as the Regent offers. Her majesty doubts not but he will use all circumspection in the secret preparation and voyage of the ships, that there be no double dealing in Scotland after he be received in the ships. Whereas the Regent, in a letter to her majesty, pretends some doubt because the Irish rebellious bishop feigns himself to be a servant of the King of Spain, her majesty much mislikes such a slender allegation to come from thence at this time, considering it is not unknown that the said rebel is a born subject to the Queen's majesty, and depends on the King of Spain as a Papist in religion, and so a deep enemy to the Church of England and Scotland, and, therefore, in nowise to be coloured with such allegations. Wherefore her majesty hopes not to find any such discourtesy as to stay the delivery of such a "petee compaynon," being also so notorious an enemy to God and his country. Surely if they forbear to deliver him, he [Burghley] will enter into an opinion that the Queen's majesty has cast away a great many benefits upon the Regent and his party. The Queen's majesty has understood the earnest requests and offers made to him [Hunsdon] for restitution of the Castle of Hume, *etc.*, to Lord Hume, and like request for the Regent to have it, and is in doubt what to do; for, by an article in this last treaty betwixt her majesty and France, it is covenanted in this sort: "Si qui sint milites, aut presidia missa ab alterutro principum in Scotiam, vel si quæ ab illis detinentur castella, dicti principes eos milites, et presidia revocabunt, castella vero et loca in Scotorum naturalium potestate relinquent post 40 dies." Could have been content to have had his advice before any resolution had been made with her majesty, but the matter coming in question this day, it has been thought fit by her and her Council that they of the Castle of Edinburgh should have secret knowledge from him that, besides surety to be given to the Queen's majesty for observation of the offers contained in the writings sent to him [Hunsdon] on Lord Home's behalf, if he will also become an obedient subject to the King, the Queen's majesty will—on condition that the Regent's consent is had thereto—deliver to him his castles and houses, otherwise she means to keep them. Whereunto he may also add that the Queen may well avow keeping possession of them, forasmuch as they were won by just war, *etc.* As to the Regent's demands, her majesty would it were told him that although Lord Hume makes as large offers as can be for the particular contentation of the Queen of England and her realm whereby to have his houses restored to him, yet she will not yield to his request except he shall plainly return to the King's obedience, as other noblemen in like case have done. In dealing thus with the Regent, if he perceives any

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1572. difficulty in him to deliver the Earl of Northumberland and the bishop, her majesty would have him provoke him thereto by giving him comfort to deliver the houses to him if Lord Hume will not return to the King's obedience, on condition that he will deliver the said two persons, and give good caution and assurance that whensoever Lord Hume should return to the King they should be restored to him. Before Hume Castle shall be delivered, thinks Lord Sussex should obtain a suit that he has to her majesty for the ordnance that was in the castles at the time they were recovered, in respect that he was then lieutenant-general, and himself in person at the winning of them. For which, and for the delivery of the places, he is to have sufficient warrant from her majesty as soon as the Council have answer from him touching his dealings with both the parties. Looks daily to hear from him whether Mr. Marshal has received the packet wherein the instructions and other memorials of articles were inclosed, which he trusts he has, or else surely there is some great lewdness and falsehood by consent of the posts.

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 May 1572. A copy of my L. lettre to ye L. of Hunsdon." *Some corrections in Burghley's hand.*

May 15. **321.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 12th instant this afternoon. Was resolved to have disbursed as much as remains here. Sees no haste in the delivery of the Earl, howsoever it happens, and small likelihood of having the Irish bishop or his letters, but Nicholas Errington is there for a resolute answer, which he [Hunsdon] looks for within two days. Touching the instructions and "apostyllacyons," he assures his lordship that neither Mr. Marshal nor he received any, howsoever it happened, for he saw all that Drury received. Is glad to hear that her majesty begins so roundly with the Scottish Queen, whereby there is good hope that she will proceed accordingly, for that is her manifest and only surety. Received a letter yesterday from the Regent. [*See No. 319.*] Marvels much at the Regent's request for the delivery of the bishop of Ross. Prays God they do not gamble with Burghley for the Earl. Le Croc and the Marshal take their journey to Scotland on Saturday,* "and seurly I thynke as goode never a whytt as never the better." Has done his lordship's commendations to her who receives them very thankfully, and desires him to accept both hers and his to himself and his lady. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 16. **322.** HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letter of the 13th, and having perused the same, he finds that his grace mislikes many things, and conceives worse than he meant, and, therefore, is forced to answer the contents thereof in maintenance of his former letter—without any offence to him if it is rightly interpreted. Touching the Earl, he trusts his grace cannot find it unreasonable that he should seek to receive him with as great surety as he can, and having received him, to answer him to her majesty, and not to lose her majesty's money and him

* 17th.

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Elizabeth.
1572. too, for so is her commandment to him. Doubts not that he will be as well contented to deliver him in a convenient place, as that the Laird of Lochleven should receive his money in surety. The time and place being agreed upon for bringing him safely hither, there shall, God willing, be no default on his part both for receiving him and for payment of the money. Thinks it is not for any goodwill they bear her majesty that the adversaries will not offer to take him away, but because (1) he thinks they are not able to do it, and (2) matters standing in such terms as they do, and they offering to have her to be the conservatrix of the accord (if there is any), dare not at present so far offend her. Though he need not have made him privy to their answer, yet he thought the sending of it deserved thanks. As for their misliking of the doings at "Thurestoune Maynes," he wrote it as he received it from them, and not for any misliking of it, howsoever any other lists to interpret it. As for Alexander Hume not having done otherwise than lawfully, he must avow that he has done wrong in demanding the tithes of the poor men, and once again alleges that he is to demand them from Alexander of Hewton Hall, who is to pay 40*l.* Scottish yearly to the house of Coldingham for them. As for what he [Hume] dare do—how short soever it is taken—he [Hunsdon] wrote it neither for abling of the Lord Hewm nor disabling of the other, but because he knows how Alexander Hewme heretofore depended wholly upon Lord Hewme, and if he had continued his obedience to the King, he may well think that he durst not have suited anything of his, for he had no reason. As for the other Hewmes in the March who have lived and do live beside him, he means not to enter into any dispute therein, nor has he anything to do therewith, although he is sufficiently acquainted with all the Hewmes there. Touching his grace's offering her majesty injury, he perceives he takes it worse than he meant it, yet this he must say, that if he gives any man authority to intermeddle with anything that is in her majesty's possession, either with respect to Hewme or Fastcastell, that he does offer her injury. Trusts none will burden her majesty with the breach of her promise or proclamation; if there are, they shall be answered according to reason.

Where his grace charges him with alteration that he should impede Alexander Home's son in favour of Lord Hewme, he does him greater wrong than he has deserved at his hands, for no one in Scotland has hindered Lord Howme so much as he [Hunsdon] has, and what he wrote of is not in any respect to favour or help Lord Hewme, but it is not his part to suffer any to intermeddle with anything under his charge, and if any other in Scotland will charge him with any such alteration they shall be sufficiently answered. As for the custom he wrote of, it was demanded of Rudge, a merchant of this town, and his goods were stayed there for it. As for Alexander Hewme's greediness, he is not to maintain it, for Glydall's ship, which was cast ashore, was spoiled by him and his, and hewed asunder with axes and other weapons, which otherwise might have been made money of, and no redress is to be had therefor, although Lord Morton has promised him the Queen's money sundry times, yet nothing is performed, and, therefore, he must seek it by other means. Is sorry to find his goodwill so ill requited, and

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Elizabeth.
1572. his well-doing towards that State so little regarded, for—though he says it—he thinks there are not many of his calling who have more favoured the King's action than he. Howsoever it happens, he has been hardlier dealt with than either he has deserved, or any other has been who has held his place—yet he shall live. His grace writes touching the bishop of Ross, wherein he seems to demand him with more earnestness than before, which seems strange to him, for the Laird of Clyshe's instruction was but to make a request to have him, and now the Regent requires a promise for the delivery of him at the "Bownd roade." If his offences are such that his grace may demand him by virtue of "trewse," Hunsdon will send the letter, and doubts not but her majesty will make such answer as shall content him. Trusts that, in the meantime, he will make such speed in the delivery of the Earl as he conveniently may, and if it would please him also that the Irish bishop may be delivered to him, her majesty would be greatly beholden to his grace. Berwick.

2 *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "The L. of Hunsdon too the Regent, 16 May 1572."

May 17. **323.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Is required to send away this packet from Mons. Le Croc. Hears nothing yet either of the Earl or of the Irish bishop. Wrote to his lordship to know what entertainment Mr. Marshal should have, and having no answer yet, he is fain to let him have 40*l.* in prest, or else he could not have gone, which is to be repaid upon such entertainment as her majesty shall allow him. Desires him to procure leave for him to lie at Bransbe [Brancepeth] this summer, and if her majesty will not lend him that, he will borrow some friend's house thereabout. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 19. **324.** DRESS, ETC., FOR THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Memoire" of works of robes of tamine and double serge of Florence, and double trimmed black satin, black taffetas, buttons, hats, linen, and other works delivered to Monsieur de Puiguillon by Johan de Compiegne, the Queen of Scots' tailor, on the 27th of February 1572.

8 ells of Florence serge to make a robe and mantel: 8 ells double trimmed to make two robes: 6 ells of satin to make three doublets: 6 ells of taffeta to double them: 4 pieces of tamine to make robes: 2 gross 3 dozen of small "fers de geyet": 2 gross of small "fers" all of "geyet": 4 dozen large "fers," Milan make: 12 ells of embroidery of black silk to put on the tamine robes: a robe of tawny velvet "a l'espaignolle": a tawny robe of tamine with a doublet of tawny satin, and another doublet of black satin: a mantel of tawny damask furred "doz de gris": a skirt of tawny satin, body and sleeves: "une couverture de vasquine" of tawny taffeta: 6 pairs of stockings: 16 pairs of shoes of different colours: 3 pairs of velvet slippers: 3 pairs of marroquin slippers: 2 hats, one of velvet, and the other of taffeta: one dozen nightshirts, a dozen dayshirts: 6 other dayshirts

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Elizabeth.
1572. "a fraize et pom couppe": 2 dozen white handkerchiefs with small buttons: 5½ ells of "toylle de reste": 6 "couverchefs de table" worked in coloured silk: 2 dozen worked coloured handkerchiefs, namely, one dozen worked with coloured silk, and one dozen with white silk.

Acknowledgment by Johan de Compiegne that he has received the above things from Monsieur de Puignillon "premier maitre d'hostel" of the Queen of Scots, and promise to put them in the hands of Monsieur De Gourdon, governor of Calais, or in the hands of Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon. Paris. *Signed:* Johan Poullet. Acknowledgment by Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon that the things above specified have been consigned into his hands to hold for the Queen of Scotland. London, 19 May 1572. *Signed:* De La Mothe Fénélon.

1½ *pp. French. Indorsed:* "Memoyre des habillemens qui ont este delliverez a Johan de Compiegne pour la Rogne d'Escosse" *etc.*

May 19. **325.** DRESS FOR THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Copy of No. 324.

1¾ *pp. Indorsed as No. 324.*

May 20. **326.** CHARLES, EARL OF LENNOX, TO THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 109. Having received advertisement of your lordships' friendly dealings in procuring, or so willingly consenting to my advancement to honour, it had been my duty ere this to have showed myself thankful. I shall, therefore, right effectuously desire your lordships' pardon my long silence, and to receive by these my lines my most hearty commendations, and "condinge" thanks for your good deeds towards me, unknown to you—or to the most number of you. For which benefit received, I shall not be, God willing, ungrateful; but shall endeavour to requite your lordships, or any of you, in what I possibly can do. "From my chamber at Gray's Inne." *Signed:* Charls Lennox.

½ *p. Holograph. In a large clear hand. Addressed:* "To the right honorable my very good lords of the King's ma^tis^ Councell of Scotl. and to every of them." *Indorsed:* "June 1572."

May 20. **327.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received the 2000*l.* by Skopame on Saturday last Because the Privy Seal was directed in his name, he received it, and has given him three several quittances for the same, according as he received it out of the Exchequer. Sees no haste made to receive it [by those] to whom it is sent, howsoever it happens, for Nicholas Erryngton has lain at Leith this sevennight for answer. Has written to the Regent by Mr. Marshal. Mr. Marshal's new instructions were sent before. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

⅓ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572.
May 22.

328. HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Her majesty marvels that the time is still distracted for delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, and has commanded him to require his grace that there be no longer delay, but that he may be delivered to him or anyone he shall appoint at such convenient place that he may without danger be brought to Berwick, and the money shall be ready to be paid at any convenient place where he shall be delivered. Perceives he has written to her majesty touching the Irish bishop, wherein she finds his allegations of small substance, that because he pretends to be the King of Spain's servant, he should make any doubt for the delivery of him. It is not unknown to his grace and the rest of the Scottish nobility, that he is a mere born subject of her majesty, of her realm of Ireland, and depends upon the King of Spain but for Popish religion. Her majesty hopes not to find such uncourtesy at his grace's hands as to stay the delivery of him and his letters. Requires his present answer. Berwick.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Hunsdon:* "To the Regent, 22 May 1572, for the delyvery of therle of Northumberland and the Ierishe Bysshope."

May 22.

329. MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HUNSDON.

We have received your lordship's letter of the 18th instant, and understand by the same your suit earnestly made to the Queen's majesty upon our request for the delivery of Lord Hume's houses, for which we give your lordship most hearty thanks, and as we thereby perceive that it has pleased you therein to gratify us, so shall we endeavour to our utmost to requite your gentleness in anything wherein we shall be able to do your pleasure, besides we dare well undertake that you shall not find Lord Hwme himself unthankful. Your lordship knows him to be a gentleman of good nature, and worthy to be done for, and assuredly your lordship will never have cause to repent having done him pleasure. For answer to your said letter and satisfying the points thereof, we two will be content to put in a band signed and sealed by us either to the Queen's majesty or your lordship for the faithful performance of all the articles on his part, which were contained in our letter sent to your lordship; and if you think our band not sufficient (which we do not mistrust, for we mean to promise nothing but that which we shall be able to perform) we will procure the band of any other here to her majesty's and your contentation in form convenient. As for yielding the obedience required by your lordship, there shall in that point also be no difficulty on Lord Hwme's part, upon such reasonable conditions as are necessary for his honour and surety, "conform" to our articles declared to you amply, for therein he will conform himself according to the offers made by us, being such as we doubt not satisfy her majesty. These two ambassadors, as we understand, are here to bring all those matters to a conclusion, who for our part shall find no stay or difficulty. And whereas the perfecting of the same may, perhaps, spend some days, and you require answer without delay, this offer we will make. If it shall please her majesty presently to restore his houses upon sufficient band of the articles sent

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Elizabeth.
1572. by us to you, we will also give a band to you, not only signed and sealed by us, but will procure the same [to be] signed and sealed by some noblemen of the adverse party worthy to be trusted, who profess the same obedience you require for re-delivery of the houses in the same state Lord Hwme shall receive them, in case he does not fully satisfy her highness touching the point of the obedience at the end of the treaty which the two ambassadors have in hand. On your answer the bands you require shall be sent without delay in form convenient. As we have begun to be suitors to your lordship for him, so we will continue till the matter is ended, which we pray you to bring to pass, and if either Lord Hwme or we shall ever have "moyen" to do your lordship pleasure, you shall have cause to think your labours well bestowed. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland, W. Kyrkcaldy.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Hunsdon.*

May 23. **330.** THE REGENT MAR TO HUNSDON.

"I ressavit your lordship's lettre of the xviij of May, and for the delivery of the Erle of Northumberland, I have presentlie geven direction thairanent, sa as thair wilbe na unnecessary delay, neyther hes bene in tyme past. For the money, my interest thairin is very small. The gentleman quha suld have it for the said erlis chargeis, I doubt not will appoint to ressave the same." Touching the Irish bishop, I "traist" her majesty has not occasion but to be satisfied with my former answer, my goodwill, and the necessity of the time considered. But seeing your earnestness in that and other demands to be further speedily and resolutely answered, "leving to mak me answer to sic thingis as I haif specialie requirit, thairfore I mynd with expeditioun to direct ane of our awin to hir majesties self, instructit to satisfie hir hienes in all behalffes, safer as reasonnabillie and possibilly we may, and to crave alsua resolutioun of hir majesties awin mynd tueching our demandes." Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Hunsdon.*

May 23. **331.** MONSIEUR LE CROC TO BURGHLEY.

I should fear that my letters weary you, but for the assurance that you gave me when I left that the despatches which I should address to Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon you would order to be delivered to him, as I very humbly beg you. I believe that the Queen's ambassador who is in this realm is not sloathful to inform her majesty of the news, and therefore you may [understand] how all things pass there; only I will tell you that the ambassador and I are such good friends that I assure myself, with the help of God, that we will part good friends. At least he will not oppose me in doing the service of their majesties. I pursue his friendship with all my power. Little Leith (Petit Liet). *Signed:* Le Croc.

¾ *p. French. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Signet.*

May 25. **332.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has this morning received a letter from the Marshal, from Lestorryke [Restalrig], which he sends herewith. Touching Verac, he

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Elizabeth.
1572. has answered him that although he will not take upon him to give him any passport to pass hence until he hears from his lordship, yet if he is sent hither he will receive him until he receives an answer from him [Burghley]. Prays him to let him know what he should do. Would also know whether he should suffer Cunningham to go up or not. Looks to have the Earl of Northumberland this week or not at all, but dares assure him that the bishop shall not be had. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

⅓ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same :—

(Drury to Hunsdon.)

Whereas by his letter dated yesterday he made some mention of audience to be appointed this day by the Regent for M. Du Croque and himself, it fell out this day that Du Croque sent to the Regent and required of him that, forasmuch as Virack was the King his master's servant, and employed hither with some credit from him, he might have some place in council with him, whereunto the Regent answered that he could neither grant him any further use of such favour and licence nor place in council except he would remain with him at Leith, desiring to satisfy himself of that which hitherto had been licensed. Whereupon Du Croque earnestly required of him [Drury] that he would make him a passport for his passage through England, which he neither denied nor granted, saying he would answer him in a few days. Desires first to know Burghley's opinion. Afterwards they addressed themselves towards the Regent, from whom Lord Ruthven and Dunfermline were sent; who said that the Regent neither durst nor could grant him audience, lest he should too far prejudice the King's estate, but if he had to say anything privately to him as unto the "Cownty Marr" (to which effect his message tended), that he should be heard. Whereunto he answered that the King his master only desired the good peace and quiet of this country. After which he [Drury] offered to follow that course he had already begun, whensoever they had to do with him, or he with them. Whereupon the Regent not a little commended the Queen's majesty for the preservation and care she had of the King. Little further was talked of at that time, and they both departed. Du Croque seems to desire the conclusion of an accord, and is loth to intermeddle with any of the titles. He is weary of abiding at Leith, and fain would go to Edinburgh, yet he [Drury] persuades all he can to the contrary, desiring to have him with him. This evening there was a skirmish, occasioned first by them of the Castle, who were braving on the hill of Craggingate, whereat the forces of Leith "indigninge" came out—about 200 footmen and certain horsemen, who were but newly come from a skirmish with certain others of the Castle upon the "Borrowgh Moore." They of Leith climbed with speed towards the hill top, and they of the Castle, contrary to their custom, made their ground good at the top, insomuch as it was too warm for the Leith men to tarry or climb higher. The horsemen still kept their places, finding no advantage to charge, and, as it is said, departed not without more loss of blood to them than to the Castle. Last night they of the Castle

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Elizabeth.
1572. got 50 beeves and 100 muttons into the town. Resterrick [Restalrig], 24th May 1572. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 25. **333.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Perceiving that the Regent sends Cunningham to the Court for the four causes specified in his other letter, he is forced to trouble him more than he would willingly have done. Perceives that the Regent mislikes certain points in his letter of the 10th of May, in another to Alexander Hume of Manderstone of the 28th of April, and in another to the Laird of Coldyngknolles of the 7th of May, and because he knows the humour of the Scots to take hold of any little thing that serves their own purpose, and to leave out as much as "makes" against them, he is so bold as to send him copies both of his letters and of theirs, which he prays him to peruse at his leisure. Sends him also a copy of the articles which the Regent sent to Mr. Marshal by way of complaint. Assures him that he has been so uncourteously received, and, as he may well term it, so lewdly used at Lord Morton's hands, and Alexander [Hume] of Manderstone's, that, if it were not for fear of offending her majesty, they should well know he "wold nott sytt withall." Alexander Hume rules Morton, Morton rules the Regent, and hereby Alexander of Manderstone looks to govern all the March, and that is the "matter" why he desires so much to have Hume and Fast Castles in the King's hands, for then the said Alexander Hume would sit down there,—out of whose hands they would never be gotten again but by force; and touching the redelivery thereof by the article of treaty, surely, if the French King were advertised how unfit it was for her majesty to part with them until there be a thorough accord, he would not press her to it, and the rather because they are none of the King's, and stand but on the Borders, and, besides, he believes both La Croque and the French ambassador would rather like to have her majesty keep them in her hand than deliver them to the Regent, who has no interest in them, and out of whose hands they would not be gotten again; and surely her majesty is to take some remorse in conscience for Lord Hume, for no man in all Scotland has smarted half as much as he and his,—"yf I say 1000*li.* thyk, I am far withyn my bowndes," and, therefore, not to deliver them in the end into his mortal enemy's hands, but rather to keep it herself, for he takes it that the article of the peace touches but such castles or holds of the King as her majesty possesses. Touching the coming of more money, her majesty sees both by their readiness for the delivery of the Earl,—although she be pleased to pay their own demand, which is unreasonable,—and by their denial of the Irish bishop, what cause she has to feed them with money, or to think that well bestowed, which she has already done for them. The only man they trust to be their mediator in all their affairs is Mr. Randolph. He [Randolph] sent letters to the Regent and the Earl of Morton lately, by commandment, touching the Earl of Northumberland and the Irish bishop. Has sent his lordship the Regent's letter of the 8th, wherein he writes that he would have him receive him at St. Andrews or any other part on the north side of the Frith, as also touching his letter to Alexander [Hume] of Manderstone, and now he

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Elizabeth.
1572. sends him the rest, wherewith he [the Regent] seems to take offence. Prays him to let him have some order for the Earl's diet whilst he remains at Berwick. He wrote to him also touching Mr. Marshal's diet, but has had no answer. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 26. **334.** CASE OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "Reasons to move the Queenes Majestes conscience to proceade with severitie in this case of the late Queen of Scottes."

The word of God is the only director of consciences. The magistrate is the minister of God, and the revenger towards him that hath done wrong. If the magistrate be the minister of God in his name and authority to punish the wicked according to the measure of their offences, and on the other part the late Scottish Queen hath offended in two highest degrees, both concerning God's religion and the disheriting of our Prince, we see not but her majesty must needs offend conscience before God if she do not punish her according to the measure of her offence. Small punishment for a great offence in respect of any person is partiality and slack justice. Whether the late Queen of Scots be queen or subject, stranger or citizen, kin or not kin, by God's word, for so great offence, she should have the just deserved punishment, and that in the highest degree. When God commits any grievous offender into the hands of a Prince or magistrate as to his minister to be punished, he ought to fear the heavy displeasure of God if he omit the same. Because Saul spared Agag, although he was a King, God took from Saul his good spirit and transferred the kingdom of Israel from him and from his heirs for ever. It is greatly to be feared if she escape as Benhadad did, under colour of mercy, that God's heavy displeasure will light upon the Prince and the realm, as it did on the Israelites shortly after. Every good Prince ought by God's commandment to punish even by death all such as seek to seduce the people of God from his true worship to superstition and idolatry. The late Queen of Scots has not only sought to seduce the people of God in this realm from true religion, but is the only hope of the adversaries of God throughout Europe *etc.* The Scottish Queen has heaped up together all the sins of the licentious sons of David—adulteries, murders, conspiracies, treasons, blasphemies—and if she escape with slight or no punishment, shall we think that God will not plague it? The late Scottish Queen, with her allies, by the pretended title and other wicked, devilish, and traitorous devices and workings, is like to bring confusion to this noble realm of England, therefore the Prince offends grievously before God if for the safety of her people she do not cut her off. [*With other reasons for executing Mary, supported by quotations from the Bible, etc.*]

6¼ *pp. Indorsed* (by Burghley): "26 May 1572. A wrytyng exhibited by y^e^ Clergy of y^e^ higher howse to y^e^ Q. Ma^ty^ at S^t^ James to move hir ma^ty^ to assent to justice ag. y^e^ Scott. Quene."

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Elizabeth.
1572.
May 26. **335.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Mr. ambassador, this present is to advertise you that the lieutenant of this place, by commandment of the Council, has requested me to pay him in ready money 5*l.* of this country each week since my entry into prison, for my fare, according to the custom of the house, which amounts for certain to 500 crowns of the sun, wherefore I have answered that I think the Queen does not wish to allow anything to be demanded of me for such charges, seeing that of her liberality the ordinary of the Queen my mistress has been sustained, since she has been in this country, and that her majesty and her Council know sufficiently well that I have received nothing of my revenues of Scotland since I am in England, and therefore I have no means except by the Queen my mistress; and to this end I have asked for a passport to send a man expressly to her majesty to certify it, but the Council will not grant it to me at present. Therefore I have begged the Council to pay my expenses taking them out of the 2000 crowns which they took in September last, or to cause them to be rendered, and putting me at liberty presently, I will find the means by your good aid to pay for my ordinary for the time past. Wherefore, sir, I beg you to travail with the Lords of the Council to content them herein, otherwise I must live in pledge, for I have nothing at all to pay with. I pray you also to excuse me for having importuned you in this case, and not to leave off travailing for my liberty. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¾ *p. French. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 28. **336.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I most heartily thank you for your friendly letter I received this 28th of May, whereby it appears some good law is intended in the Parliament for avoiding of perils that may happen by this Queen, and glad I am to hear that both the Houses are so well inclined thereto; and if it be thought meet [that] any lords shall have conference with this Queen, I wish your lordship, as may be convenient and without your trouble, to be one. I can write nothing of this Queen but that, at present, she has one of her old sickly fits, and is somewhat weaker than when I last wrote to you, and greatly discontented that she wants intelligence. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 28. **337.** MAITLAND TO MONSIEUR LE CROC AND DRURY.

Sirs, following the remonstrance which it pleased you to make eight days ago on the part of the most Christian King and the Queen of England to induce us to accord a cessation of arms, in order by this means to arrive in consequence at the pacification of all these troubles, we were thinking of replying to you yesterday, and to resolve you entirely concerning that which on this point we had deliberated. But forasmuch as the ambassador of England excused himself entirely from negotiating with us on the common charge which you have jointly from their majesties, in the absence of you the ambassador of his most

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Elizabeth.
1572. Christian majesty, it has been advised by the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earl of Huntly and all his company to let you understand their answer by other means, and for this purpose have given me charge to make you the present [answer], which is to tell you that, to our very great regret, this poor realm is so much afflicted, and that we have for it the compassion that good and affectionate subjects ought to have of the misery of their country and common mother of all, that following the good and just intention of their majesties, we are ready and quite content to embrace the means and expedients which are proposed to us on the part of their said majesties to bring about the peace so much desired, and especially the cessation of every hostility, which on our part we offer to accord at your instance for whatever time you shall find good, and to the end that so just a resolution be not hindered by the difficulties which can arise upon the conditions of the said truce that each one of the parties will take in hand to their very great advantage. We offer you this resolution whereby you will be able to judge of the sincerity of our intention in this behalf; that we will accept the truce with the conditions and circumstances that you two together shall advise to be just, reasonable, and the most expedient, to facilitate which you have in charge from their majesties; submitting ourselves altogether to that which in this behalf you shall find good, trusting entirely in your prudence and integrity that, not being transported by private passion, and will serve us without respect for one more than the other, you would not wish to impose on us any condition but what is reasonable and tending to the common good of all. Thus it will not be against this country that you have full power to establish a good peace in this realm, following the intention of their majesties, and you will not be anywise contradicted by those of this party. And therefore awaiting your resolution, which it will please you to communicate to us by mouth, or otherwise, I recommend myself to your good favour.

1¼ *pp. French. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xviij May 1572," *and in a French hand:*—"Double dun lettre que Monsieur de Ledinthon escrive a Messieurs les ambassadeurs de France et d'Angleterre."

May 29. **338.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Yesternight the Laird of Clyshe came to him, who had dealt with him heretofore about the Earl of Northumberland, and declared to him that he had brought the said Earl to Coldingham, and desired to know what time he would receive him this day at Aymouth, and also because it would be tedious to have the money told there, that he might tell it here, and seal it up, and so, upon the receiving of the Earl, to deliver the money. To whom he delivered the money presently to tell, and being sealed up with his seal, he carried it with him this morning, and upon receipt of him [the Earl] he delivered the money, and brought him to this town. There was one Douglas, who had the keeping of the Earl under the Laird of Lochleven, to whom the Laird of Clyshe prayed him to bestow somewhat, as from the Queen's majesty, in respect of his carefulness and sure keeping of him, as also to encourage his "cosyngermen" who have the keeping of the Irish bishop at Dunbar; whereupon he

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Elizabeth.
1572. gave him 20*l.*, whereof he was very glad, and promised to cause his cousin to look well to the Irish bishop. This Laird of Clyshe has been the only doer for the delivery of the Earl, and has undoubtedly taken great pains therein, and therefore if it might please her majesty to bestow 100*l.* on him it would serve to great purpose touching the Irish bishop. As for the Earl, he has had no great talk with him, but truly he seems to follow his old humours—readier to talk of hawks and hounds than anything else, very much abashed and sorrowful, being in great fear of his life, and yet readier to talk of those vain matters than otherwise. He has two poor men who have continued with him ever since his being in Lochleven, for whose lives the Regent has pressed him [Hunsdon] very earnestly to be a suitor to her majesty, which he has done, and therefore prays Burghley to be a suitor to her in their behalf. They are no gentlemen nor men of any importance. Would fain be quickly delivered of him.

Touching the Irish bishop, he sees no likelihood of his delivery, and some of them think that he should be demanded, seeing that her majesty will make them no promise of the delivery of the bishop of Ross. Lord Morton was very much against the delivery of the Earl, and told Nicholas Errington that her majesty would have all things, but would part with nothing. It seems that so long as her majesty would promise to deliver the bishop [of Ross] they care not how long it were, but for form's sake, because they have already delivered one out of Dumbarton, and now the Earl, and the bishop required at their hands, they would fain have promise of their bishop, or else they will make merchandise of him, as they have done of the Earl, for they do all for money. The Laird of Clyshe, who has talked with the Irish bishop, tells him [Hunsdon] that, among other things, he told him that "he had rather that any nacyon showld be theyr Kyng, ye, rather the muchell dyvell then hyr majestie," and, therefore, that villain should be had.

Received yesternight a letter from Mr. Marshal, which he sends herewith, by which he will see what likelihood there is of any accord, and how courteously La Croc is handled among them. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—Had forgotten to advertise him that, at the first granting of the delivery of the Earl, the Regent made great request to him to lend them 2 lasts of corn powder and as much serpentine, which he thought not fit to deny him, and he prays him to procure a warrant for it.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 30. **339.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Thought it meet both to write and say by this bearer how slackly his intended service here has taken success. Upon their* first access to the Regent, whereat they jointly declared their message to tend with the joint pleasures of their sovereigns to the composition of the discord in Scotland, the Regent seemed thankfully to accept the meaning of both their sovereigns, but especially the Queen's majesty's,

* Drury and Le Croc.

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Elizabeth.
1572. inasmuch as his tale tended wholly to the allowing of the King and Regent, but forasmuch as Du Croque used no terms, neither acknowledging the King nor Regent, he answered that he could not give him the entertainment of an ambassador, lest it should prejudice the King's estate further than he were able to answer, and therefore would privately hear him as a private man, if in such manner he had aught to say to him; whereupon he forthwith restrained him from having any access to the Castle, as also that Verac should not have more than once conference with him, and if needs were that he should go to the Castle, he should make his account there to remain, whereby he [Le Croc] rests in such choler, and so perplexed, that at first he entered into a fever, but is now well, and for his more satisfaction has despatched his son-in-law to the King [Charles IX.] for new direction, requiring of the Regent, since he is holden in such suspicion and jealousy, to have guard on him.

Notwithstanding this, as agreed on between the Regent and him, he (Drury) had conference with the party of the Castle, when he had for answer such matter as he herewith sends, written with Lethington's own hand, and before pronounced by himself on behalf of the rest—in what sort and form Scudamore, who was present at the hearing, can report. Cannot yet signify of any towardness of the delivery of the Irish bishop, who is prisoner in the Castle of St. Andrews, whereof a Douglas is captain. His letters which import any practice, he has understanding, are not lost. What is contained in Lethington's paper is the full resolution of all that side, unto which they will stand, and they desire nothing more than an absolute approbation of the Queen's majesty, or contrariwise, an absolute denial. "Resterrick" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript [*in Drury's hand*].—Lord Fleming arrived at Crongilton on Sunday last, having, as is supposed, brought some money with him, Lord Herreis is now here, and is to be despatched presently to join with the Lairds of Lochinvar, Bargany, and Garleys, through whose bounds he is to pass, either to enclose him where he landed, or else to stop his passing. Lord Hume is the man the Castilians will name, the reason being that (being somewhat restored to his houses) he may defend them in Lothian and the March from such as they dare not well trust. Many are discontented with the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland,—yea, the best. The Irish bishop must be earnestly called for from thence with his writings to begin with.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Resolution of the Castle.)

"Memory to my Lord embassadour off England."

We trust by your oft conferences with us you have conceived with what devotion we have given ourselves up to your sovereign, and how long we have been of that mind. After we had sure knowledge that the Queen's majesty had licensed Monsieur de Croc to come hither, and that he was on his journey hitherward, we stayed not to send our offers to the Queen's majesty, and to submit our cause to her pleasure, but rather hastened the same, whereby it might well

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Elizabeth.
1572. appear that we meant to make our dependence on her majesty, and "that it shold not be able for him at his commyng to change our resolutioun already taken and utered to her majesty whatsoever ouvertures he wold mak to ws." We have at large uttered our meaning to you, the sum whereof consists in these heads:—we are content to satisfy her majesty, and to follow her pleasure touching our obedience to the King, *etc.* If we might safely acknowledge the Earl of Mar for Regent, we would also for her highness' pleasure do the same, but being a point so dangerous and prejudicial to us for many reasons amply declared heretofore, "and thairwith no thing proffitable for her majesty, nor lyke to serve her tourne," we humbly pray her not to burden us therewith. In place thereof we crave a government "whatsomever different frome that at her majesties appoyntment which may be tollerable for ws," and to the effect that it may appear that "we suyte none in speciall partially affected to ws," our offer is, that if it shall please her majesty to establish a government of the principal noblemen of the realm to the number of 20, or under, or five, or above, the same being composed of the greatest in degree "and formaist in ranc," without respect to faction, we shall obey the same, and shall only crave this favour of her majesty, that, to the number so to be prescribed by her appointment, one nobleman may be joined, to be nominated by us. For obtaining whereof we shall be content that the Duke of Chatleherault shall not be of the number. "Our adversars will confes, and have so geaven oute, that the whole nobillity of Scotland ar at thair devotion—a few excepted which ar heyre." That presupposed, it must then be confessed that if the government be composed of 20 of the principal noblemen, 18 of the number shall be theirs, and only the Earl of Huntlye and one other shall be of our faction. If this offer will not serve, truly, we see not what we can offer to satisfy, unless we offer ourselves to be sacrificed, "which we can not lyk off." As to the Spanish "cours,"—whatsoever dealing others have had in that behalf—we protest on our honours that neither of us two has had intelligence with the King of Spain, the Duke d'Alva, or any other minister of his by "wraitting," message or otherwise to this hour, directly or indirectly, but have refused to deal that way when we have been required, and offers made us if we would "entre." We mean to continue in this disposition unless her majesty altogether rejects us, which we trust she will not, and if ever she tries the contrary of this, whatsoever favour or protection her majesty grants us presently, "we are content at that tyme she withdraw it," whereof we would be sorry she should have occasion. To put her majesty out of all doubt, we pray you hasten to make an end, and bring our adversaries to as great conformity as we offer, "seing we ar at a poynt with you." Drift of time can breed no good, and it is prejudicial to us. The weight of this war lies on our shoulders. Every first day of the month we are constrained to disburse to our men of war at least 4000 crowns. This sum we must find. The further we run ourselves into debt the more chargeable we will be to her majesty, and must press her the further for our relief.

1½ *pp. Holograph of Maitland. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk) "May 1572," *and by Drury:* "Resolwtyon from the castle."

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Elizabeth. 1572. May 31.

340. HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received his packet of the 26th yesternight, and Monsieur de Pinnaunce, son-in-law of Le Croc, arrived from Scotland, and is to pass into France. Skydmore [Scudamore] also comes with him. Le Croc sending is to procure some further direction from the French King. The Castle party stand resolutely on this point, that unless the Queen's majesty will allow of a more equal government, they desire to have no longer time spent about any treaty, but that she will give them leave to deal for themselves. Thus he sees their full resolution neither to yield to this government nor what government soever there be to forego the Castle, so that it is but lost labour and charges cast away for her majesty to travail any longer therein, for both Le Croc and Mr. Marshal remain there doing nothing, and Mr. Marshal is desirous to return in respect that his companion is denied to meddle in the matter, and his direction is to concur jointly with the other. Lord Fleming arrived on Sunday. If he were once delivered of the Earl, which he prays he may be, seeing her majesty will not permit him to go up, he trusts she will be content that he may refresh himself this summer in the country. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June.

341. MEMORANDA BY BURGHLEY.

That Hume be delivered to the Regent upon the bond of the King under his Great Seal, affirmed and subscribed by the Regent and Privy Council, that the said house shall be delivered to Lord Hume or his heirs at any time when the Queen's majesty shall well perceive that he is reconciled to the grace of the King, and not to deliver the same without her consent. The like for "Faux" Castle, to the party whom the Queen shall be duly informed to have right, and shall be known to be a good subject to the King.

⅔ *p.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "June 1572, for y^e^ L. Hume."

June 4.

342. MONSIEUR LE CROC TO BURGHLEY.

Has begged Mr. Marshal to deliver this despatch to him, which he prays him to cause to be given to Monsieur De La Mothe. There are 14 or 15 letters from the lords of this realm, which are answers to those which the King of France wrote to them. Little Leith. *Signed:* Le Croc.

½ *p.* *French.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

June 5.

343. MONSIEUR LE CROC TO HUNSDON.

Makes this despatch to the King of France after the departure of the Sieur de Lespinnasse in order that he may receive ten or twelve letters which the Lords of Scotland wrote to his majesty in reply to those which he wrote to them. Writes also to their majesties in

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Elizabeth.
1572. France, the Marshal de Montmorency, and Monsieur De La Mothe, and asks that they may be delivered to Burghley. Little Leith. *Signed:* Le Croc.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 7. **344.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Received this packet of Le Croc's from Mr. Marshal yesternight, wherein are letters from sundry of the nobility of Scotland, as well of one side as the other, in answer to such letters as he brought them from his master. Mr. Marshal has written of nothing else, because he means to send John Case to him this day with the effect of all their doings. Looks hourly for a discharge of the Earl, for he assures him he has slept few quiet sleeps since he had him, as here is no strong or safe house to keep him in, but is fain to keep watch and ward round about the house day and night. The Regent wrote very earnestly yesternight, and sent a boat for the 3000 weight of powder which he desires to borrow, and which he means to send by the said boat. Thanks him for his news in his letter of the 2nd instant, and trusts that he [Norfolk] shall not go alone, but that some of his associates shall follow. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 8. **345.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

John Case arrived from Mr. Marshal yesternight with a letter, which he sends herewith. His lordship may perceive thereby what courteous entertainment Du Croc receives there, and he is as much misliked of the Castilians, because he suffers those injuries at their hands, and does not return. They of the Castle have received 2000 crowns from Lord Fleming. Whereas he wrote to him that Cunningham was to be sent to the Court, Nicholas Elphinstone is now appointed. One of the causes for which he is sent is already answered, and is for their King's interest. For the money, finds not that they either deserve more, or that what they have already is well bestowed. If their need be great, they may borrow the 2000*l.* of the Laird of Lochleven, for the Earl [Northumberland] avows that he never stood him in 200*l.*, for he seldom or ever had a morsel of good meat. Touching the delivery of Lord Hume's houses into their hands, he assures him that it is not requisite that they should have it, for he knows that the King shall have no benefit thereof, but only Lord Morton and his, who are already puffed up with such pride with the gains they have already gotten, that being once in their hands they will never be gotten out again, and then no agreement. How Lord Morton has deserved well at her majesty's hands will shortly appear. He was the only cause of the putting away of Swinburne and those rebels, after he had promised him and Mr. Marshal the contrary. He was utterly against the delivery of the Earl, and is now the only hinderer of the delivery of the Irish bishop, and he will find that he will put him away by some means or other.

The Castilians are desirous of having answer of her majesty's liking or misliking of their last answer, being resolved to yield to no other,

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Elizabeth.
1572. unless it be to join the Earl of Atholl in equal government with the Regent. Thinks they may be brought so far, but never to the delivery of the Castle. The Regent has great want of powder, and he has no great store to help them with, yet he sends him 1000 weight of corn, and 1000 of serpentine. Doubts whether Du Croc will send Verac yet. Prays him to let him have some order for Mr. Marshal's diet, for he wants, and there is none to be had, so that he is forced to send him a new supply—and surely it is but charges cast away "for as goode never a whytt as never the better." Marvels much that he has no answer what to do with the Earl. His lordship must procure him a warrant to Robert Bowse for his lying at Bransbe [Brancepeth] if he must needs remain in these parts. Sends a letter from Lethington to Du Croc, and a ticket from the Castilians. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Drury to Hunsdon.)

Being desired to dinner with Monsieur Du Croc on Tuesday last, he was requested by him to be as a witness to such heads as he had to move to Dunfermline, to be further declared to the Regent by him; which were these, with the Regent's answers. (1) That Du Croque might be licensed to spend seven days at Edinburgh, and afterwards as many at Leith. (*a*) If he would as an enemy go and remain at Edinburgh, he should be licensed, otherwise not. (2) That a guard might be put upon him. (*a*) He needs no such guard, using no such conference with the King's enemies to the hindrance of the cause, but should, if he would, pass his time at Stirling or at the Regent's house. (3) Touching his departure. (*a*) As he came a passenger by safe-conduct, so might he go or remain at his pleasure. A motion was lately made by some merchants of Leith to Monsieur Du Croque for the safeguarding of their houses at Edinburgh. He [Le Croc] sent to Virack to be a mean for the same to such as might satisfy that request. Virack answered that he had dealt therein, and had obtained grant thereof, and required that for his own drinking he might have a puncheon or two of wine from Leith. Du Croque dealt therein with the Regent, who at first denied, but it was afterwards granted by these terms. He was loth any way to send relief to their enemies, yet he should have liberty to send two puncheons to whom he pleased—not yielding that it should be for Virack, whose purveyor or taster he would not be. No message that comes to Du Croque, or is sent from him to the Castle, [goes] but with trumpet or drum. A man-of-war, a Frenchman, under the Prince of Orange's protection, has lately come into the Forth, which has taken a hulk, bound, as he gathers, for London, "for the styllyard and others of London," and, therefore, has moved Lord Morton for stay thereof. Certain Frenchmen are come to Leith out of the ship to the number of a dozen, and were entertained by Captain Hume, whose pay is much more than others there. They of Edinburgh, who suppose that number to be greater, much mislike the same, and have secretly complained to Du Croque. The Lady of Lethington required some conference with the Earl of Montrose, who is son of her sister the Countess of Atholl, which was granted. They

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Elizabeth.
1572. met on the "Gallowleis." The first and principal cause alleged [was] to procure some good composition for Lord Fleming, her brother, and that she might for 20 days go to visit and see her children and friends. This was reported to the Regent, who would not yield thereunto. On Wednesday night last four ships arrived at Leith from Bordeaux and Rochelle. Those from Rochelle report that there are divers ships armed and in readiness to the sea, and affirm the journey of Strossy [Strozzi], which he rather judges of by letters of De La Mothe Fénélon sent to Scotland. Which voyage he trusts will be little advantage to some in the Low Countries.

The horsemen of Leith having intelligence that some of the forces of Edinburgh were abroad to seek some victuals on Tuesday* night last, went out with their footmen the morrow following at "3 howres" in hope of meeting them, but they had retired into the town, except five shot, who by reason of the great mist were appointed to remain somewhat from without the walls, upon whom, unawares, came the horsemen of Leith and slew two of them, hurt one mortally, and took the other two; for revenge whereof they of Edinburgh afterwards meeting with two of Leith (not soldiers) hurt them without hope of life, and all the day after, for further revenge, made some offers to provoke Leith to issue, being on their accustomed place of Craggingate, yet the same [was] not answered. Both parties were very quiet these latter days, in which time there was such heat and rain that the like has not been felt or seen. No wet at all has fallen on Fifeside, nor ten miles southward. Besides the two men and a woman executed heretofore for carrying victuals to Edinburgh, the like number were taken on Tuesday night last, and were executed at Musselbroughe and Trenent [Tranent], where they dwelt, for the like offence. Sends herewith a copy of Lethington's letter to his colleague [Le Croc] and him. The restraint and usage of his colleague is digested with such choler that he has entered into some sickness. They both continue in good league; notwithstanding, he will observe that part of his sovereign's letter which bids him look into his doings. If he should signify how in outward shows what fair weather he finds at the hands of all states in Leith, his lordship would no less marvel that he himself has found it strange. His colleague seems merrily to tell him that he finds the state of Scotland somewhat altered that a French ambassador here should be restrained, and an English one have liberty, and that the time has been [when] he knew it otherwise. Sundry Scotsmen also find it strange. He [Drury] and his have free liberty from the Regent to go or send where and to whom they please. Restalrig, 7th of June 1572. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript [*in Drury's hand*].—The Castilians have last night received 2000 French crowns from Lord Fleming, and look for more within a few days, and to-morrow they make a pay to their soldiers. Nicholas Elphinstone will be presently despatched to the Court, chiefly to require that nothing be done in this Parliament hurtful to their King's estate, to require more money, and to deal for the livings belonging to Hume and Fast Castles. The news of the execution of the Duke has greatly contented the Regent and the rest, as also of the proceeding with the Scottish Queen, but better would they have been contented if they had heard she had drunk of the same cup the Duke

* 3rd.

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Elizabeth.
1572. did. This news was as unpleasant to them of Edinburgh. The greatest part of the noblemen of Leith are desirous of peace, what semblance soever is made to stand upon terms, and when they are all assembled together here, he thinks, from some secret conference he has had with most of them, that he will find most voices for peace. The Regent, Argyll, Montrose, Eglintoun, Cassillis, Crawford, Ruthven, Boyd, Harris, Glammis, all of whom are now away but Eglintoun, will lay themselves open when it comes to the voting. Lord Claude [Hamilton] has lately levied some soldiers at Hamilton, who, with his travail, much offend the King's party about Glasgow, and keep victuals from it, so that a dearth is beginning there. He has taken the house Kawdorne [Calder] by surprising it. He has lately made a raid about Paisley, and has gotten a good booty from Lord Semple, who is now here with his sons and best friends. Has written to the Regent touching the sending for the powder by so slender a messenger, and his bringing no more with him, and they lay the blame on the Laird of Glyssche. Has been earnestly in hand by private conference with Lord Morton for the delivery of the Irish bishop, wishing it might be his work, and [saying] how acceptable the same would be taken by the Queen's majesty. Has also declared to him that if he will cause him to be delivered, and would not have it openly known to be his work, he will let it be known so that he shall secretly have thanks. He offers in all things to deal frankly and friendly with him. He and the rest find great fault that the bishop of Ross is not delivered to them. If he might receive some letter from the Queen or her Privy Council to deal with Lord Morton touching the delivery of the Irish bishop, with some good words of him [the bishop of Ross], it may do good. He still remains in the Castle of St. Andrews, and if no likelihood will appear of his delivery, some way, if her majesty pleases to allow thereof, may be devised by disbursing some money —which his lordship knows does much in Scotland. Though Mr. Archibald [Douglas] is still a prisoner, yet some means for knowledge of matters will be found. Some here now find that he had not all from Mr. Archibald. Gathers that his [Douglas's] peace is made with Morton. In dealing with Lord Morton touching the Irish bishop he [Morton] told him that if he were not delivered they would deal with him as the Castilians did with others of her majesty's rebels—not to suffer them to remain in Scotland. Still has watch of Lord Seton's proceedings. There is nothing agreed in Leith but the Castilians have knowledge thereof. Has not now or since his last return to Scotland signified anything either to the Queen or the Council of the state of matters here. Thanks him for his long letter of advertisements. Sends a copy of that he received from the Castilians, and keeps the principal to show to the Regent. Thinks that the Castilians could be content that the government should be in Atholl and Mar.

5 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Second inclosure :—

(Maitland to Le Croc and Drury.)

Copy of No. 337.

1 *p.* *French.* *Indorsed:* "Copya. From the L. of Grange [*sic*] the xxviijth of May 1572, to Mons^{r} de Croque and me."

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Elizabeth.
1572. Third inclosure:—

(The Castle party to Drury.)

"It ys not resonable that you shall alwaies be unbownde and we still bownd to you by promese. Yff we performe not every word spoken by us, ye will charge us with breache of promese, and yet what soever we have promest was spoken apon truste that ye bothe had the moyen to make a good end, and the will to bringe yt quickly to passe. We wold nowe know yf your mynde be indeed to make an end, as ye and Monsieur Du Croque have holden us in hand that your meaninge ys. Yf so be we have the more cause to contynew as we have begonn with you. And yet althoughe your meaninge be upright (as we trust yt ys) yet have we cause to doubt yf you be hable to bringe your meaninge to effect, for yt maye be our partie adverse ys so willfull that they will not yeld to reasoun, and that you be not hable to rule them. In that case yt ys meet for us also to look to our own welthes. Yf you will be good to make an end, and ye se reasonable conformytie in our adverse partye to com to measure, then we ar to stand to all we have said. Ye knowe what ye have proponed towchinge the crown, the regiment, and the castle of Edinburgh, Ye knowe also how farr we can yelde for the Queen your M^ris^ pleasure, and wherin we ar not mynded to yelde, for we have dealt plainly with you. We will stand to our word. But yf either ye meane to use delaies (which we suspect not) or to receyve delaies at thandes of our partye, then we must say to you that we wilbe at liberty and provyde for our own saulfty the best way we can. We ar not so simple, but we se what may be prejudiciall to us, and we ar to provyde the remeadies as we may. Yf ye will that we stande bounde, ye must put us to some certaintie, that we may knowe what we may look for also at your handes."

¾ *p. Indorsed:* "Copia. From the Castell partye the vj^th^ of June 1572."

June 10. **346.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. I cannot—although by often talk with her since my last letters to your lordship I have sought the same—find in this Queen any other mind than as I wrote. She still continues great enmity, and gives no hope of other intent. It is too plain her heart is overhardened with deadly hate against the Queen's majesty—the more, therefore, her majesty's safety is to be thought upon. She fell, by grief of the Duke's death, into a passion of sickness, as I last wrote, and so hath she ever since continued, and kept her bed. Her people seem to doubt her escape [from death by] Saturday next, and if she be so sick, indeed, as in appearance she seems, and her people make report of, she is hardly like to escape. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 10. **347.** MARY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. My Lord of Burghley; we have heard by the Earl of Shrewsbury the unpleasant news which he said you had required him to impart

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Elizabeth.
1572. to us, whereunto we have, at his desire, made him answer, and further written the same also to Monsieur De La Mothe by these our other letters, which we pray you to cause be delivered, not doubting but the same will be communicated unto you. And so fare you well. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* "yowr veri good frind, Marie R."

¼ *p. Addressed:* "To my Lord of Bowrghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 10. **348.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

A house called "Cawdron" [Calder], within four miles of Glasgow, has lately been taken by Captain Crawford, otherwise by a by name, "Gawntlettes," trained up in France many years, holden both for manhood and skill as able as any of his coat in Scotland. In the same house he has found 16 cauldrons of victuals, besides 12 marts powdered.* He has also taken from the Laird of Drumwhassell and the Laird of Maynes (by name Douglas) the greatest number of cattle they both had. Lord Claude with certain horsemen has taken all the great cattle of Glasgow, which breeds no small extremity, and greater like to follow, the rather by some helps dwelling there, favourers of the Hamiltons. To prevent this the greatest part of the force that can be spared here, with others of Stirlingshire, were appointed to join them about the 24th or 26th instant, the charge whereof Lord Morton has been desired by the Regent to take upon him, which he denied, except his grace would be likewise in presence. Whereupon the Regent answered that it was very necessary to leave some at Leith to receive and answer the ambassadors, and also to keep the town in safety. There is none so fit as he to take that enterprise, in respect of his friends and such as would follow him. Which persuasion as yet served to small purpose. These three nights past certain soldiers, near to the number of 300, have from time to time gone out of Edinburgh with Lord Seton to Nethered [Niddry], Blackness, and the pile of Livingston, supposed to be for the guard of Lords Fleming and Claude coming into Edinburgh with victuals, to accompany which, all the Hamiltons with their favourers gather, minding to "set up their rests" for this convoy. The Regent with his party intend (if they can) to prevent this, trial of which (he thinks) will be made within two or three nights at the farthest. Patrick Pallantyne (Bellenden), brother of the Justice Clerk, who long has envied Lord Robert [Stewart], Commendator of Holyrood House, for dispossessing him of somewhat he enjoyed in Orkney, being supported by the Earl of Caithness, is now for revenge prepared to essay the same. The other [Lord Robert] makes preparation accordingly, and has gathered 300 men. Last night a motion was made by the Regent and nobility to the captains of that party to have the town of Edinburgh assaulted, finding so many of the soldiers out of the same; which was denied by them; who rather wished to be satisfied of the their pay [which was] behind before any such attempt. The Regent and the party in Leith greatly embrace the execution of the Duke, with the proceedings of the Parliament against

* Dried beef.

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Elizabeth. 1572. the Scottish Queen, as nothing was done in prejudice of the King. Has touched of the repair of Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone to the Court *etc.* to Hunsdon. Beseeches his further instructions touching his dealing with the States here, whether by himself or his colleague, who showed him his lordship's letter yesterday, wherein he found his great care touching his letters, which he takes in very good part. "Resterricke" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript [*in Drury's hand*].—The Regent could have better allowed of James Cunningham being the messenger to the Court than Elphinstone, who is wholly at Morton's devotion. Morton stands upon the refusal to govern the forces that are to go into Clydesdale, saying it is too great a burden to him to bear the feud and unkindness of such as are to be offended by the journey; which answer is found strange and misliked. He is great, and so he is greatly envied. They of the Castle desire answer from the Queen touching the estate of the government here. The knowledge of the execution of the Duke, with the proceedings against the Queen, was sour to the Castilians. There is practice to breed some pique between the Regent and Morton; many of the nobility impatiently suffer Morton's greatness.

2¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 11. **349.** MATTERS WHEREWITH THE QUEEN OF SCOTS IS TO BE CHARGED.

Seventeenth century copy of *No. 352.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 327. Another copy.

June 11. **350.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Sends Lord De La Warr, Sir Ralph Sadleir, Doctor Wilson, Master of her Requests, and Thomas Bromley, her Solicitor-General, to impart certain matters to the Scottish Queen wherewith she is to be charged, and to require her answers thereto, and requires him not only to give them his advice, but also as her Councillor in whom she has cause to repose great trust, to assist them, and to procure of that Queen her answers without delay, so that those whom she sends may return before the 23rd instant at the furthest.

¾ *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "11° June 1572. Myn. to y^e^ Erle of Shrewsb. by y^e^ L. De La Ware, S^r^ R. Sadler, D. Wilson, and M Sollicitor, being sent to y^e^ Scottish Quene."

June 11. **351.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Had he made a little more stay of his letter of the 10th he might have said somewhat more therein which happened the same day. The Earl of Morton departed from Leith on the 10th about 8 o'clock in the morning with 200 horsemen and as many footmen of the principal of every band, towards Niddry. Certain of Edinburgh, being four ensigns of footmen, issued forth towards "Markesastone" [Merchiston] house, having with them one culverin, laid battery thereto, and 12 or 16 shot. The Regent with 300 men marched out of Leith to a place called "the Burrowe More,"

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Elizabeth.
1572. near Edinburgh, and being within 1000 foot of his enemies, stayed an hour without any offer of skirmish to each other, in which time his adverse party retired their culverin to the Castle, and so the Leith party retired. The contrary party seeing them retire, thereby taking no small courage, marched after [them] with great speed; at which time certain great ordnance was shot out of the town and Castle, which did not prejudice them at all, having recovered some strength by the "Wyndy goale," by reason of which the Castle party left them, and marched through the town to Craggingate, their intent being to cut them off in their "retire" towards Leith. The Regent stayed his force at the foot of Craggingate, near some strength called "the Quarrell holes." His adverse party putting themselves in good order came down the hill with such courage that, by all men's judgment, they should have won the field. The Regent, worthy of commendation, kept his ground, placing many of his shot in the said "quarrell holes," and seeing no time to suffer his enemy march over him, being within 20 paces, advanced his troop forwards, who with great words of encouragement gave the charge, and suddenly his enemies turned their backs, flying down the side of the hill towards Edinburgh, who during the chase were within danger of harquebus shot, yet for the most part saved themselves by recovering the walls of the gardens near Edinburgh. It was thought requisite that none should follow the chase; notwithstanding, certain followed, the rest keeping themselves together as much as they could, doubting some new charge from the back of the hill. About 16 of the Castle party were slain, as the report went, which he writes but on report, because the same was but ended with the day. His lordship may please to receive the certainty by Nicholas Elphinstone, who the same day was a part player, and himself a looker on from the beginning to the ending. "Resterrick" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Although Mr. Elphinstone is to depart from Leith this day towards his lordship, he thought it his duty to give him some light of their doings before.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 11. **352.** MATTERS WHEREWITH THE QUEEN OF SCOTS MAY BE CHARGED.
C.P., Vol. VIII.

"xj° Junii 1572. Certen articles conteyninge matters wherwith the quene of Scottes may be charged by the Lorde Lawarr, Sir Raff Sadler, knight, Docto^r^ Wilson, and Thomas Bromley, sollictor generall."

(1) You have claimed the present state of the Crown of England, and used the style and arms thereof as well in the life of the French King, your late husband, as since his decease, which hitherto you have not revoked, although you were thereunto bound by the treaty of your commissioners at Edinburgh, and have as well before as since been required by sundry ambassadors and messages from the Queen's majesty to revoke the same. (2) You have sought to advance the same claim by seeking to join yourself in marriage with the late Duke of Norfolk without the Queen's knowledge. (3) You have pressed

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Elizabeth.
1572. the said Duke by your ministers to bring the said marriage to effect by force, and by your letters you have incited him to escape. (4) You were privy to the conspiracy of the late rebellion in the north, and a procurer thereof. (5) You have procured aid and relief to the said rebels since the rebellion, as well in Scotland as in Flanders. (6) You have sought to procure from the King of Spain, the pope, and others foreign force to invade this realm, and you have practised to have some force in this realm to join with that foreign force. (7) For obtaining the said foreign force you have made choice of Robert Ridolphe to be your instrument and messenger to the pope, *etc.* (8) You knew the said Ridolphe to be the pope's secret agent and practiser within this realm, whose credit has been recommended from the pope and his nuncio. (9) Ridolphe since his departure out of this realm has by letters advertised you of the doing of his said message, and of his good audience therein. (10) You have secretly conspired with sundry of the Queen's majesty's subjects to be taken away from the custody in which you remain, to the intent to advance and prosecute your unjust claim to the present state of the Crown of this realm. (11) You have received letters from the pope, wherein he has promised to embrace you and yours "*sicut gallina pullos suos*," and that he would dispense with all who would rebel against the Queen's majesty and take them as *filios ecclesiæ*. (12) You have been privy to procuring a seditious bull from Rome against the Queen and her State. (13) Divers of your friends, favourers, and ministers have in the parts beyond the seas, by your means and consent, affirmed and published you to be Queen of England.

1½ *pp.* *In the hand of Burghley's clerk.*

June 11. **353.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. The Lords spiritual and temporal of England at this time assembled in Parliament have by their petition required her to consent and order for her surety and the tranquillity of England, that some reasonable provision might be made against her as a person who had many ways sought to deprive her of her crown, and to ruin her realm by rebellion and invasions; whereupon, although her attempts have been discovered, yet she has hitherto forborne to proceed to any final order otherwise than any other Prince, being in like case injured as she takes herself to have been, would have done, and therein also has manifestly adventured the goodwill and affection of her good subjects for her and her realm in not assenting presently to such provisions as by them have been propounded against her attempts and her favourers, and though she thinks assuredly that no other Princes in her case would have so forborne to allow of just provision for their own sureties, nor that the subjects of any other Prince, being so careful to provide remedies for the surety of their Prince and quietness of their native country, would, without some great misliking, endure the lack or delay of such a provision, wherein the surety not only of their Prince but of themselves and their posterity should consist, as her have done. Yet she cannot longer endure to be accounted so improvident in her government as no other Prince would be, nor so negligent of her subjects' surety, and quietness of her realm, but at length has thought meet to impart to her certain of the principal

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Elizabeth.
1572. matters wherewith she is charged, and wherein shall appear manifestly in what danger both she for her person, estate, and crown, and her subjects for the whole realm have been by her and her favourers, and should have been so proved if Almighty God had not aided her. In order that she may understand these matters she has made choice of Lord Lawarre, a Lord of her Parliament, and a person anciently descended in blood of the house of Lawarre, Sir Ralph Sadleir, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Doctor Wilson, Master of her Requests, to declare them to her, and to require direct answers thereto. Requires her to credit them. Has willed them to communicate her pleasure to the Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she has also willed to treat with her herein jointly with them. Howsoever this her proceeding—which to all others both abroad and in her realm may seem not needful, considering the notoriousness of her facts and attempts against her—may miscontent her at first, yet she, setting apart all intention of revenge, and meaning nothing more than to justify all parts of honour, mildness, and gentleness, requires her to deal directly and plainly in making her answers without increasing the nature of the offences and injuries by any inordinate usage in cavillations or frivolous answers, whereby her cause cannot be but impaired, "and so we forced to incress our just offence ageynst you."

3 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "11 June 1572. Min. to y^e^ Scottish Quene by y^e^ L. De La Ware, S^r^ R. Sadler, D. Wilson, and M^r^ Sollicitor."

C.P., Vol. VIII. Copy of the same.

1¾ *pp. Injured by damp.*

June 11. **354.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. (1) Fair copy of No. 353.

(2) Copy of No. 252.

(3) "17 June 1572. The Scottish Queen's Protestation before her answers geven to the Articles aforesaid."

"Before our answering in any wise to the Queen of England, our good sister, and to our cousins deputatees upon the demands and questions made by them unto us, we have protested as Queen of Scotland, a free and sovereign Princess, that we will submitt us to no jurisdiction of her nor of any other whatsoever, nor yet acknowledge the said Deputees sent towards us by our said sister and cousins, otherwise than in such manner as one free Prince is accustomed to do to an other. But in so farr as wee have the honour to be the nearest of blood, parentage, and right of succession after to this crown: and that by her letters of the 11th of this instant she hath written to us desiring to have our answer upon certain points or Articles, which they have in charge to understand of us, our intention being to satisfy our said sister and cousin, in all wee may and that is possible to us, as specially sith we are holden in her hands, whereof our own good will under trust and hope of her promised friendship, wee did put ourself, wee have had always will to do. And now more and more for respect of the present assembly of the States of this realm, afore whom, and

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Elizabeth.
1572. our said sister and cousin, we wish ourself to be present in person for to declare our own part, sincerity, and upright intention towards her, and the common wealth of this realm: wee have conferred amply with the said deputees, by whose report declared faithfully to our good sister, and to the States of her realm (as we doubt not but they will) all that they have heard, and understand of us. Wee trust that she and the said States shall bee satisfied, and content with y^e^ same. Given at Sheffeld Castell the 17th of June the yeare 1572."

(4) Copy of No. 365.

8½ *pp. In the hand of Burghley's clerk, and indorsed by him:* "1572. The L. Delawarres, and the rest of the Commissioners proceeding with the Scott. Queen."

June 11. **355.** CHARGES AGAINST MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Copy of No. 354.

6¾ *pp. Indorsed. Injured by damp.*

June 12. **356.** THE COUNCIL TO HUNSDON, LORD SCROPE, ETC.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 51. Order them not to furnish any man with post horses but such as shall come with sufficient commission. Westminster.

½ *p. Indorsed:* "Coppie of the Counsell's letters to the Lord of Hounsdon, Lord Scrope, *etc.*"

June 12. **357.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Ever since I last wrote of this Queen's sickness to your lordship, I have observed as well the manner as the course of her sickness, because she and her people made stout semblance of extremity and peril of her life, and thereby plainly see neither they nor she are in any fear of her death, although weakened by over much physic and "banes," and something disposed to mourn and bewail the Duke's death. [She] keeps her bed for a time, [and] is unlike to recover her strength and walk abroad very shortly. This much for that her sickness was made so grievous to me, and the danger so imminent, I thought meet to advertise your lordship what I think of her present state, and as I find further change in her, your lordship shall know. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 12. **358.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The Regent having occasion to despatch this bearer, Mr. Elphinstone, to the Court, has earnestly pressed him to recommend him to his lordship not only for the delivery of such special things given him in charge, but also for his care of his speedy return. Lord Morton has often been in hand with him for some further consideration from the Queen's majesty touching "his own partyculer," taking hold of some offer made by her highness' letter when he received the 500 marks, and has dealt with him that he would move the same to his lordship. The Earl of Huntly was chief of the Edin-

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Elizabeth.
1572. burgh party at their overthrow by the Regent, and his horse was slain under him. The Castle party [were] greater in number than the Regent's, which was very slenderly furnished of leaders or persons of calling by reason of the journey Lord Morton took the same day, who had the choice with him. These were the best of credit attendant on the Regent—the Laird of Lochleven, Nicholas Elphinstone, the Commendator of Dunfermline, and James Cunningham. The merchants of Leith have been suitors to the Regent that such townsmen of Edinburgh who were taken in this last skirmish might be executed. "Resterrick" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 13. **359.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"After my maist hertlie commendationes to zour gude lordship with na les thankes for the freindship and favour I fand with zou at my last being there, for quhilk I suld not be found ingrate gif I knew quhairin I wer able to pleasur zour lordship." I have understood by Sir William Drury what your goodwill has been towards myself in particular, "quhairof" I have good cause to give you heartily thanks, *etc.* Now, considering the experience had of your upright and honest dealing, I doubt nothing "bot ze sall schaw zour self a speciall instrument to the entertenyng of the amytie betuix bayth the realmes, and wilbe a gude meane to further this troublit state to quietnes. Quhair I may ony way pleasur zour lordship, ze may command me as zour freind." And because of the sufficiency of the present messenger, Mr. Nicholas Elphingstoun, my cousin, to whom I have committed the declaration of my mind as well touching the matters of the State as my own "particulair," I will not trouble you with any longer letter. Leith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

¾ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my very gude Lord, the Lord Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 13. **360.** JAMES VI. TO ELIZABETH.

"Richt excellent richt heich and michtie Prince our dearest suster and cousing, in oure maist hertlie maner we recommend ws unto zou." Whereas by treaties *etc.*, it is specially covenanted that if any rebel or malefactor, being our subject, shall flee or depart into that realm, on requisition to have the same person delivered, you are bound so to do. "Quhairfore considering it is notorious to the warld how Maister Johnne Leslie, late bischope of Rosse, oure subject, practized dangerous treasonis within and outwith oure realme aganis oure persoun and estate, and fled into that zoure realme, and is be act of oure Parliament condempned of treasoun," we by virtue of the foresaid treaties require that the said "Maister" Johnne Leslie, "being now kepit in that realme (as to zow is weill knawin)," may be delivered safely on our frontiers to John, Earl of Mar, Regent, or to such person as he shall depute in our name, "quhairin ze sall do to ws acceptable pleasur, and thairby gif occasioun to ws the mair entierly to intertein the amytie betuix ws and oure dominionis." Given under our signet, and "subcrivit" by our said Regent. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

Broadside. *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572.
June 13. **361.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleas it zoure majestie," that hearing of some proceedings against the Queen, mother of King my sovereign, in your Parliament, and having imparted some matters heretofore to your majesty both by letters and messages, whereof I have not received your full and direct answer, to our great loss and "hinder," the State here continuing still troublous, I have thought meet to direct the gentleman, bearer hereof, "Maister" Nicholas Elphinstoun, toward your majesty, amply instructed to report to us your majesty's good mind and pleasure in those things which are committed to his charge, beseeching your majesty favourably to hear him and give him full credit. Leith. *Signed:* "Zour Ma^{teis} maist suerlie to command v^{t} lauthfwll service, Jhon Regent."

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the queines Ma^{tie} of England. *Indorsed* (by (Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet; coronet of pearls and strawberry leaves; Mar quartering Erskine.*

June 13. **362.** THE REGENT MAR TO BURGHLEY.

Finding matters here tending to no end by treaty, and standing uncertain of her majesty's resolution for ending of their troubles "be hir sortes," has directed Mr. Nicholas Elphinstoun towards her highness, to whom he prays him to give firm credit. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 16. **363.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Because he imagines that about this time he is occupied with matters of peace, he has thought good to let him understand that their neighbours are as fast occupied in war. [*Recapitulates the contents of Drury's letter of the 11th of June. See No. 351.*] Huntly's brother was shot in the foot with a harquebus, and sundry were taken prisoners, whereof six have been executed, as he shall perceive by Mr. Marshal's letter, which he sends herewith. Monsieur Du Croc had a way out at the back of his house to walk into the fields, but it is now trenched up, wherewith he is in no small choler, and besides he has two harquebusiers who watch his lodging nightly, so that he holds himself as a prisoner, and swears that he will not come out of his doors unless it be to Mr. Marshal. He stays the sending of Verac until he hears from De La Mote. He may see how unlikely it is to compass any accord between them. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—The books that he [Drury] writes of are such as he has had long since, of the Scottish Queen murdering her husband, and of her letters to Bothwell, and therefore he sends them not.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same :—

(Drury to Hunsdon.)

Has received a letter from the Laird of Grange, which he sends herewith, the contents whereof should "growe" by his lordship's letter

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1572. brought hither by Captain Case, which, according to direction, he sent to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington by Mr. Errington.

They [the Castilians] have at 2 o'clock this morning received 40 horse-loads of oatmeal by the Laird of Perbroithe, son-in-law of the Laird of Grange. The same is now divided among such as want there, by which means they think themselves well satisfied of that kind till the middle of July next, and of flesh it seems they have, and will have more. Their men placed in Nethered [Niddry], Blackness, and the "pyle of Lyvistoun" still remain, and so are like to do, which serves them to great purpose, as well for being convoy to men and victuals, as also to offend about and beyond them, as they have done near Stirling by recovering four score head of cattle.

Yesternight 24 of Edinburgh—those who were taken of Tuesday last—were condemned at Leith, whereof six were executed this day. Two of the same for wealth were in very good case to live. One of them said that the Queen [of Scots] had once given him his life, and now in her cause he had made just recompense by his death. The other, being 60 years old, and a schoolmaster to children, at his death affirmed that the Provost of Edinburgh by threatening words caused him to go out of the town with the rest, otherwise he would there have hanged him. The rest of the 24 were all this time at the place of execution. The Castilians and their adherents of Edinburgh are much grieved at this execution, and with one consent vow together never to turn their faces at any time hereafter, and to be revenged thereof. They presently caused their gates to be shut, making earnest search for such there as were the servants and keepers of their masters' and merchants' houses now serving at Leith. They have already five soldiers of theirs of Leith, and but stay from execution for another to accompany them, and make the sixth. The Earl of Huntly's brother was hurt with a bullet on Tuesday last, which yet remains in his foot, and Hugh Lawder, their sergeant-major, was shot through the thigh. The Castilians have plainly refused the giving up of the Castle, and he sees no likelihood how the same may be won by force by the Leith party. Perceives that no promises or entreaty can persuade them to yield. This only must win them thereto—the force of the Queen's majesty and the King of France together, or at least one of them. They have great intelligence with them of Leith and others of their faction abroad. Yesterday they were three hours dealing with "Mackerston" house with a small field-piece, and if they had brought a cannon they might in all likelihood have won it. Hears that Lord Fleming has promised 300 men to join with the Hamiltons for one month, which has put great life into them. Sends him a book with other Scottish work imprinted, and two for Lord Burghley. "Resterrick," 14th of June 1572. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 17.
Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 423.
364. ORIGINAL OF No. 354 (3).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 415.
Copy of the same.

[June 17.] **365.** MARY'S ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES.
C.P., Vol. VIII.
(1) Her grace confesses that in the time of her father-in-law the French King, and in the life of her late husband, King of France, by

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1572. the order and direction of the French King, her father, such pretence and claim was made for her as in the articles is mentioned, which, in respect of the coverture of her marriage, and of her minority in that time, being done without any will or intention of her part, she thinks ought not to be imputed to her. She saith further that she never used the style of England after the death of her said husband. She is and always has been ready to renounce all claim to the crown of England during the life of the Queen's majesty, and during the continuance of any heir of her body. (2) She never gave ear to the marriage with the Duke of Norfolk with any ill intention towards the present state of the Queen's majesty, but she cannot deny the "abyding at it" without the Queen's consent or good liking, which bond of conscience was such as she might not for any respect forbear the pursuing of the same marriage, and because she was persuaded the same marriage was for the surety of the Queen's majesty, and to the contentment of the whole State of England, she was the rather induced to like of it. (3) Touching the pressing of the Duke of Norfolk to accomplish their marriage with force, she will forbear to give answer thereto till she has considered the residue of the articles. As to moving the Duke to escape, she saith that, seeing his danger, for the goodwill she bore to him, she desired he might be at liberty out of danger. (4) She knew nothing of the conspiracy of the rebellion in the north, but her servants gave her to understand of that which they knew by common report, and other understanding of the same rebellion she had not, neither was she any stirrer or procurer thereof, and she offered both before and since the rebellion to let the Queen understand all she knew thereof which might touch her or her estate, if she might come to her presence, and she has protested that if any harm should ensue, in that she might not have access to her, she should not in any reason bear the blame thereof. (5) Her grace denies that she procured, to her remembrance, any relief to the rebels, but only to the Countess of Northumberland, whom she recommended to the Duke d'Alva. (6) She has written to the Kings of France and Spain, the pope, and others for her restitution into her country, and for her liberty, and she has not otherwise written to them or any of them than she has heretofore given understanding to the Queen; and if any other interpretation may be made of her letters, she desires that she may, in the Parliament of England, as one of the blood of England, with protestation of her free estate, as Queen of Scotland, make declaration of her meaning thereof. (7) Desires that she may answer according to her request in the article precedent. (8) She well understood that Ridolphi was put in trust and credit by the pope, and that she was a suitor, having want of money, to obtain some money from the pope by his means. (9) She received no letters from Ridolphi since his departure out of England, but understood by others that he had written that he had arrived in Flanders. (10) She has not at any time refused to give ear to any that would procure her liberty, but she never procured any herself for that purpose. She confesses that she was privy to the delivery of the alphabet in cipher to Rollston and Hall. (11) She has received sundry letters from the Pope with many good and comfortable promises for her support, but she remembers not that she at any time received any letters of the effect mentioned in the latter part of the article, namely, that he would dispense with

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Elizabeth.
1572. all that would rebel against the Queen. (12) Denies utterly the procurement of the bull, but says she had a printed copy thereof sent to her, which she burned. (13) She knows not what her friends, favourers, and ministers affirm and publish, but assured she is that there is no affirmation or publication that she is or ought to be Queen of England by her means, procurement, or knowledge. Concerning the point contained in the third article, she prays that she may give answer thereto in the Parliament of England.

2¼ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "1572. Scott. Quenes answ. 11 Junii 1572. L. La War, S^r^ R. Sadler, D. Wilson, M^r^ Sollicitor."

June 17. **366.** MARY'S ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "The Q. of Scottes answer to certen articles."

Copy of No. 366.

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed.*

June 19. **367.** MARY TO MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

C.P., Vol. VIII. The deputies of this Queen have been here, although says she by the letter which she writes me, there was no need to use so much respect towards me, with commission to put some interrogatories to me, and to introduce the process, whereof the sentence has already been signified to me, as you have seen by my said letter of the 10th. I have protested that as Queen of Scotland, a free sovereign and Princess, I do not wish or intend to undergo any jurisdiction of the Queen of England nor other whomsoever, not being subject to any of her laws or municipal statutes of her realm, and have not wished to recognise the said deputies in other sort or quality than envoys to me on her part as by Prince to Prince, free companions and sovereigns, it is usual to be done. But, inasmuch as I have also the honour to be her next of blood by relationship and [have] right of succession after her to this crown, and that I have always desired, as I still do, to satisfy her, in what I may without prejudice of my estate, conscience, and honour, I have listened to the said deputies in the quality that I have just said, and fully conferred with them on the points and articles which they have caused me to understand they have in commission. They have reduced by writing in my presence certain notes of my answers conformable to their commission, as they have declared to me, remonstrating to me that they cannot extend further than the limits thereof. By means whereof, perceiving that my sentences and proposals for the most part remaining mutilated and imperfect, this was the reason of obscuring and greatly hindering the clearness of my justice, I drew back (although without refusal to answer) in certain parts, and for this respect and other considerations requiring to be heard before her and the assembly of the Estates. I have delivered my protestation by writing signed with my hand to the said deputies, who did not wish to receive it otherwise nor to entertain it for themselves, and I have written as much to the Queen of England. Sheffield Castle.

1 *p.* *French.* *Indorsed:* "An extract out of a letter of the Sc. Q. to Mons^r^ de La Mothe Fenelon of the xix^th^ of June 1572."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 330. Copy of the same.

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Elizabeth.
1572.
June.

368. NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE'S REQUESTS.

"Memoir of certane heides of my present messege, of the quhilk it will pleis your honour to obtein full resolutioun of her mind." Because the "haill disobediente" of Scotland presently assist in the keeping of the Castle and town of Edinburgh, and the Castle being "difficill," as is thought, to be obtained by force, and denied to be rendered by treaty, therefore, for recovery of the town, his grace desires money of her majesty to pay "*completlye*" *the men of war their* "*bipast*" *wages*, which extend every month to the sum of *1050l.* sterling. There is owing to them *three months*, besides this month. The number of footmen is six companies extending to 700 men. The number of horsemen is *70*. May it please her majesty to entertain the said companies together with the rest of *200 horsemen* to be "lystit" for six months, within which time the Regent trusts not only to recover Edinburgh, but to quiet the state of all disobedient within the same, unless *foreign power waits*. Desires that the houses of *Hume* and *Fastcastell* be delivered into the Regent's hands, to be kept to the King's behoof, that his grace may thereby be the more able to appoint a warden on *the East March* of Scotland to answer her highness' officers and subjects in justice, which cannot be done unless his grace have the said houses in his keeping. Seeing that Lord Hume *remains* inobedient to the King, and that the delivering of the said houses to the Regent will "alswa acqwyer ye benevolence of our haill nation, quhen yai se and persaves her majeste intendis not to retein ony strenth or oyer portion of ye cuntre in her henes handes." As his grace has satisfied her majesty's desire touching the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, "so was he partly contentit with her hienes ansuers reportit be my Lord of Hunsdonis wryting, for albeit it was not expreslye grantit, zit his grace dois repose upon yer wordes,—yat he suld knaw quhow cairfull he was *of his lyff*, and suld fynd nales* favour for ye sem, and yerfor now ernestlye craves of her majeste by me promes *of his lyff*." Also by virtue of this same established order that her majesty required the delivery of him, so does the King now desire *Mr. John Leslye, sometime bishop* of Ross, to be delivered to the Regent as a rebel and traitor to his country, on the frontier, or else her majesty's promise in writing after the Parliament is finished, according to the "trewis," and as her highness "wold be satesfyit in ye lyk requeist." To write to Lord Scrope to deliver to the Regent the principals of the Englishmen who, accompanied by Scottish thieves inhabiting the Borders of Scotland, spoiled and "hereit" the town and borough of Pebillis [Peebles] on the 20th of March last, and slew certain of the inhabitants thereof, or to cause satisfaction to be made, "for by yis attemptat ye pepill takis opinion yat her majeste hes left of her accustomat cair owir ye King," because a number of her subjects were at the committing of the fact. To deliver to him in writing the "extracte" of such things as are pretended against the Queen, the King's mother, if any be. To send her majesty's warrant by him to Lord Hunsdon for delivery of *one last of cannon* powder, and *2000* pounds of corn powder, which the Regent has of him upon his bond, and willing Lord Hunsdon to render the said bond to him. The sum of it all, viz., concerning the Borders and the rest, consists in her majesty's special resolution toward the

* No less.

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1572. maintenance of the King, which he requests her to deliver in writing by him. That such impediments be taken away which make the Regent *unable* to make wardens, and wardens unable to make redress; especially the houses of *Hume and Fastcastell* to be delivered into his hands, and none of her majesty's officers to enter into any private "indent" or covenant in giving or receiving thereof with any who are not the King's subjects, and that it be according to the ancient laws and customs of the Borders, by meeting and keeping days of "trew" with wardens appointed. Also that her majesty's wardens assist the King's wardens in punishing and pursuing the disobedient subjects of Scotland.*

1¾ *pp. Holograph. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Elphingston's mem."; *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "June 1572." *Notes in the margin by Burghley.*

June 21. **369.** PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENT MAR.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 333. Forasmuch as the present hunger, dearth, and scarcity of divers within the borough of Edinburgh, detained against the King's authority, is not unknown to the Regent and the Lords of Secret Council, who, desiring nothing more than the preservation of Scottish people—howsoever heretofore they have evil deserved, and been the instruments of the long and dangerous trouble wherewith this commonweal has been molested—and therefore that the poor and impotent persons shall not perish, nor the noblemen nor soldiers be drawn to any desperate necessity, but have commodity to serve and live either within the realm or to pass to the wars in Flanders or other foreign countries, ordain a herald, master, or other officer of arms to pass to the shore and pier of Leith and other places needful, and there by open proclamation to command and admonish all persons being within the said burgh of Edinburgh that they remove themselves, their wives, bairns, servants, and goods forth of the same to the country amongst their friends betwixt [this day] and Monday next, the 23rd of June; commanding all the King's lieges, men of war, and others that none of them molest, trouble, or search the persons passing forth, provided they do not return to the same; and the said 23rd being bypast no persons to come forth or to repair thereto under pain of death.

1¼ *pp. Copy.*

June 21. **370.** DRURY TO HUNSDON.

A proclamation has lately been made at Leith, a copy of which he sends him. The Castilians and the chief of Edinburgh having intelligence thereof caused their soldiers and others of that town to assemble, and, after rehearsal of the proclamation, offered those who would tarry sufficient meat and money, who were to hold up their hands once in token of their abode, offering the rest free liberty to depart. The greatest want in the town is malt. The preparation for the intended journey towards Clyddesdall still holds good. The Regent and all the forces of Leith have been twice in the field to-day,

* The words in italics are underlined by Burghley.

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1572. and though there were some skirmishes no harm was done in effect. Lord Claud's coming is nightly expected, and the Regent and the rest look to hindering it. It is thought that the Regent will towards Stirling to-morrow. Monsieur Du Crocque has now liberty to send of his own unaccompanied to the Castle, the cause whereof he will do his best to understand. Perceives that the Laird of Grange determines to keep the Castle, and if it shall not please the Queen's majesty to have some consideration touching the government, he minds, rather than that the Regent or his party should possess it, to yield it into the hands of some other foreign nation, therefore Lethington and Grange require the Queen's majesty's pleasure and assured resolution therein. Gathers that Grange received some comfort out of France from his brother, who is presently to return, and, according to the account of one who departed from the French Court in company with Monsieur de Montmorency, the comfort is that the French King assured that there would be a peace made in Scotland, neither authorising the government as it is, nor to the deprivation of the Queen, as is reported. Adam—a Gordon—has made an incursion into the country of Mearnes, and has taken the goods and cattle of the Laird of Glenbarvye, a Douglas. Lords Lindsay and Ruthven shall remain in charge at Leith during this journey. "Resterrick" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 22. **371.** DRURY TO HUNSDON.

At a meeting with Monsieur De Croque this day they had conference upon many matters, the chiefest being that certain powder should be brought from Berwick to Leith to furnish the Regent. Whereunto he answered that neither had he been required to be employed nor had any dealing therein. Trusts his lordship will procure what further answer he is to give from above. It has been declared to him by some of Leith that he shall not receive any letters from the ambassadors at London nor out of France during this month. Some other persuasions are made to him there that he [Drury] has some secret dealing to have the Castle of Edinburgh rendered to the Queen's majesty, and that it is strange that the Queen's majesty should keep Hume and Fast Castle, considering it was agreed that 40 days after the league all forts and fortresses that she held in these parts should be delivered. He answered that he was not acquainted with the articles of the league, but if such clause was therein, it was not 40 days since Monsieur De Montmorency and the Lord Admiral ratified the same. Finds at their hands fairer weather than before. This day the Leith party mustered their soldiers and make a pay, for which they borrowed 1000*l.* of the Laird of Lochleven, of that money he received for the Earl of Northumberland, and it is certainly reported that he shall have for the same such lands as the Earl of Murray had in mortgage of the Earl of Buchan for 12,000*l.* Scottish, and which, being forfeited, should have descended to the said Earl of Murray's children, but, meaning to defeat them, he returns them by law to the Earl of Buchan, and so from him to the Laird of Lochleven, or part thereof, in fee farm. Lord Seton is in great extremity at Nethered [Niddry] by sickness, whereof, if he dies,

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Elizabeth. 1572. the Queen's majesty and England have no great loss. Divers women and children have come out of Edinburgh by reason of the proclamation, whereof the Castilians think themselves well rid, but, he hears, very few men have come out. There is a great cumber and question risen between Lord Ruthven, on behalf of Lord Methven's son, his nephew, to whose father the bishopric of Rosse was given, and one Mr. Andrew Monrowe, who keeps the Chancery house of that bishopric, which is strong and well manned and victualled against him, till such time as he shall be answered for such money that he has disbursed by keeping the same, being committed to him by the Earl of Murray. Lord Ruthven has sent thither 50 harquebusiers, levied at his own charge, to join with Mackuny, a neighbour there, who has already assembled 800 men and environed the place. He has placed the harquebusiers in a steeple near that house, and seven of the one party and five of the other have been slain already, although but new begun.

[*In Drury's hand*]: The complaint concerning the powder comes from the Castilians to his colleague, and the other from some in Leith who allow not of the league. Is working the best he can to get the Irish bishop.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 23. **372.** HUNSDON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 52. Received his letter of the 12th on the 19th, with a letter from the Council inclosed therein, whereat he cannot but marvel both at the contents thereof, and also at the slender sending of the same, being so slenderly sealed that it seems they had been opened by the way. Touching the contents of both, he thinks verily they are not to be proved true, for he has granted no passport to any man but he is well able to stand to the doing thereof, and to be well allowed of by the Council, and to be no such number as any post or any other man has any cause to complain of, and, as he thinks verily, has not. But if the contents of his [Randolph's] letter be true, that 400 horses should go out of one town within these three months, of necessity the like number must pass out of other towns, and it [will be] necessary for the Council to look well to it, for it must needs tend to further matter than any men's private affairs, and so he has written to the Lords that the matter may be duly examined whereupon these complaints have come; for it appears the information has been only upon such commissions as he has granted, for the Council's letter was directed only to him. Although he caused Lord Scrope, Sir John Foster, and Mr. Thomas Gargrave to be named—which was no sufficient warrant to him to charge them therewith—he has not made them partakers thereof. But, as he being charged therewith, has answered the Council—he trusts sufficiently,—so he doubts not but, when the rest be charged with the same, they will do the like, and then those informations will be found but imaginations.

Touching his armour, which he said was for the tilt, he is advised that it is not so, being but Axland Aumine for which he would give no money; and, therefore, as he lent him his money with goodwill to serve his turn, so he prays him to let him receive it again in like manner, for he has appointed payment thereof at London, whereof he

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Elizabeth.
1572. would be very loth to be disappointed. Would have been content to have given 20*l.* for it if it had been for the tilt.

Touching Stone, since he has detained him thus long, and as he hears nothing of Podge, he means presently to set him and her at liberty. As he is desirous to understand what speed the posts make, his letters of the 19th came to him yesternight at 12 o'clock, and so their common rate is three days and three nights—sometimes more, but never sooner. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

Postscript.—The Castilians answer directly that they will never obey the Regent's authority no[r] deliver up the Castle, and Grange avows that, rather than be forced thereunto, he will yield it to any foreign Prince's hand that will receive it. Thus he may see what likelihood there is of any agreement among them.

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Randolph.* *Wafer signet.*

June 23. **373.** HUNSDON TO BURGHLEY.

Has no news to advertise him of but such as he shall know by Mr. Marshal's letter, which he sends herewith. It appears plainly that they of the Castle will neither yield to the obedience of the Regent nor deliver the Castle, and would know her majesty's resolution therein, so that he sees not to what end Mr. Marshal should tarry there. Trusts that now his great business is overpast he will have some leisure to resolve upon these matters, and that ere this comes to his hand he shall receive order for his guest, whom he would fain be rid of. Berwick. *Signed:* Hunsdon.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 25. **374.** MONSIEUR LE CROC TO BURGHLEY.

The last despatch he received from Monsieur De La Mothe Fénélon was dated the 1st of this month. Had sent other despatches on the 4th and 11th of this month, with a request that they should be delivered to Monsieur De La Mothe. Requests that the inclosed herewith be delivered to him, and if he has no answer within 15 days he will doubt that the passage is stopped, at which he will be much astonished, not knowing why this should be. Little Leith. *Signed:* Le Croc.

1 *p.* *French.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 25. **375.** MONSIEUR LE CROC TO DRURY.

Begins to be astonished that he has not received more news from France. Writes again to Burghley begging him to forward his despatches to Monsieur De La Mothe, and if he does not receive a reply within five days he will consider that the passage through England is closed to him, but does not know why this should be, seeing the amity which there is now between their master and mistress. Assures himself that France is free to the Queen of

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Elizabeth.
1572. England. Does not write to Lord Hunsdon, fearing that so many of the letters which he has written to him weary him. Little Leith. *Signed:* Le Croc.

Postscript.—Mr. Errington told him yesterday that he was going to Berwick to-morrow. Begs that he will carry this despatch.

¾ *p. French. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

June 27. **376.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Not finding that towardness in those of the Castle which he has long travailed for, he wrote to them his "phantasy" in that behalf, persuading them as well as he could to conform themselves to the King and present government, a copy of which he has sent herewith, with their answer. Whether it be by the insufficiency that is in him to persuade, or by the wilfulness that rests in them, he knows not, but assuredly he sees little hope, or none at all, of prevailing. Finds that their backwardness in relenting increases daily more and more, which he takes to come either from the coming of Monsieur Du Croque, in whom (possibly) they find some good hope of comfort, or of Lord Fleming's, who is now at "the Blacke Nesse" [Blackness], and has furnished them again with money, wherewith they have made a pay to their soldiers, or of a ship which is lately come out of France, and arrived at St. Andrews. Upon these and the like occasions they grow past hope to be brought to conformity, and the rather for that (as they themselves affirm) they stand in despair of the Queen's majesty, whose answer they have attended very long, to their great hindrance, and they think it somewhat strange that they have not as yet received answer from his lordship. As for the Queen's majesty's composition, they answer directly and peremptorily that, rather than yield thereto (having a much better composition offered by their enemies, as they report), they will render up to some stranger. They have caused Monsieur Croque to deal with him, finding themselves sore aggrieved that their enemies should receive such help and maintenance out of England as money and powder, thinking it directly against the intent and meaning of the league, and they affirm that, though they be distressed (yet nothing so much as is reported), it is all rather by the countenance of the Queen of England than by their enemies' force. The money which they mean, he takes to be that which was given for the Earl of Northumberland. The powder they speak of is that which lately came to Leith. Monsieur Du Croque seemed also in his talk in their behalf to make some mention of the delivering of Hume and Fast Castles. His [Drury's] answer was, as touching the powder, that he himself knew not of it, and dared on his credit take upon him to clear the Queen's majesty and her Council thereof that they were no doers therein, for if any such thing had been done or meant by them, he, being her majesty's minister, should have had some intelligence thereof; and as touching the Castles, that the 40 days had not expired, as he took it, and also, because peace had not as yet taken place amongst them, he thought it would be a matter of good consideration before they should be delivered up, to know who they should be who should receive [them]. As soon as they received

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1572. notice of this powder they procured by Virack's means that Monsieur Croque should advertise the Duke De Montmorency thereof, that by his means the like might be prevented in time to come. In the meantime he understands that they are fully determined to make choice of 100 of their most able and faithful soldiers, and with them to keep the Castle, whatever shall become. As he wishes them more conformable with all his heart, so does he likewise desire that they of Leith may show themselves thankful and grateful men for their benefits received. For, plainly to speak his "phantasy" (and that more than upon conjectures too), he is in doubt lest both parties seek against all adventures "two stringes for their bowes, thone thinkinge for that they have the Kinge, they shalbe welcome to enybody that will receyve them, thother for that they have the Castell, they shall not be refused." For his part he has done and will do what he can, as his duty requires, but knowing his own "inperfection," and weighing the frowardness of them with whom he has to deal, perfectly perceiving the storm more and more daily to increase, he would that it might please him to think upon some more able man than he is to calm the same. It is not enough for him who shall deal with them to have goodwill and faithfulness (which shall never be lacking in him) to discharge duty in doing good, but there must be some further counsel and device, whereof he feels the want in himself. Beseeches him that either a more able man may supply his place, or, if that shall not seem good, that, at least, he may receive more often and particular directions from time to time.

Has dealt again touching the Irish bishop, but they will not deliver him, as he claims to be one of the King of Spain's subjects; which reason he signified was not forcible, as it was well known that he was born a subject of the Queen of England, and that in D. Story's case (being the like) the contrary fell out. But, as he takes them to be at league with the Spanish King, his opinion is that they will not determine anything before they see what answer the Queen's majesty will make to Mr. Elphinstone, and is sure that this is a thing determined of in their secret council.

Touching the proclamation, which he sends herewith, although the same was devised in hope that many men would depart from Edinburgh, yet few or none at all came forth. Many women and children came from thence, whereof the Castilians find no want. Monsieur Du Croque's house is very well furnished out of the Castle with rich and costly hangings and bedding of the Queen's. Being almost in readiness to close up this letter, word was brought to him that Lord Fleming had come to the Castle, whereupon he sent Mr. Errington thither again. What further speech he then received from Lethington and Grange his lordship shall receive herewith, confirmed by his own hand. Lord Fleming at his entering in at the gate of the town, after salutation to the soldiers and townsmen, used this speech: "Be of good chere, for all shalbe well," and had brought sufficiently with him to breed them all mirth. Sends herewith certain of their coin, which is coined in Edinburgh,—not for the value, but for the novelty—which is prohibited by the Leith party to be current. "Resterrick" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

2½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572. First inclosure with the same:—

(Drury to Maitland and Grange.)

Has often dealt with them that they might willingly conform themselves to their King's good pleasure and the present government, and has, as they know, little prevailed in so good a motion, yet, as he is in hope that at length good counsel will be received, proceeding from him who minds their weal, he has thought good once again to renew his former dealings in that behalf, praying them that all affection may be laid aside, in order that reason, grounded not only on consideration of things present, but also on foresight of sequels to come, may take place. Doubts not but they themselves daily feel more and more the miseries which their civil dissensions breed, and what imminent danger by means thereof hangs over their realm at present. Whoso seeth not, it is for lack of wit and discretion: whoso pitieth not, it is for lack of Christian charity. Seeing that themselves have not so good a regard as were to be wished for amendment thereof, yet in this one respect they have great cause to give God thanks, viz., that He hath placed by them so gracious a neighbour as the Queen of England, whose princely nature rather devising what good she may do, than respecting what harm she can do, hath sought and doth voluntarily, to her great charge, seek to save that which they of themselves unnaturally seek to bring to ruin, whose good counsel and advice in this behalf he would wish them for their own sakes to have especial regard to, lest by their own default they lose such a friend, the like of whom they could hardly get again when, perchance, they wished, and of whose good affection towards them and their realm even in this there is sufficient trial. At the first breaking forth of their troubles, when all other Princes "gave them the looking on," either rejoicing at their miseries or, at least, not much touched with the sight or hearing thereof, she, of her own free motion and natural delight that she has in doing of good, did presently herself alone deal with them as far as she could for the speedy staying of those mischiefs before they grew to greater extremities, and, as he is right sure that she has neither waived travail nor expense to do them good in sending her ministers so oft—as in his own case, this being the seventh time—to them to continue her dealings to their own commodity, so if she perceived that it would not take that good effect which is meant, then, no doubt but she can and will find means enough to have it better bestowed. Knows not what causes them to refuse her gracious advertisements so often offered, and sees no outward apparent matter that should induce them so to do. It may be, because they have gone too far, they are now persuaded that they cannot safely turn back again; yea, though so good comfort and show thereof should be given, yet, perchance, they might stand in some doubt as to the performance thereof. If this be the fear they stand in, he would wish them to be removed from it, and to reform their opinion, for they must not doubt that some means might be found by which his sovereign might see such honest conditions faithfully and inviolably observed. As for the safety of their lives, honours, and other things appertaining thereunto, they have been already offered. Would not wish them to have that opinion that she should let pass any means or opportunity wherein she may do them good. If they be carried away and

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1572. blinded with some vain expectations of foreign power and assistance, he would be loth, not only for the common care he has of their realm, but also for the private goodwill he bears to them particularly, to have them deceived, for undoubtedly the dangers abroad are so great, and the fire of dissension so mightily kindled, that those whom happily they make account of have greater need to look to themselves, than (as the case stands) either will or ability to succour others. Speaks not this colourably, as in part may appear by what they shall receive from the bearer, and let them assure themselves they shall find it most true. As for their late Queen, if they set up their hope upon her, their hope is all in vain. Her demeanour and hard dealings with his sovereign and her realm have been such and so notorious that by consent of the whole Parliament at present assembled she is not only judged (and that not without good cause) "uncapable" to the succession of England, but also is like to be thought worthy (unless the Queen's mercy be a stay therein, as it has been hitherto) to sustain a greater loss than "deposinge from the Crowne of Scotland cometh unto." This much he thought good unfeignedly to signify to them, to the intent that they might better advise before they further offend so gracious a Prince, and yield themselves thankfully to receive that favour now offered, which, perchance, hereafter may be sought for and not obtained. Let them consider how time and occasion slip away. Friendship and goodwill of men are unstable, and though of friends they have some store, yet of enemies they have too many, and as his sovereign is well affected to do them good, so (if she sees her courtesy either contemned or refused) what the persuasions of their enemies (whose solicitor, Mr. Elphinston, is now at the Court) may in time do with her, God knoweth. The case is theirs; the profit is their own; none can either better weigh them, or ought more circumspectly to consider of the other than themselves. The care, travail, and cost which has been and yet is his sovereign's is such that some part of his credit is touched therein. Shall be right sorry, partly for his own sake, but especially for theirs, not to be able to prevail with them in a matter so nearly touching themselves, but till he shall see the direct contrary he will yet hope for the best, though other men despair, requiring yet once again their final answer—being the last time of asking. "Resterrick" [Restalrig], 25th of June 1572.

3 *pp. Copy. Indorsed:* "Copia. A lettre to the Ll. of Lyddington and Grange of the xxvth of June 1572."

Second inclosure :—

(Maitland to Drury.)

"We haiff all ther dayis past awayted upoun some adverteisment frome yow for ansueir off the thingis deliverit to yow by ws, bot looked for none soche as your lettre sent ws zisterday doth conteyne, which we think vearay strange. For by the same it appeareth that we ar new to begynne." We have offered as much to please your sovereign as we could with honour and surety, and looked assuredly that the same would not only content her, but also "that she wold deale favorablye, zea and freandlye with ws, for so we meant to deserve.

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Elizabeth.
1572. Iff we be frustrat off oure expectatioun, at least we may blame oure selffis. Your awne credite with ws did leade ws farthar on then we intended at the first or ony wayis wold have gone iff ane other minister had bene employed." We see no such danger presently, nor yet look for any to come that may move us to offer any further than we have already done, which is as far as this company intends to go. But rather there is cause why we should . . . . seeing that our yielding is not accepted, and has wrought no better effect. This I wrote after I had communicated your letter to the lords here. Edinburgh Castle, 26th of June 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Rycht wirshipfull S^{r} Williame Drury knycht," *etc.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "Ledyngton's off the xxvj of June 1572." *No flyleaf.*

Third inclosure:—

(Maitland's and Grange's Answer to Nicholas Errington.)

"Being sent to Eddinburgh divers and sindrie tymes for answers and resolucions as tochinge the peace and amytye for that countrie, by S^{r} William Drurye Ambassadour for the Quenes Mat^{tie} at this present, I have received of the Lairds of Ledington and Grange in plane speche this xxvjth of June 1572, as foloithe," viz.:—They say that the Queen's majesty means nothing else but to detract time with them to bring them to the devotion of their enemies, to their utter destruction, and notwithstanding her promise to the French King and others to be an upright dealer between both parties, feeds their enemies both with money and munition, contrary to the knowledge of the King and the league. They affirm in this their last answer never to yield the Castle to any but to the French King, or with his consent, for any extremity that shall happen. The Laird of Grange affirms that he has the French King's own handwriting to support and maintain him in the said Castle against any that shall attempt to seek the same—"which he will borden hym withall." They say plainly that the French King understands by this time of the Queen's majesty's hard dealing with them, and shall understand the same more plainly ere long. They doubt not but "to cast a bone" between the French King and her majesty to break that league which is made ere they yield the Castle of Edinburgh. They give over their trust and hope of her majesty's goodness, considering they get no better comfort. They allege they could make a better peace with their enemies than they are yet offered by her majesty, saying that Grange could have his whole living and heritage with 10,000 crowns to spend in France or Flanders to deliver the Castle into Scotsmen's hands. They have said further, that if it had not been for expecting better things at her majesty's hands, and for their promise to Mr. Marshal to forbear from seeking their friends, they might have had 20,000 crowns more than they have. *Signed:* Nicholas Arington.

1 *p.* *In Errington's hand.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "The copie off the speache by Ledyngton and Grange to M^{r} Heryngton the xxvj off June 1572."

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Elizabeth. 1572. [June.]

377. ANSWERS OF THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND AT BERWICK.

Cott. Calig., C. I., fol. 527.

"Answers of Tho. Erle of Northumberland at Barwick afore the Lord Hunsdon and Sir Val. Browne."*

(1) On the Queen of England's letters he repaired to the Court, lodging at Westminster, at Skinner's. The first or second night after, the Spanish ambassador sent one of his servants. Said he would visit him before his departure. Repaired to the Queen's presence at Hampton Court. Went to the Spanish ambassador before the break of day, and talked with him, Thomas Bates being his only interpreter. [*Relates their conversation.*] (2) His wife never saw her nor himself but at Carlisle, in the presence of many, about half an hour. John Hamler brought the first letter to him, and tokens to his wife and him. John Leveson brought two or three letters. The bishop of Rosse came to his lodging at Westminster, who seemed to feed him in his humour. (3) Tokens were sent most commonly with the letters. (4) Leonard Dacres, Francis Norton, and Markinfield conferred with him whether the Queen of Scots might be by any means possibly gotten to liberty. It was agreed that Leonard Dacres and Francis Norton should repair as near as they could to the Earl of Shrewsbury's, and practise the matter with such acquaintance as Leonard Dacres had at that house, and if he saw any likelihood to get her conveyed from thence, then should he have 20 spare geldings sent him, with as many of the principal men of their household servants conveyed to them by twos and threes, and on their advertisement they were to meet them half way. Dacres and Norton returned in two days, reporting that they could not bring it to pass. (5) The cause and intent in the having of the Queen of Scots was that they hoped thereby to have some reformation in religion, or at the least some sufferance for men to use their conscience as they were disposed, and also the liberty and freedom of her whom they accounted the second person and right heir apparent. (6) Does not remember hearing it moved to proclaim her Queen of England. (7) The messages were not sent at any time than before is said. (8) Some liked the marriage one way, and some another way. The Earl of Westmorland, his uncles, and some of the Nortons liked well the marriage to be with the Duke. Dacres, he, and some others wished her bestowed on a sound catholic. Christopher Lasses [Lascelles] came to his house at Lekinfield when the Queen of Scots lay at Bolton at such time as he little thought of any match between her and the Duke, and cast out such matter, how necessary and commodious a thing it might be to this realm if the Queen of Scots should marry the Duke, and so made a great discourse. (9) The first time that either he sent to or spoke with the Duke about the marriage of the Queen of Scots was at York a seavenight after his coming thither, John Leviston being in hand sundry times to break the matter with the Duke, and so did with an unwilling mind. The Duke gave him [Northumberland] thanks, and seemed to take his speaking and goodwill in good part. Cantrell brought a letter from the Duke, the effect of which was, that forasmuch as he had been moved by sundry noblemen and his friends, he thought it appertained to him not to enter into it without the advice

* Referring to the year 1569. See Murdin, p. 219.

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1572. and consent of his dear friends, amongst whom he accounted him one. He [Northumberland] answered by word of mouth, he should find his liking therein as he should find of other noblemen. (10) His cousin Dacres was with him (as he remembers) two or three sundry times, and the Earl of Westmorland, old Norton or his son, and Markinfield with his said cousin and him. The same time it happened that a servant of the Duke's, called Havers, was sent from his master to the Earl of Westmorland from Roiston, as the Duke repaired to the Queen's majesty on her commandment. The said Havers would not be seen, but sent for the Earl of Westmorland to speak with him, and to meet him in a "flight shoote" of Northumberland's park at Toplife [Topcliffe]. After the Earl had talked with him a while he told them the Duke had required him that he would not stir, for if he did the Duke was then in danger of losing his head, "and as for the Earl of Northumberland," said he, "let him do what him list." This much the Earl of Westmorland said to them. Dacres and he sought by all possible means to put off entering into those troubles. [*Gives an account of the conspiracy.*] They devised a way to take the Lord President and Council, and then might they not only be out of all fear, but also occasion to allure the most or all of the gentlemen and country to them. He [Northumberland] said to them, for so much as it must lie in him and his household servants to enterprise this matter, he would therefore gladly have the Earl of Westmorland join with him. They seemed as they might possibly persuade him thereunto, for it was so likely a thing to further their cause. They devised that on a Sunday the Lord President,* with the Council, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, being at the service, he should depart from his house at Toplife in the morning, so that he might be in a wood in the Forest of Gartrees four miles from York by 10 o'clock. They devised that the Earl of Westmorland should come immediately after, or else join him. The Earl of Westmorland was unwilling to attempt such a matter as was likely to breed any bloodshed. He took upon him to send to the Earl of Derby to know his disposition, likewise to the Queen of Scots and another. The Queen of Scots thought it better not to stir: likewise the ambassador to that effect. Thinks Thomas Hussey is able to testify whom he sent up either thither or to the Duke. Upon these answers their company were greatly discouraged, and resting a time every man on his guard, he was forced to depart his house on the sudden of a false alarum, and thinking to have repaired to Alnwick, he took the Earl of Westmorland on his way, finding with him all the Nortons, Markinfield, his two uncles, the two Tempests, John Swinborne, and Sir John Nevell. They sat down and advised what was to be done. [*Relates their conversation.*] (11) They first began to talk of these matters about the time of the Duke's departure in displeasure from the Court to his house in London. Whereupon arose a great bruit in Yorkshire that the naming of a successor was in hand again, and the Privy Council wonderfully divided *etc.*, which occasion moved him not only to send to the Duke, but also to assemble his friends, and to advise with them, and to know their inclinations. Afterwards, the matter being well liked and much favoured, many gentlemen were minded to join, and to take such part as the Duke did. There were privy to this, the Earl of Westmorland, his two uncles, Sir John

* Of the North.

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Elizabeth. 1572. Nevell, Robert Norton, Francis Norton with others of his brethren, Mr. Vavasour of Haselwood, Robert Tempest of Horneside, his son, and others. (12) He can say no more than is before touched. (13) Received no message by the Earl of Westmorland from the Duke than before is said.

"The answeres to other articles."

(1) Their intent on their first assemblies was only for the reformation of religion and the preservation of the Queen of Scots. (3) As he looked for maintenance by most of the nobility, if it had come to such pass as before is specified, so was there at no time any aid promised to him either by the Queen of Scots, the Spanish ambassador, or any others than is before said. (6) He never perfectly understood of any bull that came from Rome against the Queen of England, than in Lochleven he heard it reported there should be one set on the Court gates, and afterwards on the privy chamber door. There was a decision amongst them after the Duke's first committal to the Tower whether they ought by God's laws to rise against their Prince or not. They referred the judgment thereof to the learned men. Their judgment was that they ought not to wage battle against their anointed Princes, unless they were lawfully excommunicated by the head of the church. Doctor Morton's opinion was that her highness was lawfully excommunicated. [*Part missing.*]

8 *pp. Copy. Closely written.*

June. **378.** COMMUNICATION WITH THE DUKE OF MONTMORENCY ETC.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 421. "The summe of the communication with the D. Montmorency, Du Foyx, and La Mott, which they sayd shuld be to finish matters expressed in the treaty."

(1) The French, by Du Foix, required that the Scottish Queen might have some favour on the conclusion of this treaty betwixt the Queen's majesty and the French King, and that such favour might be showed as might be granted with the surety and honour of the Queen's majesty. (2) That a surceasance of arms might be made in Scotland, and thereupon in a Parliament in Scotland a concord to be made for the State and realm. (3) If a Parliament could not be conveniently had, that then there might be sent hither from both parties some persons to treat here at London with deputies of the Queen's majesty and the French King. (4) That some answer might be made concerning the establishing of a traffic for merchants in France, wherein the French showed themselves ready to assent to all reasonable requests, and for that purpose they delivered a commission under the Great Seal of France.

Answers to these points.

This case was not pursued upon the treaty. The Scottish Queen has more favour than she had deserved, or than did well stand with the surety of the Queen's majesty. Her evil parts against the Queen's majesty had been amply declared to the French King, the Duke Montmorency, and Du Foix by the English ambassador. This Parliament had considered that the Queen's surety could not be preserved without some sorer proceeding against the Queen of Scots. Where-

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1572. unto her majesty had not yielded, and so the Scottish Queen had more favour than was thought meet by the whole realm. To the second;—her majesty had done therein as much as possibly she could, by Sir William Drury, whom she had sent with La Crocque, and so it was thought La Motte had knowledge with La Crocque: whereunto the ambassador assented with very good words of Sir William Drury. To the third;—it was thought that no Parliament could be holden whilst they were in arms on both sides, and therefore the procuring of persons to come thence was not misliked. To the fourth;—the merchants should be spoken with, who had but small liking to any trade of merchandise with France by reason that they had by experience found evil usage of them in France—specially in Rouen.

Replies by the French, with some new matters.

As to the Scottish Queen, Du Foix confessed that they had no warrant to speak of her by force of the treaty, but by a special commandment apart; and as to specifying the requests to be made for favour to her, they said they meant no favour to be showed to her against the Queen's surety, and therefore they desired (1) That she might have brought to her all things necessary for her apparel, and money also for that purpose. (2) That she might have a convenient number of servants about her. (3) That her estate might not be impaired in the Parliament. (4) That the Duke [Montmorency] and the rest might be licensed to send to her certain letters from the French King and the Queen mother, so that the same might be done with the privity of the Earl of Shrewsbury. As to the commerce, they agreed that it might be treated upon by the French ambassador resident.

New additions.

That, according to the second article in the treaty, they might have the Queen's majesty's letter answerable to the King's letter. That the 36th article might be altered according to a writing devised by them.

Answer to the new requests.

(1) They should have the Queen of England's letter. (2) The article, as it is, ought to continue as reasonable, having respect to Scotland. Where private men do great injuries and spoils, which, if the King of the realm cannot or will not amend, of necessity the King of England must revenge upon the offenders.

3⅓ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Junii 1572. The conferance with D. Montmorency and De Foix *etc.*"

July 3. **379.** ADVERTISEMENTS OF SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

On Sunday last Mr. Patrick Hume, cousin german to the Regent, was slain with one or two more in letting the Edinburgh party from bringing in victuals. At five o'clock "at night" on Monday following the Edinburgh party went to "Markastoun" [Merchiston], after whom the horsemen of Leith issued out to the "Burrowe Moore," [and] their footmen came by the abbey wall, near the park. In the meantime the others retired to the "Potter rowe" and direct way that goes from thence to the West Port within the

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1572. loch. At last they fell in skirmish; the footmen—little above 25—put them out of the "Potter Rowe," the others gathering fast on them again. My Lord Ruthven with certain horsemen charged for relief of their men, and with that the whole force of Leith footmen followed and chased all that way into West Port. There were about six soldiers of Edinburgh that turned and shot, which caused the horsemen partly to stay. If the same had gone through with their charge they had overthrown all their footmen abroad, which was about 200 shot. Captain Eykman's horse was slain; Captain Hume's is stricken with two bullets; three or four with small shot were slain from the walls. On Tuesday last a little "shallopp" belonging to Leith took a boat off "the Blacke Nesse" [Blackness] with five soldiers therein, whereof two were hanged presently.

¾ *p. In the hand of Drury's secretary. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "3 July 1572. Advertisments of Scott. affaires."

July 3. **380.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

He heretofore sent him a cipher letter left with him by George Pryngle, son of Sandie Pryngle, dwelling in the bishopric [Durham], on his departure into Flanders, from whom he has received a letter, which he sends herewith. Sends also the proceedings of late between the Castilians and them of Leith.* The Regent's and Lord Morton's journey into Clydesdale will be of no greater moment than receiving Sir James Hamilton's obedience, with some others of the Hamiltons. Understands by Sir Valentine Brown that his lordship has "remembered" in a letter to him that he should help him [Drury] with some money, having obtained a new warrant for his diets, for which he thanks him, as hitherto he has made hard shift for his maintenance. Would be right glad if he might receive some direction from him for his better guiding in his negotiation. Has not received any word from him or from any of the Lords of the Council since his last entry into Scotland with Monsieur Le Croc, which is to his grief. Has by his letter of the 27th ult. signified to him the minds of the Castilians, who say that if his lordship would not have them altogether wrecked, they should have had some answer either from himself or by him [Drury] to their letter and offers in two months, for some better conditions to be offered to them for the government and rendering up of the Castle, they having yielded at the Queen's motion to the obedience of the King. Grange could have been content to have signed a "blanke" for her majesty and the French King to form such conditions as they should have devised for them. Begs him to signify his will herein. Lord Hunsdon has recalled him for two or three days. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 4. **381.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letters of June last by Nicholas Elphinston, and heard his message, according to his request, but was obliged to defer her answer by reason of the presence of the Duke of Mont-

* No. 376.

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1572. morency and others in England, and the Parliament. Has considered the matter moved to her, and is very sorry that her former motions and labours by her messages and servants to bring that realm to quietness have not "taken place," and cannot but affirm great appearances of default—"though not on your own part as for your own person—yet so gret part of you and other the Lordes and Counsellors as ar joyned with you, in standing to so herd termes with your adversaryes as we can not but impute to your hard dealyng and refusall of certen our resonable motions the delaye of that end that might have been good for that whole realme," yet herein she does not excuse the frowardness of his adversaries in refusal of reasonable motions. But, when she could not induce him to such things as were reasonable, she forbore from proceeding against them to compel them to yield to such reasonable conditions as she was disposed to have exacted of them, and so time has now made the causes harder for her to deal in, whereof she is sorry, and so has let the bearer hereof understand, to whom both she and certain of her Council have declared what she mislikes in his [the Regent's] proceedings, and what she is also desirous to have him, for respect of the King and his country, assent to, assuring him that she desires nothing more in that country but that the King should be preserved in his estate and the whole country brought to peace amongst themselves. In compassing this she cannot but yield to time and to such difficulties as time and other circumstances bring forth, whereunto she wishes him to conform, and not to forget in seeking advantage pretended for the King, that he must in some part yield to such necessities as time has produced, to accept and allow what may be had of his adversaries in recognition of the authority of the King, whereunto they have yielded for their particular sureties and interests in their lands and livelihoods, and not to stand so peremptory, as thereby it may appear that more regard is had to particular quarrels or interests of livelihood by persons of his side, than to the King's estate, and to the public peace of the country, of all which she has at some great length showed her mind to this bearer, who can sufficiently impart the same.

2¾ *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "To the Regent of Scotland."

July 7. **382.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Perceiving by your letter the Queen's majesty's pleasure was that Monsieur d'Ardoye should repair to visit this Lady to deliver her certain letters, and to know the state of her health, according thereunto I permitted him to deliver his letters and to talk with her in my sight. She rejoiced much at his coming, and, as it seemed, thought the time short whilst she talked with him,—which I thought the longer, for that I did not understand nor well hear their talk. She would gladly have sent up letters by him without delivering them to me. When she saw I would not grant thereunto she delivered the letters to me before him, and [I] told them that he might witness how many were delivered me, which needed not, for if there be any matter of importance it is committed to his report, and that might he well understand; though not in plain terms, I thought no less. I find it

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1572. best, to avoid conference of her and her people with them, to lodge him in the town, and appointed of my servants to attend on him, and sent him wine and other things out of my house, and defrayed his charges during his abode here. Because he should not be ignorant that she had liberty to walk, I brought her to a stand near my house, where she saw four or five courses, so that he may witness that she is not so straitly kept as she has reported. I had almost forgotten when she had delivered me her letters to be patent, which she has sent, and not made me privy to them, I wished her that she would send them open, which she refused to do, and bid me open them if I thought good: insomuch that [I] said before Dardoye I meant to open them for my discharge, though I thought I should receive blame thereby at the Queen's majesty's hands, so that if it pleases the Queen's majesty to open them, her highness may blame my rashness in opening them. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1¼ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 8. **383.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Had advertisement on Sunday night of an overthrow given at Brighen [Brechin] by Adam a-Gordon, the Earls of Crawford and Buchan, Lord Glammis, the bailiff of Arrell [Errol] and others being present. True it is that Brighen is in the custody of Adam a-Gordon. It is thought that the Regent and the Earl of Morton, or one of them, will make a journey thither to recover the same, On the 5th of this month certain Frenchmen, to the number of thirteen, by Lord Fleming's means went to Edinburgh, although their entertainment at Leith under Captain Hume was sufficient, and when they went to see the volley discharged* (although without bullets), which was shot downwards, the force raised up such pebble stones that not only one of themselves but also Lord Fleming, Captain Bruce, and two others were hurt thereby. Captain Crawford is left by the Regent at Hamilton with 150 footmen. Montgomery, "somethinge in yeres," who has served in France, is likewise left there in charge of 100 horsemen newly levied, for which he has 1000*l.* Scottish to begin on, and then to live of their own discretion off the enemy.

There will pass this day or to-morrow a proclamation at Leith that all persons with tents and pallions in warlike manner, and also with victuals for forty days, shall be assembled here in the park on the 18th of this month. Restalrig. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Some of the King's party now come to him have informed him that Adam a-Gordon and his surprised two of the scouts of "Brighen," slaying one and taking the other, and then slew 10 and took 60 odd. The noblemen† and others escaped with much difficulty, finding fault amongst themselves that treason had been used. Adam a-Gordon is now thought either to draw towards Arbroath or Rosse. The Regent and Lord Morton, who intended to have been here this day, have made proclamation in Stirling for all men to attend them towards the north for "revengement,"—to assist whom one band of footmen is to pass this night over the water—and they or one of them are already on their way to St. John's Town [Perth]. The Irish

* A volley fired in their honour. † Crawford, Buchan, and Glammis.

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1572. bishop, fearing to be delivered as the Earl of Northumberland was, has practised with a gentleman allied to Douglas, who has been in charge, and offered largely for his liberty, [but] the same is discovered, and the gentleman apprehended and straitly imprisoned, which will stay others from practising the like. [*In Drury's hand*]: "Thys journey off Bryghen was the vth off thys presente."

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 8. **384.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received the Queen's letter and his lordship's. Will deal with his colleague to-morrow, according to the meaning of her majesty's letter, and will make as little abode here as possible. Thanks her majesty that he may return. Has not received the writing subscribed by the French ambassador and his lordship which is mentioned in her majesty's letter and his. Adam Gordon's number at "Brighen" is now well known to have been 1600. He took 200 prisoners, hurt some gentlemen of name, and slew certain others. This done, he passed to Montrose, the people whereof profess the King's obedience, and ransomed them for 2000*l.* Scottish, and two tuns of wine. From thence he passed to Arbroith, which likewise (it is said here) he has won. If this be true it will be little to the commendation of George Douglas, commendator there. He has also been to Forfar, and, besides, has taken the Laird of Dunne's house with three or four field pieces therein. The Earl of Crawford and Lord Graye departed from "Brighen" the day before this defeat, which has given great cause for suspecting them, and the Lord Glammis, who was on the watch that night, behaved himself not so well but the people condemn his government. The Regent and Lord Morton are this night at Dundee with a great force, and have countermanded the soldiers who should have gone to Leith just as they were embarking. There was a skirmish yesterday afternoon upon Craggingate, and some blood.

This day his colleague, the Earl of Montrose, Lord Ruthven, the Commendator of Dunfermline, the Justice Clerk, the Laird of "Tyllybarn," and others were dining with him, and before dinner was ended the alarm began, whereupon the Scottish party departed, he himself accompanying them to their strength. All the Leith party issued out, but before they could reach the west part of the town the Castilians had won from "Christorphine Cragges" 22 head of great cattle, besides six or seven score sheep, all by the negligence of the owner, contrary to the proclamation, for which he is like to feel more loss than the value of his goods. There is one apprehended who "meant" Edinburgh two horse-loads of meal, [and] who has offered 200 marks sterling as satisfaction for that offence.

Mr. Errington has required him again to desire his lordship's favour for obtaining the wardship of his cousin the Laird of Ellingham's son, whose surname is Swyneburne, the Laird being at the point of death. Restalrig. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¾ *pp.* *Partly holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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385. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII.

This Queen has denied the petition of this bringer, Hamilton, for whom your lordship wrote to me, but seems minded, and so I think has written to her ambassador in France, as may appear to your lordship, that for a little time she will give him a like stipend in another sort, because she saith, being no catholic, she will not grant him that exhibition, nor in that sort he had before, so much she mislikes of his religion.

I pray your lordship, although you answer nothing to my late request for the young Lord Wharton, yet have me in remembrance. I am no less earnest than before, desiring your lordship, that whereas my Lord of Sussex has made some grant of him to Mr. Howard, your lordship will find means to discharge the same, and that my offer may be heard. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 9. **386.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII.

I have declared to this Queen at large the Queen's majesty's clemency and most honourable favour showed towards her, which she seems now to take in good part, and said she was glad the Queen her good sister had so respected the justice of her cause in that point. It gave her some hope her good sister would extend more favour towards her in her other causes, and that her enemies would not travail to force the contrary against her. I advised her to continue in that mind and lay aside all practices and sinister dealings, [and] so should she continue her majesty's favour, and have no enemies. She has received comfort thereby, and is meetly well pleased. How long it will continue so with her, and how she can forbear her wonted practices, I cannot tell. I lack money, and therefore must crave your furtherance for so much as my servant John Knyfton shall inform you is due to me, that I may have it before the progress. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

387. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

July 12.

C.P. Vol. VIII.

I have delivered this Queen the letters your lordship sent [which] came out of France, whereunto she seemed willing to assent, and to that end has written as may appear. She is yet quiet, and I mind shortly to remove her to my lodge hereby till this house be made sweet, and then hither again. She was offended [that] her letters came open, whereby it seems this liberty reneweth her stoutness. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 12. **388.** DRURY TO HUNSDON.

As in his last letter he signified his colleague's answer and his own that the Lords here could not answer such matters as they had to propound to them till they heard from the Regent, whose coming was uncertain, so, considering his sovereign's letter that, finding no

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1572. hope to do any good for a surcease, he should return to Berwick, he required his [Hunsdon's] advice, which he has received by Captain Errington, whereby he finds that he thinks it necessary he should attend the Regent's coming, which he will observe (though with what delight or surety God best knows), for, besides doing no good but spending her highness' money, he is still in danger of his life. On Friday, when Captain Hume was returning from a skirmish with 50 or 60 soldiers, he [Drury] being on the highway, in a plain place, and in open sight, had a harquebus discharged at him by one in his company, which, though he was the mark, was like to have sped a countryman of his own, and one who met him well ladened with a burden of grass, a soldier of Captain Crawford's following him not far off, besides many lookers on from the next bulwark. Whereupon he complained thereof to the captain, and since that to the lieutenant, who showed misliking. As the like has been passed over before, so is this now forgotten, as the bearer, Captain Gam, who was present, can declare. This is now the eighth shot that has been discharged at him in Scotland after the like sort.

To avoid idleness he has been this day at the Castle, and has dealt with Lethington and Grange touching those points contained in her majesty's letter; who yield willingly to the surcease. Peace (they say) they would gladly embrace, and have promised to send him their minds in writing when they have dealt with the Duke, Huntly, and the rest. The Laird of Arbroath has given an overthrow to Captain Crawford, and slain the best soldiers of his band, amongst the rest Netherbourne, who was one of the first that climbed Dumbarton walls, and some others taken prisoners. Leith say there are but 12 slain and taken; Edinburgh say 30 slain and 10 taken. Arbroath is a little hurt on the nose, and Baylyfe, who was captain of the horsemen in Edinburgh, sore hurt. There was a skirmish yesterday upon Craggingate. A soldier of Leith who shot at Maglegg, ensign-bearer to Trotter, was slain by him. Justice is dead on both sides. The magistrates of neither side dare punish a soldier for any offence he can commit. They have hanged another man and a woman at Leith, who were taken towards Edinburgh with victuals. The Castilians advance themselves often to the field since the Frenchmen's coming to them. Richard Jackson still makes one, and the devil smiles on them for the present both here and elsewhere. Nicholas Elphinston came to North Berwick on Wednesday last, and tarried there till Friday, then he passed over at the Earl's Ferry to the Regent and the Earl of Morton, and came not to Leith, which the Lords here somewhat mislike. Requests that the Queen may signify her pleasure touching Hume Castle, for his colleague calls for the delivery, and would have the King [of France] wholly to have thanks for the delivery of it. He [Le Croc] will not now leave Leith. On receipt of her majesty's letter he offered him his house. Has a secret inkling that he has commandment from his master again to offer pensions, and thinks he has already been sounding one Viracke. Even now word is brought to him that the Regent will be here to-morrow, and the Earl of Morton within two days after, although now gone to St. Andrews. At their coming it will be learned how such matter as Mr. Elphinston is returned with is digested. If not well, then his colleague will have the more ground

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1572. to work upon. Upon the answer for the surcease—which he believes will not take place by entreaty,—he will, God willing, presently return. "Resterrig" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript [*in Drury's hand*].—Would be glad to know the Queen's pleasure whether, after his return to Berwick, he shall return again for the stuff he has here, and for his provision.

2¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 14. **389.** ARTICLES PROPOSED BY MONSIEUR LE CROC.

"Articles proposez par le Sieur du Croc, ambassadeur du Roy treschrestien, suivant le commandement que sa majeste luy a mande par ses lettres du xxij[e] jour de Juin dernier. La dite proposition faicte en presence de Monsieur de Drury, ambassadeur de la Royne d'Angleterre, le xiiij[e] de Juillet 1572."

The King of France has been made to understand by the Queen of England's letters that she is content to deliver up Hume Castle. It appears to his majesty that the best thing that can be done (pending a good and final peace) is that the said castle should be put into the hands of a Scottish gentleman of good standing, who should be well disposed to the said peace and to the contentment of both sides. Also, that their two majesties have commanded Drury and Du Croc to signify to them jointly that their desire is to pray them once again to make an abstinence from war for two months, to the end that a good and general peace can be treated upon in the meanwhile, either by the advice of the nobility and estates of the realm, or to remit it to the arbitration of their two majesties, who will give order to render them contented, and to procure them all quietness and surety. Or if it seems better to them, let them send persons indifferently chosen from both sides, who shall be authorised by the King and the Queen of England. The said Sieur De Croc also desires to have liberty to go into the town and Castle of Edinburgh, as he has his master's commandment.

¾ *p. French. Indorsed* by Drury: "Monsieur de Krokes propotyons to the regent and Lords the xiiij off Jwly 1572."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 335. Copy of the same.

July 16. **390.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Since the Regent's arrival here his colleague and he had audience of him and the rest, and have delivered such matter as they had in charge. It seems that what he [Drury] delivered is better liked than what came from Le Croc. Both are promised their answers in writing this day, and he is in secret in hand that her majesty shall well like his. Has again privately pressed for the delivery of the Irish bishop, with whom Lord Morton spoke in returning from Dundee. He [Drury] also promised a reasonable and contented answer. Was with the Castilians before the Regent's return, and delivered to them as he was commanded, who seemed thankfully to receive the same, and have returned him answer in writing, which he sends herewith. They say they had rather speak English than French. They sent to him yesterday requiring him to return again to them, and they will satisfy

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1572. him so that their adversaries shall not in reason be able to refuse or mislike thereof, and to the full contentation of her majesty, for whose cause they say they will do it. Had secret conference yesternight with one of the King's party—not of the least credit—who offered him that their side would do all they might not only to content her majesty, but wish that she had the whole honour of so good a work. What will follow he cannot assure. The King's party are advertised that Le Croc's son-in-law, who came hither on the 14th instant, has both at Court and elsewhere in France spoken as much in their contrary, and as much in favour of the Castilians as he could devise, wherewith they are much offended. He is to return within three or four days. Is secretly let to know that Le Croc has in charge to offer pensions to some of the Lords of both parties to the value of 50,000 francs a year. When they had audience with the Lords before the Regent's return, as also now with himself, he began with the delivery of Hume Castle, to which he [Drury] did not agree, having nothing from the Queen or her Privy Council touching the same, but affirmed that whatsoever she promised she would honourably perform. He [Le Croc] shows his master's letter to them, a copy whereof he hopes to send by the next. Has dealt with Grange touching the Frenchmen, warning him not to keep them, for the same will not be suffered; who has promised him that Lord Fleming will have them away with him either to Crooklington or Whithorn Abbey. He [Fleming] is now in great extremity from the hurt he received at their arrival, and has sent down to the Earl of Montrose,* to Leith, requiring him to procure licence to come up and speak with him, as the last speech he is to have with him. Captain Montgomery, who had charge of the horsemen at Hamilton, is either dead or not likely to live from a hurt he received at the overthrow given by Arbroath to Crawford and him. The Hamiltons thereupon gathered and environed Lord Semple and the rest in the palace and church of Hamilton, thinking to have famished them, as indeed they were without victuals, but the Provost of Glasgow, with the King's favourers thereabouts to the number of 1300 or 1400, came to their rescue, and "levyed" the siege, when they retired to the Castle and wood of Hamilton, so that more trouble is expected to arise there. "Lystarryke" [Restalrig]. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—It pleased his lordship to write that if he might yet procure peace he would think him a happy man. Hopes now to go very near it. "If I mysse it whyles I fynd the ierne whote I wyll wythe my lyttell forse lay one the hammer."

2¾ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Drury.)

"After oure hairtlye commendationis, we have communicated to the noblemen and otheris heir to whome it apperteyned all that past betwene yow and ws in your late conference zisterday, to theffect we mycht ansoure yow directlie what is thair intentioun thairin, whose myndis we fynd vearay conformable and no thing disagreing with

* His nephew.

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1572. our awne opinioun declared by your selff." Touching the abstinence for two months "mocioned" by you, this is their answer. "Ze remember long ago when ze maid the lyke mocioun on the behalff of the Queen your maistres only, thay willinglye yealded thairto at your first requisitioun, and as at that tyme thay wer weill content to satisfye her heighnes, so now, when ze haiff renewed the same mocion not only on the behalf off her majesty bot also off the most Christiane King, thair is no cause why thay shold not willinglie inclyne thairto. And as at that tyme we wer not in any ewill cais which mycht move ws to wissche ane abstinence, so we pray yow to think that neyther ar we for the present in soche necessitye, or yett ar oure enemeys able to drive ws to soche strate as may force ws to any thingis besyde our awne pleasour, and that no other thing leades ws to this conformetye bot onlye the reverence we beare to thair majestes names, who hes graciouslye offred thame selffis to procure the repair of this realme, and that it may appeare to the world that we ar reasonable in all our proceadingis, and have no delyte to norishe this ongodly flame of ciwill dissensioun which is lyke with tyme to consome the whole natioun. And as touching the abstinence we are content to yeald. So in the remanent poyntis mocioned by yow ze shall fynd the lyke conformetye. We can weill allow that the whole nobillitye be assembled to thend that by famyliar communicatioun amangis thame selffis, and procurement of soche as ar best woyde of passiouns meanes of reconciliatioun may be found oute, and in cais the same be not sufficient altogidder to quenche this flame, then shall we also be weill content to remitt the whole causses to the arbitrament of theyr two majesteis, and to abyde thair judgement thairin. So that for oure pairt ther shall be no difficultye to bring to pas thair majesteis gude and honorable intentioun." We have not as yet heard anything from Monsieur De Croc touching this "propos," whereat we marvel, seeing that you motioned the same jointly for both. Edinburgh Castle, 13th of July 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p. Addressed:* "To my Lord ambassadour of England." *Indorsed by Drury.*

July 17. **391.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

"There are the wordes that ye may wryte we have spoken to you to be declared to her Majestie."

We begin to conceive an assured hope that the Queen's majesty will deal favourably with us, seeing the charge her majesty has given you to declare to our adverse party on her behalf, that the Castle of Edinburgh shall remain in the custody of me the Laird of Grange, whereby we conceive that her majesty thinks me worthy to be trusted. We being in all things of one mind and as one person do take this demonstration of her majesty's gracious favour as a singular benefit to both, and seeing that it has pleased her to begin to extend her favour towards us thus far, we hope assuredly that her majesty will go on, "as we for our parte shalbe willinge to deserve the same by our good behaviour towardes her highnes in all behalfes." Wherefore we pray you to say thus far to her in our names, which we shall faithfully and truly perform. If it may please her majesty to promise us that she will always deal favour-

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1572. ably and friendly with us, and receive us two and our friends to her protection, so that we may be sure to be free from all injury, be maintained in our just and honest cause, and have recourse to her as our protectrix, we "reciprocquelye" promise and assure her that we will be altogether at her devotion, and she shall have power to "dispose of" us as far as she can wish any subject of Scotland to be "in all behalfes," so that hereafter she shall have cause to esteem us as her own. Upon this we will make what surety her majesty shall think convenient, her majesty on the other part doing to us as is before said; whereby her majesty shall perceive that she shall not extend her favour to persons unthankful or unworthy thereof, and we hope that she will in time think her favour not ill bestowed on us. If her majesty like of this, she shall be well assured that it shall not lie in the hands of any other Prince, either by gifts, persuasion, or any other means, to induce us at any time to swerve from the promise we make her.

1 *p.* *In the hand of Drury's secretary.* *Indorsed:* "Copia. From Grange and Lyddington xvijth of July 1572."

July 17. **392.** ANSWERS OF THE CASTLE PARTY TO TULLIBARDINE.

"The conferences of the Castell to Tyllebarne."

They say,—"Let the nobylyty and States of the realme syt downe in Parlament, and as they shall agre for the goverment, they ar content," or else let the Queen of England and the French King name the government they will observe. Tullibardine sues to have the controversy appeased by themselves, and not to have to do with either of the Princes. They offer that upon the two Princes' promise of surcease, and peace to follow thereon, the town shall be presently patent for all manner of men. They say that they are content to obey the King by the persuasion of the Queen's majesty and her requests, but for none of them of Leith. They make this offer for surcease, that if their adverse party will put in hostages, as they will do, to keep the same, and that if in the time of the abstinence they cannot agree amongst themselves that the two Princes shall "stryke stroke," they will make the town patent the next day. The King's party would have meeting between them and the Castle before they will grant surcease.

1 *p.* *In Captain Case's hand.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "The awnsers off them off the Castle geven to Tylybarne and reported by them to Kapten Case"; *and by Burghley's clerk:* "July 1572."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 338. Copy of the same.

July 18. **393.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 71. "My veray good Lord,"—I put your lordship in remembrance of my cause a fortnight past. by my letter, committing the same into your lordship's hands, having none of my own to "sutte" for me at this time, "and thinketh me detbound gryetly for your gentle and good ansuer sent to me"; and although I have not heard of the resolution taken therein, yet I abstained from troubling your lordship, being persuaded with myself, that as time and occasion should serve, to have good expedition thereof, chiefly by the Queen's majesty's princely nature and goodness, with your lordship's labours and

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1572. furtherance. And now, my good lord, I trust the time is fully "cumin" to put end thereto. Wherefore I beseech your lordship most humbly to consider of my case and necessity, as your wisdom can do well enough, and to travail to make me be relieved of this present trouble; and if ever I may be able to do anywise your lordship or yours pleasure or favour in times coming, I will be as ready to do it "be deid" at my simple power, "as now be word or wreit," and in the meantime wish to your lordship honour and health with prosperity and advancement. The Tower. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript.—When I was going to write your lordship's accustomed style of honour upon my letter I was warned of your late honourable promotion, whereof I am most heartily glad; for your virtue, wisdom, and experience have "mereit" that, and much more; and happy is that commonwealth where the magistrates are so elected: "et quam aut sapientes gubernant, aut gubernatores philosophantur."

1 *p. Holograph, also address.* "To the Right honorable my veray good Lord my Lord of Burghly, Lord Treasorer off Ingland." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

July 18. **394.** INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

Lindsey, servant to Captain Koburne (Cockburn), whom in a former letter he signified had passed into France carrying a copy of some things that had passed from England to the late Regents, has now returned. Is also certainly informed that he had letters from the Castilians to the bishop of Glasgow, which he kept more than a month after arriving at the Court, and then caused them to be delivered by a woman, which is evil taken in the Castle, as also his master's speech to the King and the Queen Mother in favour of the Regent's party, and in disfavour of them. He is holden very subtle and crafty of both the parties here, notwithstanding his colour of simple and jesting manner. Mr. Elphinston's return with no better answer is inwardly evil received. The Laird of Tullibardine's dealing with Grange is by the consent of the Regent and Morton, who work all the secret means they can that this accord and peace may be made amongst themselves, as he shall perceive by the inclosure. Is working to his little skill that his sovereign may have the honour of the same, yet not hindering the "agreance."

Monsieûr De Croc has burdened Grange of speech he should use, that he would break the league between her majesty and the French King, and that the King should offer him 10,000 crowns for the castle of Edinburgh: this comes from Monsieur De La Mothe, who writes that the Queen and Burghley should complain thereof to him. Grange denies the same. Has showed Mr. Errington his denial, who affirms as much to be true as he subscribed unto, wherein he says that the 10,000 crowns should be offered by some of the Scottish King's party, as his writing will show. Has caused Grange to be dealt with therein quietly by Captain Case, for, finding him now well minded, he would not hinder the same. He affirms that he had 10,000 crowns offered him of the King's party, and that he trusted the league would not last a year, and in choler said that he would do the best he could to throw a bone between them to the same end, but now finding her

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1572. majesty's favour more, he is of another mind, as he may perceive by his offer [as well as] Lethington's and Robert Melvyle's, who guide Grange; which offer he affirms to be theirs, for he has the same with Lethington's own hand besides their three several and joint speeches, "ye, this moche in woordes more not theyre owen Queen come sche home or remayen there or where sche schalbe come." Sends a copy word for word, being required to keep their writing, and to deliver their offer to the Queen's majesty by the speech used to him. Has also this discourse of Tullibardine's in Lethington's own hand, and that which is in Mr. Case's hand, which he sends herewith, was Lethington's and Grange's speech of the conference between Tullibardine and them. They seem to be greatly comforted and "gladded" that Grange shall hold the Castle, and from what he perceives, if the same had come before De Croc's coming, they would wholly have depended on her majesty. Pinace has brought some French crowns, but he thinks they must be for the diets of his father-in-law* and Virake.

2 *pp.* *In Drury's hand.* *Addressed by Drury's secretary:* "For my Lorde of Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): 18 July 1572. Intellegenc from Scotl."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Tullibardine's conference with Maitland and Grange.)

The Comptroller's errand here is to draw on a meeting amongst the noblemen on both sides, without which (saith he) neither a peace nor abstinence can be concluded, "which (he thinks) is the best way to take up matters amongst ourselves rather nor to trouble foreign Princes with the uptaking thereof." We are content for a meeting and for an abstinence as the ambassadors have desired. "He saithe their can no abstinence be while the meetinge procede, and that the towne of Edinburgh be put to libertie." After long reasoning we came to this point,—that if we may have surety that peace shall follow we will put the town of Edinburgh presently at liberty. "So longe as it standes in the optioun of the parties to what condiciones they will agree, in thend neither partie can be assured that the peax shall followe," for it may be that either party will stick wilfully at their own passion, and prescribe conditions unreasonable to the other, which cannot be accorded, and so in the end the abstinence will expire without conclusion of peace. If, in the meantime, we should put out of our hands the town of Edinburgh, wherein our chief security stands, then should we highly "prejudge" ourselves, being denuded of our strength, and also defrauded of the fruit of peace, for which we look. But to eschew all delays and subterfuges we make this offer,—that we shall presently, without further delay, put Edinburgh to liberty, provided that they will put the conditions of peace out of their hands, as we shall do on the other part, and agree presently at the taking of the abstinence to refer the whole conditions of the peace to the arbitrament of the most Christian King and the Queen of England, and "to abide at the deliverance" of their majesties therein, and for security of performance of their said submission to deliver hostages presently to them,

* Le Croc.

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1572. as we for our part shall also do the like; and so neither party shall have power to retard the conclusion of the peace when it shall be in the hands of their majesties, and to prescribe the conditions at their pleasure. To this he answered that it was not necessary to trouble their majesties, but more convenient to condescend upon a good agreement amongst ourselves, and none to meddle therein but Scotsmen. To this we replied that we are well content that we shall meet amongst ourselves and see if, by the advice of noblemen, we can come to a point, for that we perceive to be the desire of their majesties. But in case it cannot be brought to pass that way, as they fear it hardly shall, we think their majesties persons most indifferent to strike the stroke. He [Tullibardine] has left the matter with us in general terms that he will travail to draw on a meeting, whereupon further may, perhaps, follow. Although it appears by his communication that they of Leith are altogether unwilling that their majesties meddle in the making of the peace, and [desire] that they will eschew that point as far as they may, as to us, we will have nothing to do with them in anything their majesties shall not be privy to.

1½ *pp. Copy. In the hand of Drury's secretary. Indorsed by Drury:* "Copia. The speache passed betwen Tylybarne and the Ll. of Ledyngton and Grange the xviij off Jwly."

July 18. **395.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

On the 16th instant, accompanied by Du Croque, he went to them of the Castle, to whom Du Croque made like request for Hume Castle as he did before to those of Leith. His [Drury's] answer to them was no less than is signified in his former letter, assuring them that whatsoever his sovereign had promised should be effectually performed. Then Lethington demanded of Le Croc whether he had moved the same matter to those of Leith, or not, and what their answer was: who answered that he had so done, and was promised their answer, which he yet expected. 'If it were so,' said Lethington, 'yet how were ye able to perform it, seeing it appertains to the Queen of England to strike the stroke, who hath the same in her possession?' Of this his talk, he [Drury] could not but like very well. As touching the articles propounded by them, they found them very ready to yield to every one. With regard to the surcease, Lethington said it was well known to him [Drury] that for their parts they were always willing for it, not only at present but heretofore, at which time they were in better case than now, yet "not in so ill" (thanked be God) as their enemies both wished and reported. As for the nobility to assemble and confer for unity and peace, they liked very well thereof. Indifferent persons to be chosen and sent up, they willingly consented to. Such difficulties as remained they were well contented should be determined by the Queen's majesty and the French King, and in secret they "beare me in hande" that now they could wish the Queen's majesty alone might take order for all differences, to whose gracious will they would most gladly submit themselves, desiring earnestly that they might receive speedy answer what their adversaries would do, in order that they might either look for peace or prepare for war, and if they were forced to it their enemies should right well understand that they were not altogether unbefriended. Here Grange

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1572. gave most humble thanks to the Queen that it pleased her to think so well of him that she could be content to wish the custody of the Castle to remain in his hands, and desired her to "make as good account of him as of any one man in Scotland to his uttermost power," whereof she should be most assured; and as he [Drury] takes it, this is one of the chiefest things that makes them now so willing in all their sayings to show so great appearance of good liking. On their return from them they sent to Leith to know when they should attend their answer to such articles as were proposed to them, who appointed the next day* at two o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately on his return the Earl of Morton, the Justice Clerk, and the Clerk of Register came to his lodging, and said they thought good to speak with him before they came into presence, for they knew they would be constrained to give other answer to Du Croque than to him (and such, perchance, as would not well content him), unless, as well as agreeing for peace, they concurred in the title of the King and acknowledging his authority, and until that was done they stood in doubt how and in what sort they could jointly make them answer. He [Drury] answered that he had no secret instructions, and that he had in commission to deal no further than in these two things especially, viz., for peace and the maintenance of the King's authority, and, therefore, referred Du Croque's case to their own discretion. Hereupon they departed, the Justice Clerk and the Clerk of Register going to Du Croque, and, after some conference with him, answer was returned that they should have audience the next day. In the meantime the Castle party desired him, by Captain Case, to offer this much for surcease;—that if their adverse party would put in hostages for abstinence, as they themselves would do, lest they could not agree in that time, that then the two Princes might strike the stroke, and this being done they would the next day make the town patent. Accordingly he offered this to them, to which they answered that they would advise therein. When they met on Friday some offence was uttered, for that Du Croque was not of mind as touching the King, alleging that his master would not consent thereto, nor show himself enemy to the Scottish Queen, and after some talk passed to and fro, gave us these articles to be resolved in from the Castle;—"What form of abstinence the adversaries would be at? Who desires? For whome? For what space? Upon what conditions?"

These delays (as he understands by some of both sides who are not of the least credit) come of this;—for that there is an intention to order things among themselves, and to grow to a conclusion. To that end the Laird of Tullibardine, brother to the Countess of Mar, and in best credit with Grange, has been soliciting all Thursday night. In the meantime, for that so great an "entrance" is made, he [Drury] determines to remain to see the issue. "Resterrick." *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—The Chancery House in Ross, kept against Lord Ruthven, is now yielded, and 24 on both sides have been there slain. The Lairds of Bromston and Pennycuke are both apprehended and sent to ward into Fife on a letter taken in a boy's penner,† which they sent to the Castle advising them to be doing, the Regent and the

* The 17th. † Pencase.

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Elizabeth. 1572. Earl of Morton being absent. Monsieur Pynace has brought letters from the French King and Monsieur to the King and sundry of the noblemen of both sides. The superscription and subscribing of his letters are somewhat friendlier than the others were before. Viz.;—to the King—"The Prince of Scotland my nephew." To the Regent;—"To the County of Marr my cousin."

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 336. Copy of the same.

July 18. **396.** THE ABSTINENCE.

[*Embodied in No.* 395.]

$\frac{1}{4}$ *p. Indorsed:* "Copia. Noetes by the Lords of Leith apon thabstinence the xviijth of July 1572."

July 19. **397.** ANSWERS OF THE CASTILIANS.

It appears to us that your instructions answer directly to the four points which they have touched to you, for by the same it appears that their two majesties make instance that an abstinence be taken, and so it is their two majesties who crave it. Their majesties make instance to the two parties in Scotland to accord the abstinence, and so it is craved of the two parties. The time specified in the articles is for two months. As to the conditions; this word "abstinence" imports all the conditions, to wit, that there be an abstinence of war, [and] cessation of arms and of hostility between the two parties, as well for themselves as for all their adherents, during the time thereof. Thus are the four points answered.

As touching the answer of that which the other day you "proponed" to us on behalf of their majesties, and this day also, we answer directly, that we are well content to accord unto you all and whole that whereof you have made instance to us on their majesties' behalf, without exception, according to the tenour of the articles which you have showed us, subscribed by the hands of Monsieur De La Mothe and Lord Burghley.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Copy. In the hand of Drury's secretary. Indorsed in the same hand:* "Copia. Thansw^{rs}* of the Ll. of the Castell the xixth of July 1572, to Mons. Du Croque and me."

July 20. **398.** INTELLIGENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

The King's party secretly labour to draw agreement amongst themselves without the knowledge of my colleague or myself, as may appear by the letters and speech of Tullibardine, their minister. Your lordship shall receive a copy of one of his letters herewith, which I pray may be secreted. The Castilians have promised me assuredly that they will not agree with them without the consent or knowledge of the Queen's majesty, offering themselves now wholly at her devotion if it shall please her to receive them into her protection.

* These are answers to the questions in No. 395.

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Elizabeth.
1572. This day they have received another letter from Tullibardine wherein he has signified certain heads for the agreement, wishing that matters may be agreed amongst them by writing rather than by meetings and conference, whereof we, the ambassadors, will take suspicion. The Castilians mind to go onward with them to bring them so far that they cannot go back, except they will refuse the Queen's majesty and the French King—especially the Queen's majesty. The Regent's party's intent is to agree amongst themselves, and thereby shall not be bound to their majesties, but be free and of themselves, and to offer their friendship where they best like, which shall be to those who will deal most liberally with them. How it comes directly, I know not, but there are of the nobility who expect pensions out of France. The Earl of Argyll is now at the town of Ayr to pass into France, being in hand to receive the order and pension. The Earls of Eglinton and Cassillis, Lord Boyd and the chief of his friends are now there convened as to who shall have the disposition of his lands and rooms in his absence. The Earl of Huntly says plainly that he and his friends will join with Grange and Lethington to be at the Queen's majesty's devotion, and whatsoever they shall promise her they will put in pledges for the performance of. Lethington and Robert Melville have moved me that Grange should be pressed—which motion I gather he is acquainted with—to put in assurance to her majesty that during the nonage of the King he will not put the Castle out of his hands without her highness' consent, which is, I take it, to serve him if the government that shall govern now or hereafter shall demand the same of him, affirming that he was bound to her at the peace—taking not to leave it without her knowledge. I gather that my colleague's course and intention is that agreement should pass amongst themselves, and then he believes so to deal with them as to draw them to the devotion of the King his master, and to remain here. The Castilians have done their best to sound him of the well meaning of the King towards them in particular, but cannot get anything out of him to their contentation, which may not be the least occasion of their desire and offer to speak English. I think I shall shortly send you, confirmed with their own hands, some further testimony from them.

"1572. A trw copie off Tyllybarne's lettre to the castle off the xx of Jwlye."

This afternoon I spoke with Marre and Morton and the Council. I believe all shall be well. We were scared from our purpose, but this afternoon we shall receive answer. You will be content with Marre, and say to Robert Melville that Marre took very well with that he spake in the Secretary's name, and because Robert [Melville] will show you the same, I will not trouble you therewith. The ambassadors of the King of France and the Queen of England handle your matters very well, but it might be far better amongst ourselves. If there be any communing, I pray you see that your communers be well instructed and modest, and if surety be once made let not men weigh nor stand in fear at anything, surety being once granted. You will not believe what loss I have in the wanting of Nycholson, therefore I pray you haste him to me. I could not have believed that he would have been so handled by any of that side. I believe we shall agree amongst ourselves. I must write my next letter to you out of

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Elizabeth.
1572. cipher. What Marre liked well of Robert Melvyle's speech was, that Lethington is well inclined to peace. The meaning of the next letter to be open; "the same to be from the hale company of Cowencelers for a meatyng."

1½ *pp. In Drury's hand. Indorsed by Burghley's clerk:* "xx July 1572. Intelligenc from Scotland."

July 30. **399.** FORM OF THE ABSTINENCE.

"The forme of the abstinance grantit by my Lord Regentis Grace, and Lordis subscrivand with him, to the Lordis within the Castell and Toun of Edinburgh, and thair adherentis." We the noblemen of the realm of Scotland "under subscrivand," following the instance and exhortation that the ambassadors of the King of France and the Queen of England make unto us, for ourselves, our assisters, partakers, and such as depend on us, by the tenour hereof swear and promise an abstinence and cessation from hostility betwixt us and our adversaries who are presently in arms against us, their assisters, *etc.*, to begin this present day, "and till indure quhill twa monethis be fully owtrun"; during which we "oblis us and promissis" that with all sincerity and surety the said abstinence "frome weir and cesssation from hostilitie sall continew," and as soon as may be that the nobility and estates of the realm shall be assembled "to advise be thair meanes, to randre ye realme peaciable," and establish a good and general peace, "quhilks with thair cumpanyis salbe in full suretie in thair cuming to ye place remaining or returning thairfra" during the said two months. And that so holy a work be not retarded, we accord that during the abstinence, two, three, four, or five, "ma or fewar," of either party may communicate together in all surety in such place as shall be agreed on, to open up the means for the "mair facill atteaning to a gude peax"; and if it chance (which God forbid) that at the assembly of the said nobility and estates the said peace and reconciliation may not be concluded, we refer the differences betwixt us and our said adversaries, as well of the abstinence as of the peace, to the arbitrament of the said most Christian King of France and the Queen's majesty of England, and promise faithfully by our honours to accept and hold the conditions which their majesties shall "propone" to us, provided that the abstinence or pacification that may follow thereupon nowise touch the King our sovereign Lord or his estate to the prejudice thereof, and that the persons hereafter excepted be subject to the judgment and execution of the law, viz., James sometime Earl of Bothwell, James Ormiston sometime of that ilk, Patrick Hepburn sometime of Beinston, Patrick Wilson sometime servant to the said Earl, James Hamilton sometime of Bothwelhauch, John Hamilton sometime Provost of Bothwell, his brother, "with the haill thevis and brokin men" inhabitants of the Borders and Highlands, disturbers of the public peace betwixt this realm and England, and oppressors of the peaceable subjects of this realm. Provided always that as many of the said Borderers or Highlandmen as have taken part with any of the parties be not, during the abstinence, "persewit for things bipast, and of it thay have done at the commandement of ayther partie" *etc.* If during

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1572. the abstinence they do wrong to any man, it is accorded that for the same they be punished, as appertains, but it is understood that they shall be answerable for the same conformable to the laws of the Borders. We agree that "induring" the said abstinence all the subjects of this realm, of whatsover quality or condition they be of (except before excepted), may freely and liberally "traffique, hant, speik, and convers togidder" over all parts of this realm, "untroublit, molestit, or impescheit" either in body [or] goods, by word or deed, for things past, "and takis oure saidis adversars, now bering armes aganis ws, thair assistaris" *etc.*, mutually into our protection, maintaining and comforting one another together faithfully against all the injury that may be done by us or any that we promise for, or by any of them that are enemies to the peace. Moreover, to make the means of peace the more "facill," and that by their familiar communication and conversation the hearts of them that "able" have been offended may be mollified and induced to forget things that are passed, by conference with some of our adversaries, and thereafter acknowledge that we are all members of one body, being of one country and natural Scotsmen, communication and conversation shall in no way be forbidden by us to them, but permitted with all liberty over all places, towns, and "roumes," wherever it may be. Provided that the town of Edinburgh be presently and first of all set at such liberty as it was in before the King our sovereign Lord's goodsire and late Regent departed from the same on the 27th day of January 1570, and the Castle thereof to be kept with no greater garrison than it was at that time, as also all other towns of this realm presently to be set at the like liberty, and made patent, "swa yat naplace thairof salbe withaldin, fortifiit or garnyssit," saving the castles and fortresses that of all "ancientie" and before these troubles have been accustomed to be fortified *etc.* And forasmuch as many persons within this realm have during these troubles feasted themselves in other men's lands whereupon presently are fruits that may be collected and "wyn" during the said abstinence, of which debate may follow that may stop or hinder the good and holy effect that is to be hoped of the said peace, we, therefore, accord and agree that they who have the said lands shall not press to lift the said fruits, and especially the corn, but shall leave the same "stakkit in heip" upon the fields, or in grange, "untuychit or disponit upon ony way" till the end of the abstinence. And for observation and fulfilling of all this above specified, we oblige us upon our faiths, honours, and by our "solempnit aithis," and that we shall "gar" the whole to be kept by ourselves, our adherents, and partakers with us. Leith.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprinted at Edinburgh, by Thomas Bassandyne. Cum privilegio Regis." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Y^e^ forme of y^e^ Abstinence penult. July 1572."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 346. Imperfect copy of the same.

July 30. **400.** FORM OF THE ABSTINENCE.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Copy of No. 399.

Broadsheet. *Blackletter.* *Imprinted etc.*

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1572. July 30. **401.** THE ABSTINENCE.

[*Copy of No. 399 without the heading.*] *Signed:* John Regent. Mortoun. Ruthven. Boyed. Ja. Magill.

Broadsheet. In the hand of Drury's secretary. Indorsed: "30 July 1572. An Abstinence of hostilitie subscribed by the Kinges party.

July 30. **402.** THE ABSTINENCE.

[*Copy of No. 401.*] Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hamylton. Huntley. Alexander Hume. Flemynge. William Kyrckaldye.

Broadsheet. Indorsed: "30 July 1572. An Abstinence of hostilitie subscribed by the Castilians."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 343. Another copy of the same.

July 30. **403.** CONDITIONS OF AN ABSTINENCE.

Whereas it pleased the Queen of England, for the pity she had to see the realm of Scotland miserably divided in civil war *etc.*, to "interpone" herself for procuring a reconciliation and perfect peace amongst them, and was pleased to join the King of France in prosecuting the said reconciliation; and so it has pleased both their majesties to direct hither their two ambassadors, and have commanded them to draw a final accord to procure an abstinence for two months *etc.* [*Contains the conditions upon which the form of Abstinence was drawn up and accepted by both sides.*] "At Leith and Edinburgh xxxth * daye of Julie 1572."

2⅔ *pp. Indorsed by Drury's secretary:* "The condiciones and forme of an abstinence geven in to the Ll. of the King's partie by S^{r} William Drury, knyght, the xxiiijth of July 1572."

July 30. **404.** MAITLAND TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 348. My lord; the assurance I received, as well by your letters to myself as to Mr. Marshal of Berwick, of the continuance of your lordship's friendship towards me, has not hindered me "to stik" at many things in this present negotiation, which otherwise it had behoved me to have better considered for the weal of myself, and of many others who have depended somewhat on my opinion. I have done all the good offices convenient to bring our matters here to some "towardnes" of agreement, "conforme" to her majesty's intention, and therein have followed your good advice as near as I could. I will not insist much on the "outsetting" of my own doings, but will remit the same to the report of her majesty's ambassador, the said Mr. Marshal, who has been privy to all my proceedings, and best can, and, as I trust, will testify how earnestly I have endeavoured myself to bring all things to that point he declared to me would best satisfy her majesty. "Alwayes whatsoever I have gon about to do during this negociation her said ambassadour had in hand," I protest I did it only for her majesty's pleasure, and

* This date is filled in in another hand, and is that on which the form of Abstinence was signed.

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1572. to give your lordship to understand that you have still the same authority to direct me in anything [that] lies in my power to do "that ever ye had." What that was, "I think ye knaw." I have reverenced you as my father, and I will still obey you as my good lord when you will do me that favour to make me privy to what you would have me do. I will look to have the same part in her majesty's good grace which some time I had, as I shall show goodwill to deserve it. I trust you will not only be a procurer thereof, but also for your own . . . . be a protector of all causes [that] may touch me or my friends. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

⅔ *p. Addressed (fol. 345):* "To my veary good lord, my lord Bourghley, Lord hygh thesaureer of Engl." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "30 July 1572, ye L. of Liddington to my L."

[July.] **405.** CAUSE OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 412. "Reasons to move the King of France to aide the cause of the Quene of Scotland, and with the answeres to the same."

First;—he seems to be bound in honour, in consideration of the marriage with the late King. (*Answer.*) It may be answered,—considering the favour the King presently shows to the Princes and others of the religion, and that this recommendation of the Queen can but proceed by solicitation of the house of Guise, that if things be well weighed, the said marriage has been little profitable to Scotland, and the beginning of the cause of the ruin of the same by civil wars. Every man (saving a few) [*sic*] has seen by whose evil counsel France has been almost brought to utter ruin, and Scotland and other countries not long since alienated. By her behaviour heretofore in Scotland and the late conspiracy in England she has so stained and defiled the great honour which she before received of the crown of France, that it seems the King of France cannot in honour recommend her who by prostituting and "adviling" the honour of France deserves it not, unless he approve all her doings, which the Queen of England assures herself the French King will not, for it would turn to his great dishonour than otherwise, who ought rather to revenge so great an injury done to his crown.

(2) That he is bound to aid her by reason of ancient alliance betwixt France and Scotland. (*Answer.*) First;—in that, contrary to the league, she has without the King's knowledge practised with Spain, using indecent words of the King, and especially of the Queen mother, and joining with his adversaries to break and overthrow the marriage betwixt the Queen of England and the Duke of Anjou, there is no reason that she should take any benefit of the said alliance that she herself first broke. Secondly;—considering the points of the said pretended league betwixt France and Scotland, it seems that the King of France is more bound to defend the young King than the Queen his mother, for, in case the succession of Scotland comes in doubt, it shall be decided (saith the alliance) by the Parliament and the Estates of Scotland, and the Christian King is bound to defend and maintain him who shall be approved by the Estates.

(3) The King of France ought to consider the cause of the making of the said league, which was only for fear of Englishmen, and which

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1572. cause is now wholly taken away. It behoves that he will consider whether the league that is now offered with England or with the Queen of Scots would more stand with the benefit of present estate by weighing what [will] ensue by the one and by the other. By seeking her restitution the King will seem to favour her mischievous designs against the Queen of England, *etc.* The third reason;—that it is an evil example to subjects to depose their Princes, and that the Queen of Scotland is innocent of all that is laid to her. (*Answer.*) (1);—truth it is that it is an evil example to deprive their Princes in case they behave themselves well, and so other Princes are bound to assist them as long as their lawful government continues. But contrariwise "*cum merito etc., et culpa sua periunt,*" and for their tyrannies, poisoning, *etc.*, deprived, Princes are not bound to aid them. (2) Seeing the commission is only to charge her for her last doings in England, if it would please the King further to be informed on her behalf in Scotland, the King's side are perchance able to show matter against her, which, if it be true Brunchildes, a Queen of France, was for the like offence torn in pieces with horses, Joan, the first Queen and heir of Naples, hanged, *etc.* And here it were not amiss to have divers of Buchanan's little Latin books to present, if need were, to the King of France, and likewise to some noblemen of his Council. (3) That it may be well said there is no great injury done to the Queen of Scotland, as is presupposed, in that the succession is given to her son. [*Examples given.*]

The fourth reason. Touching the government of the young King's person and realm during his minority.—In such case it behoves the three Estates of Parliament to provide for the government, and seeing provision is already made by the Estates of Scotland in his behalf, the King, by his league with Scotland, is bound to defend the present estate. Like provision has been made (the mothers being deprived) in the examples of Princes above rehearsed, with whom, being under age, the French Kings have joined league. (2) The Hamiltons, to whom it may be thought the government should ap[pertain] be *merito* suspected, and rejected partly by reason of their old and . . . to usurp the crown, and chiefly for the slaughters committed by them, or their practices on the King's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Conclusion.—The Queen's majesty desires of the French King nothing but that which stands with his honour. In case by his aid of the Queen of Scots any further harm or mischief ensue, it may be well protested on the Queen of England's behalf that the fault does not remain in her, who has always shown to the Queen of Scotland as good courtesy as she could, and still means to continue in the same, but by her great and mischievous practices has been, and is presently forced, contrary to her own good nature, for the preservation of her person and estate, to do as she doth, as God and all indifferent persons may judge. It may be well said that the maintenance of the said evil woman is the cause that this so noble and flourishing a realm was at sundry times, to their great dishonour and almost utter undoing, spoiled of its chiefest men and treasure, which, if the King of France will consider, as no doubt he will [ ] to deal further in this like matter, then his own honour and present respect of his alliance with England and Scotland and the quietness of the three

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Elizabeth. 1572. kingdoms can report, which cannot be otherwise [than is] aforesaid—to join with the Queen of England in perfect league and amity, and to confirm with her the young King in Scottish government.

5 *pp. Closely written.*

Aug. 1. **406.** THE REGENT MAR TO BURGHLEY.

"My verie gude Lord," since the "ressait" of your letter of the 4th of July, brought by "Maister" Nicholas Elphinstoun, we have been so occupied here toward the according to the conditions of an abstinence, at the motion of your sovereign's and the King of France's ambassadors, for introduction to a further pacification, that I have still forborne to answer your said letter till now that for the reverence of their majesties we have accorded to the same abstinence, and mean, God willing, sincerely to observe it, and thankfully to acknowledge her comfortable goodwill *etc.* Your letter and the report of Mr. Nicholas Elphinstoun declare your grief and the Queen's misliking that her dealing could not prevail to work a peace in this realm, complaining that her good intentions are not better regarded. "Suirlie, my Lord, I think nevir quhill I leif to ministrat ony occasioun unto hir hienes sua to conceave opinioun of my dealingis," and the like I trust I may affirm on the part of the noblemen and others professing the obedience of the King my sovereign. Indeed, as your lordship truly writes, the causes of our unquietness have been diverse, and the remedies are "hard and intricat," but for plainness in dealing on my part, I must say, it has always been (in such things as ever passed betwixt her majesty and this State, or by her ministers in her name) direct and without colour, and so shall it prove, God willing, by the issue. I will not for this effect trouble your lordship with longer letter, but pray you to be a good mean to her highness for the continuance of her care touching the King and this estate, and that this preparation for our pacification is chiefly procured by her highness, so may her godly and honourable intention continue till it takes the end wished for, which on our part, as there is good cause, shall be always thankfully and reverently accepted, and no "inlaik" of reason with us shall be found. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 1. **407.** DECLARATION OF THE REGENT MAR TOUCHING THE ABSTINENCE.

"The Declaration of my L. Regentis grace towchinge the observation of the abstinence, at Edenburgh the firste of Auguste 1572."

Seeing that an abstinence is agreed upon beginning the last day of July past to endure for two months, and for that some not well disposed to pacification and quietness, misconceiving the sincere intention of his grace and the noblemen and others subscribing with him, as though their proceeding in the observation of the said abstinence were not sound, but in some part repugnant to promise, have not spared to speak their pleasure and make such report that, if it be unanswered, may procure further credit than truth and reason allow; therefore, to prevent the inconvenience which may grow here-

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1572. upon, his grace has thought good to make declaration of the order and things that have passed touching the motion, accord, and observation of the said abstinence. First ;—it may be truly affirmed that when the Earl of Lennox was travailed with by Sir William Drury in summer 1571 to condescend to an abstinence, his grace willingly accorded to the condition, the town of Edinburgh being set at such liberty as it was in before his grace departed from the same on the 27th of January 1570[-1], thinking her majesty would not only judge the same reasonable, but would first of all see the same performed either by fair means or force. Considering that Edinburgh was fortified within the time of abstinence agreed to by her highness' own order, yet the trouble has continued one whole year, without interruption, with greater loss and prejudice to this commonweal than is needful now to be expressed, seeing that his grace's intention is not to irritate any by the repetition of unpleasant things past, in respect of the pacification hoped for, further than truth and necessity compels him for the defence of his own honour and the honour of those subscribing with him. In the end the said abstinence was agreed upon interchangeably, delivered and proclaimed both in Leith and Edinburgh on Wednesday the last day of July [*sic*], and after this publication the people in both towns, gladly embracing the occasion, resorted together, great numbers passing out of Leith to Edinburgh, and semblably they of Edinburgh coming to Leith without stop or injury. The garrisons about the town of Edinburgh were brought to Leith in order that the men of war serving in Edinburgh might depart with greater security, and the Regent, being in Leith, "deliberat with himself" to pass to Edinburgh on the morrow, being Thursday the last of July, after dinner, thinking that it would be at like liberty as was expressly provided. The ambassadors having passed to Edinburgh, some were directed to "viset" if the town was at liberty, and in the meantime willed the inhabitants of Edinburgh, whose wives and families had already entered the town, "with the like number his grace's gard as the Kinges grandfather and late Regent had of before to be merchand toward the Abey; seinge the night approching, his grace owne baggage and howshould stufe, beinge carrid in the towne, and the suppers of him and thother nobillmen preparid as thinkinge of nothinge lesse then of eny occation of staye," yet on the return of the ambassadors, seeing their desire that his grace should remain at Leith for that night, till the men of war in Edinburgh were removed, he, although the matter was "difficill" and unlooked for by him, agreed to the same, and immediately sent direction to the inhabitants of Edinburgh and his guard to return to Leith, but as night was approaching, and they had proceeded so far that before the messengers could overtake them they had already entered Edinburgh; and seeing that their wives, families, and goods had entered before, and that the other men of war had not departed, they stood that night upon their guard, not offering injury to any of the others. Immediately his grace heard that they were in the town he directed the Provost of Dundee, colonel of the footmen, to take order that no manner of injury should be offered to any, but that all things be retained in quietness; which he did. The Regent likewise advertised Monsieur Du Croc how the matter had thus fallen out. But now, to the end that the truth may the better appear, and the doings of either

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1572. party judged, the contents of the abstinence are to be considered, especially in these points ;—that neither the abstinence nor pacification should touch the King or his estate to the prejudice thereof, and Edinburgh to be first of all set at such liberty as it was in before his highness' grandfather departed out of it on the 27th of January 1570[-1], at which time it cannot be denied that the authority of his majesty was obeyed in the said town by all the inhabitants, who were ruled by the magistrates and officers elected in his highness' name, and not only exercised the full jurisdiction, but likewise observed watch and ward for the guard and preservation of their town, and were armed for that effect whenever they saw occasion, wherefore their re-entry with their arms to their own town cannot in reason be judged unlawful since they did no action of hostility nor offered injury to any, being only careful of their own safety, seeing that the other men of war were not removed out of the town. It is also true that he [Lennox] had 200 footmen with some horsemen for his guard in the town, who departed out of the town with him, and as it is specially accorded by an article "past and subscrived apart" that the present Regent's guard shall be no further limited, so, as the one passed out, it was very lawful for the other to enter. These circumstances equitably considered, it is not doubted by his grace but their majesties and all others who look indifferently on the cause will find nothing "procedid" on the part of his grace *etc.*, but that which is honourable and agreeing with reason, as, indeed, there has not been nor is intention in them to violate the abstinence. "On the other parte, yf after the publication of the abstinency it was lawfull and aggreable with the conditions thereof, that persons entred in office within the towne during the troubles should still presume to collect the customes, or yf some of the honest inhabitantes of the towne passing to the Captaine of the Castill to crave resolution in certain resonable demandes for the better observation of good order and quietnes shalbe no otherwise answerid, but that they weare yet over proude, and that he had yet the wand in his hand that drowe them further, be signes of the liberty of the towne and observation of the abstinency or not, let it be judged—beside the frequent bragginge and willfull provocation of sum of the adversaries, as it weare, purposelie to disturb so good a begeninge, yf the temperance and discretion of gentillmen and honest men were not so well inclyned to the observation of things promised, that they have preferrid the same to whatsoever contumely, reproach or dishonour that has been objected to them in word and deed. Or what can most direcley touche the Kinge our sovereigne Lord and his estate to the prejudice thereof then the counterfeyting of his highness' money? which has been practized within the Castill of Edenburgh sen the publication of the said abstinency, and yet ceasethe not, beinge a violation of the said abstinency so hurtfull that it can not be suffered." He means sincerely to observe the abstinence, and to give no occasion on his part for the violation thereof.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "1 Aug. 1572."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 349. Copy of the same.

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Aug. 2.

408. COMMISSION TO THE EARL OF MORTON.

The King, with the advice of the Regent, ordains a commission to be made under the Great Seal—making mention that, after the long calamity wherewith this realm has been troubled, an abstinence from arms has been agreed upon beginning the penult day of July to last for two months, and seeing that the Regent is to withdraw to Stirling, where the person of the King is—and constituting James Earl of Morton Lieutenant and Justice within the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh principal, the Constabulary of Haddington, Linlithgow, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and the overward of Clydesdale within the sheriffdom of Lanark, giving him power to hold Courts *etc.*, to direct proclamations for convening the subjects in the said bounds, under the pain of "tinsale" of life, lands, and goods "aswele for resisting as persute" of the transgressors of the said abstinence as other offenders, and for that effect to display the King's banner, "summand and charge houssis and strenthis to be randerit, and in cais of refuis to assege thame be fyre, sword and all other kynd of hostilitie" *etc.* Subscribed by the Regent, at Edinburgh.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 2.

409. ROBERT MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

"Efter my humille commendatyowne wnto zoure lordship." Having at this present so good occasion to write, I have taken the "baldnes" to send these few lines to your lordship as well to put you in remembrance that for the "kurtesye" I have received in time past I acknowledge myself to be obliged, and by your good advice given to my special friends the Lairds of Lethington and Grange in these extreme troubles, tending to the weal of our native country as well as of their own, we are altogether bound to give your lordship most "humill" thanks; and as they and all the noblemen who are of this party have begun to follow the same, so they intend to be directed thereby to the end, and if all of them had conferred with your lordship at the beginning, or "Mester Merschall" [Drury] had been sooner employed, our miseries had "takyn end." The truth is he has behaved himself indifferently, without partial affection to either party, and we have found him so honest that by his persuasion we have "zeileit" to the conditions of the abstinence, wherein we see no surety, but only depend upon the Queen's majesty's good pleasure to see all things performed, for all the noblemen and those depending on this party are "delyberat" to submit themselves to her, not only to quiet these troubles, but also in all things that may tend to continue amity between the realms before any other Prince, and her honourable dealing to reduce us to accord has "conquest the hoyll hartys of all this partye," besides all the indifferent persons of this realm, and has moved them to consider that, although her highness in times past has "alowyt" better of the action our enemies maintained than us—which was rather for her own safety than for hatred of any man's person in this party—as we have the "pruf be her majestes gud mynd" in granting the Castle of Edinburgh to be kept in the Laird of Grange's custody, without which no surety could "serve" for any of this party, and therefore they are most desirous that in time coming

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Elizabeth.
1572. her majesty may be assured of their devotion towards her, "wysscheing boyth we and our adversayrs to mak syk securyte as we maye haif ane brydill not to alter with ewerye wynde," for if we mean honestly we will not stick to make security, for it is "werraye convenient for dyvers respectis quhilk I leyf to put in wret." The ambassadors can declare what good mind the noblemen here bear for the contentation of her highness, "and sum that art weyll abyll to do service." I will not trouble your lordship with longer letter, seeing the ambassador understands all I can write, but am ready to be commanded by your lordship, *etc.* May it please you to "remembyr and hasten to tak ordour" in such matters as are referred to the Queen's majesty and the King of France, for our adversaries have refused to submit themselves to their majesties' ambassadors, "quhilk is done for sum pourpose wald be awoydit." What occasion is made already by our adversaries since the abstinence was proclaimed, and what is like to fall out if no order be taken before word comes back from France, we remit to the declaration of the ambassador. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* R. Melvill.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To my werraye gud Lord, my Lord Bourghley" *etc. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 2. **410.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO BURGHLEY.

I thought it my duty to let your honour understand of the continuance and constancy which I bear to the union of these two realms, "that be the samyn thestait of the reformed Kirk and common quietnes of the hole subjectis yairin," what my part was in our proceedings and late negotiations, being commissioner in England. Your honour knows, and since, my lord ambassador, Sir William Drury, can in like manner declare my good mind and devotion to the furtherance of such things as were "proponit" by him on the Queen your mistress' behalf, and as yet your honour shall be assured that none in this realm, of my estate, shall be more ready to the accomplishment of her goodwill than I. Besides that, my nephew, the Earl of Huntly, has also given sufficient proof hereof. I have requested my said lord [Drury] to make instance to your honour that I may obtain the Queen's favour and conduct to speak to her majesty and the Queen my mistress, when I hope in God to do such good offices to your sovereign's contentment "as I shall beleif to deserve thankis," and am content that my passport be "restrickit" to so many persons and to what time her highness shall think most expedient, with provision that if I do anything that may offend her laws, estate, person, realm, or subjects I "forfalt" my conduct and be punished accordingly *etc.* "I am the mair bauld to desyre conferrence of your lordship" in respect that the whole noblemen of this party are "delibered" to follow her majesty's good pleasure in all things that may tend to the continuance of the amity betwixt the two realms, and to the contentation of her majesty, and that by reason of her honourable dealing to bring good peace and concord among the subjects of this realm without the prejudice of either party, whereby her majesty has not only "oblist" the noblemen who take this action

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Elizabeth.
1572. in hand, but, as well, have "conquest the hole hartes of all indifferent persones in this realme." Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 5. **411.** MORTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

"I ressavit twa lettres of zours, baith of the sext of July, the ane in the favour of zour man Robensoun for the money that is stayed in Sande Seygattis handes, in quhilk mater I will do quhat I can to mak the money remane stayed in sum responsall hand salang as possibillie it may. Gude it wer in the meanseason that the man for quhome ze travell made his cleame to recover the money be order of law howsone mycht be, quhairunto for zour saik he sall find my furtherance. Be the returne of M^r^ Nicholas Elphinstoun I have understand quhat his expeditioun hes bene alsweill towardes the maters of the State committit to him as in my awin particulair. For the first I owerpas, quhill it sall pleis hir majestie mair favorably to respect ws." For myself, I say that I have done her majesty good service, and although reports of my "unfreindis" take place against me to my disadvantage, yet it shall be found, and you, I think, can report that I have been no hindrance to the pacification, but as desirous of the quietness of my country as any subject thereof of my calling. "Indeid quhill now I neyther saw any grund quhairon a peax mycht have followit, nor how with honesty men culd begyn to treat, the Kingis auctoritie being withstand, and the town of Edinburgh fortefiit." I may affirm, besides, that I have done her majesty good service, how slenderly soever it now be respected. I trust to live, God willing, as a Scotsman, and will wait till it may please her majesty to conceive more favourably of us and our doings, which, with God's grace, shall prove more honest and direct towards her majesty and the weal of this country than any subject thereof "that perhaps hes bissalie travellit to discharge my doingis be misreportis."

I have written to my Lord Leicester in favour of one Willie Grhame Richeis Willie kept in prison by my Lord Scrope, and pray you to "remember" his lordship if it be his pleasure to write anything in that matter. "Seing samony horsses as I have loissit, it had bene hard to persuade me that I suld have been refused of a placat." I doubt not but time will work better. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 5. **412.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"My verie gude Lord," by your letter and report of "Maister" Nicholas Elphinstoun, bearer thereof, I find "quhat concept ze tak" of the proceedings in this State, wishing me not only to induce others to reason, but to incline myself somewhat *a summo jure*, "for that extremiteis nevir maid peax, quhilk later part as it is trew, sa to the first I mon say, that I have nevir bene a hinderair of peax," as the Queen's ministers here might, I think, have reported, and as my dealing at this latter time has declared. This far I trust your lordship knows, that if our adversaries had a year ago "condiscendit" to the conditions now yielded to by them, the troubles had sooner taken end with less loss; and, therefore, whatsoever place or credit have been given to

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Elizabeth.
1572. misreports made to my prejudice, I cannot but affirm that I have done good service to her majesty. I have sought the continuance of the amity betwixt these realms, and have been as desirous of the quietness of my country, with the honour and surety of the King my sovereign, as any of my calling, in which disposition I shall, God willing, be found constant, "quhen the reportaris peradventure will not sa prufe." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 6. **413.** GEORGE BUCHANAN TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 49. Thanks him for "Marinus Scotus." Jeers at him for entering again into the "tempestuous stormes and naufrage of mariage." Is busy with his "Story of Scotland." "Maister" Knox's history is in his friends' hands. Commends M. Beza's poetry. Stirling. *Signed:* G Buchanan.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed. Printed at length, Ellis, vol. iii., p. 373.*

Aug. 6. **414.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the 27th of July, whereby he finds his opinion of both the parties, which could not have been better judged of by any other. What has passed here since his last advertisement to him, he has sent to Lord Hundson from time to time, and trusts Burghley has received it. What has passed further, the bearer, Mr. Errington, will inform him of. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript *in Drury's hand.* Beseeches him to favour the bearer touching his having the wardship of Swynburn's son. The crowns of France will work greater effect than the words of England.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 8. **415.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO [DRURY].

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 404. We have every day new occasion to trouble you with our letters, for, by the proceedings of our adversaries, we perceive well they have meant no truth towards us, even from the beginning of this abstinence. If any difference had casually fallen out, and they made demonstration of misliking it, we could have borne it patiently, but seeing no one point promised performed, and every day some new injury offered, we must complain that we are "unhonestlye usit." If we have not due redress we will not so much blame our adversaries, whom, indeed, we trusted not as the French ambassador and you, at whose instance we dispossessed ourselves of our greatest surety. Assuredly, if you two go not about earnestly to see the things reformed wherewith we are justly grieved, our people will speak their pleasure of you both; and if you take not these matters more to heart than Monsieur De Croc seems to do, we will repent us that ever we had to do with either of you. When the abstinence was accorded "we trusted it hade bene ment onlie to mak Edinburgh patent indif-

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Elizabeth.
1572. ferentlye to all the subjectis, and not that we suld rander it in the hands of our enemeis to be garded as ane toun of waare by thair forces." We believed that the people during the abstinence should have felt some relief of the incommodities which war brings with it, and "no more bene subject to the insolence of indiscrit soldiouris." We hoped that neither party would, against promise, usurp tyranny over the other, and that, according to promise, every man might freely re-enter to inhabit his own house. How far we are "frustrat" of all this our expectation—or rather "fowlly betrayed"—is now evident to the world. They have plainly refused to deliver any of our houses, saying that the houses are not ours in respect of the forfeitures. You know that in the "indent" there is no such exception, "and the whole partyes with whome thay have contracted ar all forfalted." The Earls of Mar and Morton, and the rest of that band, have passed out of this town, but they left behind them two companies of men of war, Aykman's and Lamme's companies; "sensyne" Captain Home has entered with his company. We look for Crauford's company within two or three days, for so it is spoken. "Thay do not content tham selffes to watche and ward the toun as thay hade wyn it by assault," but they have also placed their "whole suldartis" in the poor men's houses who took part with us "to leyff on thair expensses," who have not sufficient wherewith to nourish themselves, so that the poor inhabitants of the town wish now with all their hearts "thay hade hasard thair lyves at the postes when thay war made patent to thair suldiouris to entre." It would "do your hart pietie to heare thair grevous complaynts." The bearer can report what he has heard or seen. To be short, we look for nothing at their hands but more extremity a hundred fold than they were able to execute during the war, for which the having of this town in their hands gives them great commodity, unless the Queen's majesty your mistress "interpone" herself earnestly to repress their insolence. It "twychis" her in honour not to suffer them thus to "over schote thame selffes," seeing that she has been a principal dealer. France is far from us to seek redress at their hands, and the ambassador is of so mild a nature that nothing ("belyke") can offend him—at least he does not take our griefs to heart. You know at whose instance we yielded so much. If she for whose pleasure we disarmed ourselves be not our protectrix, "we are broght to oure evill poynt." We pray you inform her majesty of the truth (you can for your own discharge do no less), and we doubt not but her highness will put order to their inordinate doings, to our reasonable contentation. It will be no prejudice to herself to conserve us, for, in the end, she will have experience that we mean as truly to her as our adversaries do, and perhaps a great deal better; but time will try it. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* Yours assuredly, W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1½ *pp.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Aug. 8. **416.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO DRURY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 351. "Sens my last wreting wnto zoure lordship, Monsieur Werak is reconsylit with Mare and Mortoun, and hes resavit of them werraye gude wordes, and Monsieur Du Krok hes imployit hym sens betwene

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1572. hym and them. He remanis presentlye with Ducrok in cumpane. Theye boyth art to depart touard Styrlyng. Sens the erle of Mar departyt out of this town, captane Hwme cumpaneye with Aykmane and Lammeye hes remanit within this towne keping this same order that wes in tyme of weyr and there sudartes not onlye ludgit apone the poure men that remanit in the towne, bot wtherwise so ewyll wsit as theye art conpellit to pass out of the towne. There daylie conplantes grewis ws muche. We wnderstand that Captane Crafurd's cumpanye in lyk maner cumyng to this towne, and the rest of bandys lyis in Leyct. We art alltogiddyr refusit our housis, and theye intend to dispone apone our kornis. Geve we be weyll wsyt zour lordship maye consyder accordyng to zour wysdome. The prysoners in the wost cuntreye art refusit to be delyverit. Geve we haif brokyne oneye poynt ather promisit to zour lordship or Mons. Du Krok, or zit contenit in the abstynens, we art wylling to amend it, bot our adversayrs wyll nether do ws mesure them self nor submyt them to zour lordship. We dout not bot the quene zour soverane wyll ather put ordour heyrto, or se ws peasebyll within the towne of Edinbrouhe, quhilk we abandonit apone zour motyown in the quene zour mestres naym. Surlye geve I sould wret the greyf that is takyn of syk injureys it wald bot trubyll zour lordship, and quhat theye geve it out to the warld to serve ther tourne, this berar cane report sum be mouthe."

"Zour halkis I luk dayle for, and so schone as theye cum sall advertys zour lordship. Monsieur Du Krok has pressit ws to haif ane metyng of the nobyll men schortlye of Huntlye and sum others to cum to accord amongst ourselfs. It is hard to credit nobillmens parsowns at this present. We thynk it mayr k . . . that syk Prynces as hes travelyt for accord be the judges therof, quhilk we wyse to be with dyligens, for the long staye of answer frome France maye be werraye prejudyciall to ws and profitabyll to our adversars quho injoyeis our gudis and geyr, and now presentlye our korns to be schorne, and myndyng not to parte with them. I remit to trubyll zou forder, not doutyng bot ze wyll advertys the quenes majeste zour soverane of all there prosedings, and we hoip her hyenes wyll se condynge pwnisment quhayr offence is gewyne. We wys now all our housis had beyne in her majestes hand, for our geyr hes mayd ws the weyr so long." *Signature cut off.*

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the right worschipfull S[r] Wylzem Drurye knycht" *etc. Indorsed by Drury:* "M[r] Robarte Melvyles off the viij off Awgust." *No flyleaf. Edge damaged.*

Aug. 10. **417.** MAITLAND TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. "It is very lang syne I writ to your majesty, not for lack of deuty or diligence, but for lack of moyen to convoy our lettres. We have sought all meanes possible, but could find nane sure. We have hazard with this bearar thir few lynes, with qwham we dar not writ amply for feare of intercepting. And I knaw not gif this chifre be sure. Gif your majesty receave this safly, and fynd the moyen sure, writ back and your commandement sall be obeyed. God knawis in qwhat strait we your servands hes ben this twelf month past and zit ar. We

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Elizabeth.
1572. send Mr James Kirkaldy to France lang before Zule* for ayd outher of men or money, but is zit still there, and can get na depeche. We have fownd na frendship of France, and it apperith by Monsieur Du Croc his doings in this contrey, and his familier dealing with the Regent and his faction, that France favors their action a great deal better than ours. Alwayes we get na ayde. The force of Scotland hes lyne about this towne contynually all this zere, and hes keipid vs sa strait sen Midlent reyn, that they suffrit not a peck of vittell to com to this towne sensyne, and qwhair pure women hazardit on the night to bring in som on their backs for thaim selfes and their pure barnis, ay as they fell in the handes of their waches they wer hangit without mercy. Be that way they have hangit a great nombre of women, and som of theim with barne, and partid with barne upon the gallowes, a cruelty not heard of in any contrey. Zit it hes furderit their cause, and put the peple in sik feare that nane durst ische or entre in this towne, and brought vs to sik streit of vittel that the hail peple asweil inhabitantes of the towne as subdarts were brought to extreme hunger. By mediation of the ambassadour of France, and the Queen of England's ministers, there is an abstinence tane for twa monethes, with disavantageux conditions to vs, for we behuffit to mak the towne patent, and zit it vas force to vs to zeild therto, for neir ane month before ther wes na vitel in the towne but that that wes geven furth of the Castel, qwarby we put the Castel in greit danger, and for safty of the tane behuffit to quite the tother. We have referrid all differences betwene our enemis and vs to the ambassadour of France and the Queen of England, for to your or our enemis we will zeild nathing. We mon on force take sik apointment as they will prescrive, because we have na moyen to beare out the cause as we wald. We have na assister in this realme, nor hes had this xij month but onely the "20,"† the Earl of Huntly, ——,† and ourselves. All other hes left vs lang syne, or rather thay did vs never good turne. Your majesty mon provide som way for safty of the Castel of Edinburgh and furnishing therof, for it is the mark our adversaryes alwayes shotes at, and thay will spare nathing outher be micht or slicht to com be it, for they have experience qwharof it may serve, and that it is ay able to cast the ballance, as in deede it had put this mater lang syne out of pley gif France had pleyed their part. We sall provide for the safty of it as weil as we may, but it wilbe baith costly and commersomme, and will require far mair expences now, qwhan our enemis hes the towne at their devotion, nor it did before. It will not be a small thing will serve that turne. And therfore your majesty mon with diligence provide a relief for it, and cause money be send to vittel it for a zeir at least, and furnish it with all provision necessar, as alswa to mantaine the garnison, for sa lang as the Castel is preservid the cause will not perish." I refer the rest to your majesty's discretion. God knows what burden we have borne, for the furnishing of all the charges of this war "hes onely lyne on our scholdres, quhairby we have beggerit our selfes and all the freindis we had credit of." I would wish your majesty, *seeing how slack a part France has taken*‡ [*In the margin*:—"this must be holpen in ye understanding

* Marginal note—"Christmas." † Cipher.
‡ The words in italics are underlined in the MS.

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Elizabeth.
1572. being unperfeit "] with you, "sould essay zit be all meanes gif ye may woune the Queen of England," for I see not by what other means your relief can be wrought; and it may be, if you make her good offers, she will now show you more favour than she did when you had more friends. So we most humbly kiss your majesty's hands. Edinburgh Castle.

Postscript.—Send us word what you would have done, and your commandments shall be obeyed.

1 *p.* *Cipher.*

Decipher of the same. *At the head:* "10 Augusti 1572. From Lidington to the Q. of Scottes."

1¾ *pp.*

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 382. Copy of the same.

Aug. 11. **418.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter received from the Castilians. The Laird of Grange sent word by the bringer of them that he had sent letters to his brother by Monsieur de Pynace willing him to return, and if he could get any of the Queen of Scots' dowry, to come to Aberdeen, otherwise to come to Berwick and remain there till he was advertised from him. Le Croc has made Verac's peace with the Regent and the Earl of Morton, and to-morrow they go together to Stirling, there to remain till Pinace's return. Le Croc solicits the Castilians to have a convention of the nobility, and to agree matters amongst themselves, and then he believes both parties may be induced to become his master's, and to be wholly at his devotion. It is thought that Pinace will bring "liking matter" with him. Is secretly advertised that motion will be made by letter or messenger to him or some of the Privy Council from the King's party, by the Earl of Morton's persuasion, for some other person of more sufficiency and skill in his place to deal with them, which he trusts will be granted without their motion. True it is that he is insufficient for so weighty causes, especially amongst so inconstant and "ingrate" persons, and, if it might please the Queen, he had rather serve her in Constantinople or elsewhere than return into Scotland. Not six days before his last return, his death was determined on. Soldiers were to have been the executors, but others were the devisers. A person of good credit has promised to avow what was intended, and by whom, and what dangers he has passed amongst them, both Scots and English can be witness,—and hitherto not one man punished for it. A letter sent by his lordship to the Regent was misliked. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1⅓ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 352. Copy of the same.

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Drury.)

By our letter sent to you lately by "Thome" Hope "ye haiff ondirstand how oncourteouslye the pure inhabitantis of this toun ar used

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Elizabeth.
1572. quhilkis tooke pairt with ws." The rigour increases every day, and now they are about to compel the said poor men to pay a taxation of money, wherewith they intend to enlist a new company of men of war. We press Monsieur De Croc earnestly to find fault, but we find him "vearay slaw." He has declared to us that he is writing presently to the French ambassador in England to advertise his master of the injuries done to us, to the effect that he may find fault therewith, but we look for small redress unless it come by your sovereign's means. We think it would do good if you wrote a letter to the Earl of Mar and declare that you understand—not only by our complaints, but also by the report of your own servants who have been in Edinburgh and seen it with their eyes, and heard the complaints of the poor inhabitants—the great extortions used against them, and how that, contrary to promise, Edinburgh is still guarded "as a toun of warre, and thair bandis layde in garesoun in it," wherewith you trust the Queen will be offended, desiring him for his own honour to put remedy thereto. It is also convenient that you "purches" a letter from the Queen herself to the Earl of Mar to the same effect, and to find fault with these their proceedings. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Drury).

Aug. 15. **419.** THE REGENT MAR TO DRURY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 354. "After my hertlie commendationes." I have received your letter of the 13th of this present by Captain Case, "proporting" that you have received from them in the Castle of Edinburgh sundry complaints of "uncurtesyis" and injuries "allegit" done to them and theirs, contained in a note delivered by them; which matters being partly moved by M. du Croeg, the French ambassador here resident, I have heretofore by conference, and this day in the audience of Captain Case himself, caused their matters to be well debated, rendering reasons to every one of their several complaints. Like as before Captain Case's arrival I "causit deliver" to M. du Croeg a "memoir" of the attempts of our adversaries against the effect of the abstinence, and directly tending to the violation of the same, not doubting but after consideration of both (although things by them alleged might appear to be contraventions and probable, as they are not, seeing we cannot be "burdynit" with the attempting of any hostility), "zit ar not the thingis laid aganis ws comparable or in degre to be respectit with murther, taking of prisonneris and houssis, and the counterfeiting of the King our sovereign lord's cunze, all done be thame sen the abstinence wes accordit unto, directlie aganis the same, and manifestly tweching his hienes to the prejudice of his estait, quhilk we have speciallie exceptit. Alwayes quhen we ar anserit to the memoir of attemptatis deliverit to M. du Croeg, oure answer to thair complaintes salbe deliverit to him, be quhais meannis the ane and the other will cum to zour handes, quharin, as in all utheris our actionis and procedingis, it sall appeir quhat guidwill we beir to the observatione of the abstinence," notwithstanding the

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Elizabeth. 1572. injuries daily offered, "for the reverence" of their majesties at whose instance it was accorded to. Stirling. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable S^r William Drury, knyght, Marsheall of Berwik and L. ambassadoure for the quenis Ma^te of England toward Scotland." *Indorsed by Drury:* "The regentes off the xx off Auguste 1572."

Aug. 16. **420.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

We doubt not but you remember what has passed betwixt you and us concerning my Lord Home and my lady his wife's business, and how we are depending presently upon a good and gracious answer from your sovereign thereanent, which we look for shortly. In the meantime we are advertised that Captain Wod, immediately after the shearing of the "cornis" presently on the ground, "intendis to thresche thame oute and dispone thairapoun to his utelitye and proffeit," which we understand her majesty will not well like of *etc.* Wherefore we pray you that you will with speed send word to the Court, and "purches" her majesty's commandment to the said captain inhibiting him from disposing of the corn on the ground till her majesty has further declared her pleasure thereanent, for indeed the pleasure her majesty is able to show my Lord Home and my lady his wife in rendering their houses into their hands (as we "suppone") can serve for little at present if the corn thereon be detained from them. Truly Captain Wod might content himself with what he has already gotten of their "geir," though he get not the corn presently on the ground. Therefore we pray you with speed to obtain her majesty's commandment to the said Captain Wode, as also her answer in the other matters concerning my Lord Home and his wife's particulars. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

Postscript.—We have also written at length herefor to my Lord Hunsdon.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Aug. 16. **421.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 405. My very good Lord; I received your letter yesterday by this bearer, named Fabian, one of the French ambassador's secretaries, and, according to the Queen's majesty's pleasure, I suffered him to move this Queen for his matter of money in my hearing. He brought letters from the said ambassador [for] her, which I thought meet to open and peruse, because I had no warrant or commandment to the contrary, and for that they contain her majesty's answers to this Queen's petitions lately moved by her . . . in temperate manner written by him, viz., that for her going to Buckston [Buxton], her majesty deferred it till next year, when the house there shall be in readiness, and which, not being finished now, is nothing meet [for] that purpose. And [as] for her repair to her majesty at Kenilworth, the time could nowise serve now "for causes." As for her "more liberty" and more servants, order was given to me therein, but I for my part cannot consent to that her request, for, doubting not only new practices, but

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Elizabeth. 1572. new ministers also for executing the same, I thought it not amiss, therefore, to suffer the said letters to be delivered to her in my sight; at her reading whereof she showed herself inwardly not a little troubled, and said these words. 'This is the third tyme at lest that I have sewed unto the Quene and offred my goodwill, and seing I cannot be accepted nor releved at her handes, I will never more desire her nor trust unto her, but will commit my causes unto the French King.' I remember she used such speeches about this time twelvemonth, when, nevertheless (as I t[hink]), her chief practice was with the Spaniards. She asked this bearer what news he had out of Scotland. He answered that there was an abstinence for two months or thereabout, at t[he end] whereof he thought she should hear of some peaceable agreement; whereat she stormed somewhat, saying that there should be no agreement unless she were a party, and made privy thereto. And whereas there was credit referred to this bearer in the ambassador's said letters, she was desirous to hear his discourse, but I would nowise suffer him to enter into any, neither by word nor writing, to herself or to any belonging to her. At which she was very angry, " but making leste accompt therof or by any malice she . . . or can procure against me," because I must, as becomes me, fear her dealings as much as ever I did. I will, God willing, continue as careful and circumspect as ever I was, and more, if I need, for avoiding all dangers of her escape and practice. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. **422.** [THE REGENT MAR] TO DRURY.

Egerton MSS., 1818, fol. 58. I have received your letter of the 13th instant by Captain Cais, purporting that you have received from them in the Castle of Edinburgh further complaints of " uncurteseis" and injuries alleged done to them and theirs contained in a note delivered by them, which matters being partly moved by Monsieur du Crocque, I have heretofore by conference and this day in the audience of Captain Cais himself caused those matters to be well debated, rendering reasons to every one of their several complaints. Like as before Captain Case's arrival I caused a memoir of the attempts of our adversaries against the effect of the abstinence and directly tending to the violation of the same to be delivered to Monsieur du Crocque, not doubting but after consideration of both (although the things by them alleged might appear to be contraventions and probable, as they are not, seeing we cannot be burdened with the attempting of any hostility) yet are the things laid against us comparable or in degree to be respected with murder, taking of prisoners and houses, and the counterfeiting of the King's coin, all done by them since the abstinence was accorded *etc.* Stirling.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed:* " Answer to the Marshall of Berwyke's lettre."

Aug. 20. **423.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has sent Captain Case to the Regent at Stirling, to whom he is to show the complaints of them of the Castle, having willed him to

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1572. confer with them in passing, and to put their grievances into writing. Sends the Regent's letter and the complaints. Lethington and Grange wish to receive some letter from the Queen's majesty, and desire that something may be touched concerning her taking in good part Huntly's offers to be at her devotion, which they say will presently and hereafter serve to good purpose, and not chargeable any way to her. They also wish that Lord Hume might be well used and restored to his houses, and they will undertake that he shall be at her highness' devotion. The Justice Clerk's determination to pass into France holds. Tullibardine still continues to deal with the Castilians to have the matter taken up without England, and he [Drury] believes that De Croc so wishes it. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Complaints by the Castilians.)

That the town of Edinburgh is guarded as a town of war as well by three companies of men of war as by the townsmen, who are still in arms and keep watch and ward day and night with as great companies as the Castilians did in the time of war, and have their "corsgardis" continually in the Kirk and Tolbooth. The town of Leith is also guarded as it was before with two companies of footmen. They have lodged their men of war by force on the poor inhabitants of Edinburgh who remained in the town during the troubles, and compel them to nourish the soldiers. They refuse to suffer any of the Castilians to re-enter their houses, and keep their men in Lethingtoun, Farnyherst, Brynteland, and the palace of "Lythgow," the Laird of Boghall's house, Lord Flemyng's house of Cummernauld, and divers others'.

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "Memoyre off the Lords off the Castle complaynyng off the Kynges partie for ingwryes doon by them."

Aug. 22 and 25. C.P., Vol. VIII.

424. JAMES KIRKALDY TO MAITLAND AND GRANGE.

Their majesties every day before this have promised me my "depesche." The marriage between the King of Navarre and Madame Margaret the King's sister was solemnised and perfected this Monday by past, "quhar as ther was greit tryumph ay till this day, for this day betwix xj and xij howres an mischant tratour hes schot the Admiral [Coligni] throw the schakil bane of the left hand passand to his lugene, quilk upon the suddane made a greit uproir in Court, and as I heir should be in danger of his lyif." The executor thereof is fled away. The religion has drawn them together. Every man now looks for great troubles in this country, unless God provides some better remedy than we can see. The French King is very "solisit" to keep quietness in his realm. I pray God that it be not a cause of my stay here any longer, for I am weary of my life, "and hes no help but my self as naw, be Goddis grace at meeting." I have "spendit mekil" of the 1800 francs that I received here in the suit of your cause. I hope in God that you will not find it "evil wared," for I

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Elizabeth. 1572. will leave nothing that is possible to me for your weal, and to make you resolved of all things. But I will assure you that my treatment here has been very hard. I will not forget the secretary's affairs before my departure. Paris. 22nd Aug.

Postscript.—"The xxiiij of this present wir the Fr[ench] King with his brother, Monsr de Guise, and dyvers uther Princes fra midnight to this hour hes never donne thing but slane, and cassin all thame of the Religion that micht be comprehendit in the walter, estemit of men and wemen two thousand of principalis, and greit men fourty four, by Counsellors, advocats, presidents, doctors of medecin, and learnit men." The King of Navarre and Prince of Condé are kept alive with the King. The Admiral [Coligni] is slain. The Count Rochefoucault with his sons, the Count of Perdillian with two of his brothers, [and] the Count of Montgomery are fled, and chased by Monsieur de Guise. Tilligny and Captain Piles are slain with many other men and women. I had hard saving of my life. It is thought that the like will be done through the whole realm of France. Paris, "at xij howres at none." *Signed:* J. K.

½ *p. Cipher.*

Decipher of the same. *Indorsed:* Extract of ciphre. Scottish. 25 Aug."

Aug. 23. **425.** Sir Thomas Gargrave to Burghley.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 402. The Earl of Northumberland continued obstinate in religion, and declared he would die a Catholic of the Pope's church, but seemed to confess he had offended, and wished his brother to be of his religion. The stiff-necked Papists rejoiced much at his steadfastness. York. *Signed:* Thomas Gargrave.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Printed at length, Wright's Elizabeth, vol. i., p.* 432.

Aug. 27. **426.** Drury to Burghley.

Has received two letters from him by Captain Heryngton, and also one from the Privy Council. It seems the Queen is so wearied with these Scottish matters that she desires rather to be a looker on than a part player amongst them: the French King will have irons in the fire amongst them, not for love or affection he bears them, but to serve himself. Pinace's return is daily expected. Le Croc greatly seeks to make an inward league between the Regent, Lethington, and Grange, and has been there these eight days past to the same end. There is now a meeting at St. Andrews to commune of certain heads, but no power is given to the commissioners to conclude anything; they are the Commendator of Dunfermline and Mr. James Macgill or Mr. John Hay for the King's party, and the bishop of Galloway and Mr. James Balfour for the Castilians. The place of convention of the nobility is not yet concluded upon even amongst the King's party—some would have it at St. Andrews, some at Stirling, and some at St. Johnstone. The Regent intends to send certain of his men of war to Jedworthe [Jedburgh]. Captain Trotter of the Castle side with 60

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1572. and odd of his soldiers are come to the towns within a mile of Hume Castle, and he [Drury] is advertised that 100 more are to come. Lord Seton, it is judged, has in secret made his peace with the Regent, which the Castilians much mislike. He is shortly to depart, as Drury gathers, to the Duke of Alva. He is an evil willer to England. The Castilians wish that the Queen and the French King would demand pledges of both sides for performance of the covenants that shall be agreed on, as also to do good offices to the Queen's majesty and her realm. One is presently to be sent to France from the King's side, and the Justice Clerk goes afterwards. Sends herewith a letter from Lethington and Grange, and informs him of what charge and credit are committed by the Regent to Lord Morton, who is at Tantallon, and has before him the chief of Lothian and the March. Desires to know whether he may give licence to Robert Melvyle to pass to the Queen's majesty, whose coming, he is "borne in hand," she will like well, and he desires to have conference with his lordship. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 353. Abstract of the same.

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland and Grange to Drury.)

We marvel that we hear not from you in what part her majesty has taken our offers, what her intention is towards us, and what we may look for at her hands, especially seeing we have left nothing undone that lies in our power to satisfy her. We have submitted ourselves wholly to her good pleasure, and are content to run her course. Some occasion there must be of the stay, yet it behoves us to press the answer, for we must be at some certainty. We pray you, therefore, to solicit the same earnestly "yat we may be once at a poynt with our selffes." We crave not that her majesty be more favourable or "beneficiall" to us than we intend to deserve by our good behaviour in all things that may touch her highness.

We intend to direct Mr. Mailvill towards her majesty, and therefore pray you to procure a passport for him. We pray you also not to forget Lord Home's suit, for if it now be delayed any time it will serve his turn little till this time twelvemonth in respect of the season of the year. We trust her majesty will not deal so hardly with him. Edinburgh Castle, 23rd of August 1572. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Aug. **427.** INSTRUCTIONS TO HENRY KILLIGREW.*

S.P. Dom. Eliz., vol. 134, p. 264. "Instructions gyven to Henrie Killigree, esquier, towchynge the troubles in Scotland, beynge sent thither immediatly after the great murdre that was in Fraunce in August 1572, and the pacification thereof."

First;—you shall declare to the Regent, the Earl of Morton, and all those who are associated with them, and likewise to the Earl of

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1572. Huntly, the Lairds of Lethington and Grange, and their associates, that the cause of your sending thither at this time is, for that we hearing complaints of both the parties—the one complaining of the other as violating the articles of abstinence—and yet that they both refer the hearing and remedying thereof to us and the French King. Therefore you shall say that we have thought good that in place of Sir William Drury, who now, in the absence of Lord Hunsdon, cannot well be spared from Berwick, to send you thither to understand of either side their complaints, and to join with La Croque, or by any other good means to procure the due observation of the accord, and to hasten them to keep the days of meeting of certain of the nobility, who should indifferently compound the particular complaints amongst themselves, if it were possible, as was appointed in the accord indented. You shall say that there hath happened a very strange accident in France,—that the Admiral [Coligni] and a great number of the noblemen of the religion reformed in France have been unawares—many in the night and many in the daytime—murdered and slain, which at first we supposed to have come but of private quarrels betwixt the house of Guise and them, and unknown to the King, and against his will. But understanding since that the King has openly in Parliament verified and allowed the cruel murdering of so many in Paris, and that in other places of France they of the religion be likewise persecuted and are fain to fly,—you may say that we are afraid that this has been premeditate and "minded" a long time before, and that it is concluded amongst them to eradicate and utterly destroy all such as make profession of the true religion, according as is said to be concluded in the league made betwixt the Pope, the King of Spain, and other the Princes of Italy, and much fear that they have with gentle countenances and great promises of friendship allured the Admiral, the King of Navarre, the young Prince of Condé, Count Rochefaucault, and other noblemen of the religion with their adherents to come together under colour of the marriage and royal entertainment, where they might be all at once "attrapped" and murdered, so that there shall be some practices made either by pensions and fair promises to allure such of the nobility of Scotland as favour the word of God either privily to be entrapped and made away by poison and otherwise, or else to be set one against another to the intent that in sending colourable aid to the one they may work the destruction of them both, or else that by colourable means they may bring thither Strozzi or some other with a number of ships and soldiers under some gentle colour; which done, to do that by force which subtilty and slight could not bring to pass, and work the subversion of the whole Estate, and destroy all the nobility who profess the Gospel. You may say, as we take it, our amity with that realm has begun and increased chiefly by conformity in good religion. Wherefore, now seeing the extirpation of that only is sought by some of our neighbours, we could not but be careful of them and give them this warning, that they may take heed that they be not "attrapped" with slightful devices, but rather the one to accord friendly and amiably with the other, remitting all old offences, agreeing to all indifferent just motions, accepting reasonable conditions when they be offered, and look warily to the preservation of their young King in safety, and the realm in quiet, giving no ear or place to such foreign and subtle

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Elizabeth.
1572. practices as should be the overthrow of their King, and the realm in general, and each one of them in particular. If they can so find in their hearts to come to a friendly accord and join together to the preservation of the King and his Estate, and the conservation of our amity, you may say to them, that as we have carefully looked and given order for our surety and the defence of our realm against all foreign attempts, so, if anything should be attempted against that realm or State, we will be no less careful of it than we would be of our own; whereof you may say they have had already some experience, and shall not fail of the like again if we may perceive that they should be assailed. You shall say to them, that having advertisements of so many several practices as now be attempted, they almost make themselves sure to get the young King out of their hands by blinding the keepers of him with great sums of money and huge promises, and so to convey him forth of the realm; which, if any should be so wicked [as] to consent to, and the rest to suffer, we shall not only think then that all our kindness and benefits showed to that nation to keep them in liberty are utterly lost, but also we forewarn them that that thing will turn to their utter undoing and whole subversion of that State; which we take so much to heart, you shall say, that we cannot be quiet.

1½ *pp.*

Sept. 4. **428.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 356. "Madame, sen the ressait of zour last lettre I nevir fand a propir commoditie to wryte unto zour grace, saulffing a verie schort lettre eftir the aggrement to the abstinence, quhilk I traist come to your grace's handes be the meanis of Maister Randolphe, and the discours of thingis than past." Since which time matters have "procedit" here in reasonable quietness. "As twicheing oppin hostilitie, every man louking to sic end a[s] this abstinence sall produce." In the latter end of August I received two of the Queen's majesty's letters, the one of the 17th, and the other of the 22nd of that month. The first declaring her majesty's good liking and contentation of the abstinence, w . . . us to use such moderation in all our actions that no fault should be found in us, and that it may appear we do all things that may most tend to reduce this State to a full and perfect quietness and repose. The last letter "cummit" upon occasion of complaints of our adversaries, as though we "gaif" to continue the "auld grudgeis," or to breed new. To these I answered on the 28th of August, as the truth is, indeed, that we had greatest cause of complaint for the violation of the abstinence, the doings of our adversaries being not only "unlauchfull and unhonest," but insufferable, if the reverence of their majesties, at whose instance abstinence was accorded to, "moved us not pacientlie to aby[de] and awerse the dalie outrages and cruelteis attemptit aganis ye Kingis subjectis," in hope that their majesties shall think of both parties according to their honest mean[ing] and doings. For if murder, "blude sched," open spoil, and other such cruelties [and] violences might have moved men to private revenge, cause has been given, indeed, [for] leaving that which the suspicious doings of our adversaries might have moved us to. With no such things can they justly burden us, for to this hour

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1572. it cannot be "verifiit" that any depending on them has received injury or violence. Their chief complaint is that we "louke to our suretie quhilk necessitie constrains ws," especially the King's subjects in Edinburgh, fearing (nor without cause) in the time of abstinence to be trapped, as before they were; which, all things rightly considered, cannot be esteemed any fault in them to do "sic present preparation dalie makn . . . for victualing and garnissing of the castell," wherein the King's coin is also counterfeited, intending thereby, as appears, to make a mass of money for rene[wing] of the wars. I wish for my part that things may fall out here to the satisfaction of her majesty's expectation, and the end shall well prove that . . . "ws is no other meaning quhatsoevir is or salbe otherwayis reported to hir majestie or ony my lordis of the counsale"; and surely when I remember the last exped[ition] of Maister Nicholas Elphinstoun, and that so good ear is given to the complaints of our adversaries, and ours being more in number and of greater moment, so little . . . I fear the affection of her majesty's late ambassador who has dealt in our matters has been further "alienat" from us, and more inclined to the furtherance and "behuif" of our adversaries than her majesty or the Council shall well allow, whensoever it shall please them to "examinat" the truth of matters, "quhairanent oure suspitioun is not licht nor vane," but is confirmed by many letters of Gr[ange's] to "Maister" Archibald Douglas amply declaring the Marshal of Berwick's favour towards them, and travailing that by his means they may have English money to further the course of the King's coin, which they still counterfeit and adulterate within the Castle of Edinburgh. I am not ignorant, by the same means, that the adversaries had the means and credit to cause "Maister" Randolphe to be withdrawn from this country, and the "manyment" of the dealing here to be fully committed to the Marshal. Whom her majesty's pleasure is to employ, must be to us acceptable; yet, having such cause and interest, I cannot dissemble to your grace our misliking, which we wish might come to the knowledge of her majesty's self and such of her Council as might help to amend it. For surely we all think, if her highness—as we doubt not—would have matters to proceed here well and sincerely to her majesty's satisfaction and the continuance of the amity betwixt the realms, some better affected minister, in our opinion, were meet to be employed. The greater that the credit, gravity, and experience of the personage were, the better should all things succeed. Further, may it please your grace to understand that we have not yet accorded upon any place of the general meeting of the whole Estates for deliberating upon the pacification, but what falls out thereupon, your grace shall shortly hear.

The King's majesty, our sovereign, your grace's "nepho," praised be God, is in good health and like shortly to speak for himself. "Striveling." *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my very gude Lady the Countesse of Levinax her grace." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 4. **429.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The bearer hereof, Captain Case, repairs to him with matter concerning the affairs iu Scotland. Perceives by his letter that the

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1572. May 9. Queen grows weary with the trouble of Scottish affairs, and because their causes are such that he, at this instant being alone, daily travails in, and not without some charges, he, therefore, beseeches him to be a means for his full resolution therein, otherwise, if her majesty likes to deal any more in those Scottish causes, he begs that he may be directed in writing what her majesty's pleasure is. The said bearer has some cause of his own to move to his lordship. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 5. **430.** BISHOP OF LONDON TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 79. Suggests that the Scottish Queen's head should be forthwith cut off. Fulham. *Signed:* Ed. London.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Printed at length, Wright's Elizabeth, vol. i., p. 438.

Sept. 6. **431.** [ ] TO [LEICESTER ?].

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 452. "My singular good Lord," pardon the rash presumption of so poor and simple a man to so great an estate in so great matters. Your wisdom can consider causes to impute the same unto, as the zeal of religion, the fearful love of our Prince, the common interest of all subjects in her safety, and the assuredness that I hold of your lordship's godly and honourable affection, with your noble gentleness of nature. And, sir, though you can of yourself best judge of matters of consultation, yet the common speeches and opinions you cannot know but by such as sincerely love you. My lord, these late lamentable news and exemplary lessons sink so deep into your wisdom, who can best weigh the heavy consequences thereof, because you most thoroughly see them, that it is vain to rub up the sorrow of them. It rests generally for all to pray to God to hold his hand from further striking, and so to frame the hearts of Christians that this warning may so suffice us that we may not need nearer and sharper touching. It rests especially for you noblemen and Councillors to have now a watchful eye to the greatest treasure, not of England only, but of Christendom,—the safety of our gracious, precious sovereign. The Papists, you see, have no respect of conscience, honour, estate, faith, or anything whatsoever [that] may move virtuous or natural men. Their tragical examples show the growing of malice. Their attempts prove that in no likelihood they can stay till they have set themselves above all peril, and they cannot be out of peril even in policy, till they have framed to their faction so mighty an estate as shall fear no earthly power. This cannot be while our Queen lives. Neither can it be unless that Scottish traitress be made the means of it, by her marriage, after the destruction of our Queen (whom God save), with some mighty Papist, either Spanish or French (she is indifferent to any), to make a party too strong for the whole Christian world besides. Therefore, my lord, the care and fear of good subjects is such for our Queen that if her majesty does not some notable thing speedily for her own preservation, and our assurance, and to prevent

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1572. intended mischiefs (for the conspiracy of Trent is not yet fully performed), the Papists have, in the bodies of the French Protestants, slain the hearts of all the true subjects in England, and of all the true Christians in Europe. There is here such common lamentation, such remembrance backward, such seeing forward, such ominous fear of our Queen, that, for mine own part, I can speak with no man, and yet I speak with many; but they all hold it for most certain resolution that our Prince's life is in peril, and that her only safety is with speed to execute the dangerous traitress and pestilence of Christendom, and that if it be not speedily done loyalty is discouraged, true faith is put out of hope, and small reckoning is made ever to see our Queen in these parts again. Such seems God's method in proceeding to our destruction. Surely, my lord, it cannot be but that the Scottish Queen is appointed upon to be the means to overthrow religion and to advance all Papists. Our good Queen's life only is the impediment. What will not Papists do to remove any impediment to that desire? They are even now in tragical facts preaching unto you what they will do or not do. She cannot rise to serve the turn till our Queen be destroyed, and so not only make room, but also leave strength to that serpent, when, by the end of our Queen, she shall be so strengthened (which God of his mercy forbid) with the joining of two such kingdoms together. Join her then in marriage to "the one that gapeth for Spaine," or to the other that longs for France; what safety is left for Christians? Think you, besides, that th[rough] zeal of Papistry these ambitious hopes of earthly kingdoms will not carry them to adventure the murder (o horror!) of our Princess, who so much despises her own life? Will it not stir those forward whom no virtue, no pity, no honesty, no dutiful, no gracious, no merciful respect can hold back? Besides that, my lord, of God's grace, by your diligence shall preserve [*sic*] her highness from traitorous attempts which it shall be hard for you to do while the Scottish Queen lives,—besides yet other dangers in policy. The Guises now growing strong in France, aid will surely be sent by them to Scotland to the great hazard of that State, to the loss of all the Queen's travail about establishing an amity in the realm, and to her highness' great danger and peril that soon may beset her round about. This is to be avoided only by cutting her off, the only pretext of whose name maintains a side there, and a colour for so great a danger. Moreover, you know she counts and insists it lawful by all means to procure her escape. She is now free from known contracts, for herself accounts Bothwell but her fornicator, else she could not have contracted with the Duke of Norfolk. It is likely then that some contract, if not an adoption like the example of Joane of Naples or Corradrine, shall be, and perhaps is already practised with some mighty ones—as, for example, Monsieur, or Don John of Austria. In them, perchance, for this cause, or for old friendship between them, or for new quarrel sought to England, she be demanded, especially being contracted, or after adoption made, what shall the Queen do? To deliver her to such purpose will smally differ from delivering the Queen's crown and life to so strong a party abroad, and to so mighty a . . . . faction at home? To detain her being contracted, or having . . . . shall give cause and colour of greater war than England . . . . spoiled of so many true foreign friends shall

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1572. be able to sustain. On the other side, if that woman was gone, it shall not avail the Papists to hurt our Queen, and so to make room for a successor not at all so likely to bear so much with them, whosoever it be. It will unite the affections of all nobility and subjects in the person of our Queen. Otherwise, if ever sure advantage lights upon the Papists' side against her highness, then will they show themselves that "now till" assured advantage will not stick to serve and fight against their own side, so is there no remedy for our Queen, for our realm, for Christendom, but the due execution of the Scottish Queen. God forbid that the Queen should so lose the honour of her gracious government that posterity should say that her majesty has destroyed herself, has undone her realm, has overthrown whole Christianity in Christendom if she does not duly and speedily execute the Scottish Queen. For God's sake, my lord, let not her majesty in these great sorrows forget the greatest danger. Let her highness be prayed to remember conscience and eternity. God forbid so grievous a thing as for her to carry out of this world to God's judgment the guiltiness of so much noble and innocent blood as has [been] and shall be spilt, of so great waste, spoil, and destruction of England, her charge, of so many murders, rapes, robberies, violence, and barbarous slaughters of such infinite multitudes of all sorts, sexes, and ages likely to happen, and—what is most—of the damnation of so many seduced souls both here and in whole Christendom by advancing of Papistry and withdrawing of true religion; and all for piteous pity and miserable mercy in sparing one horrible woman, who carries God's wrath where she goes, the sparing of whom has been told us by God's messengers to be the failing of God's service, who hath not for nothing delivered her into his ministers' hands, and miraculously detected her treasons, either to have his people preserved by her due execution, or to add more inexcusableness to those who preserve her to waste the Church of God! Here is justice in right course, not so much to punish offence past, as to provide for universal safety to come. Here is true mercy to relieve so many, so great, so apparent dangers and miseries. Here is perfect magnanimity and heroical courage to dare serve God and destroy his enemies, and to fear nothing but God's wrath and guiltiness of forsaking God's quarrel, and destituting the preservation of her charge. Here is honour to do God's honourable service, worthy of perpetual fame in avoiding perpetual infamy of nourishing the poison of the world, and in delivering the earth from a devouring, wasting, infecting, destroying monster of unthankfulness—a far more glorious act than all the labours of Hercules, or of any one victory of the noblest Prince that ever served God. This shall preserve her majesty's self, not for herself's sake, since her highness thinks that no virtue, but for her realm's sake, for her people's sake, and their posterity, for all good men in Christendom, for God, for faith, and tor religion. This shall save England. This shall preserve whatever is Christian in Europe. This shall encourage true men. This shall revive the hearts of the godly. This shall answer the present necessity. This shall to her immortal praise stop the mid course and stream of overflowing mischiefs. And how much soever her majesty will appear not to esteem herself nor her life present to our great sorrows, yet there is of her such a self, and such a life that I know she esteems, which is the better part of

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Elizabeth.
1572. herself that shall be hereby delivered from a dreadful charge of making too many suffer too much by her doing too little. God save her both body and soul, that by long reigning here,—the rather by doing this justice—she may go late to heaven, and by escaping this guiltiness of sparing this dangerous creature, she may not fail at length to come to heaven at all. Great are the charges of good Princes. What honour can subjects give them sufficient to recognise the burden that they bear? Surely never Prince deserved so well to have loving subjects as our Queen hath. God forbid that the miseries to come by this one lack should in feeling and fame to come contaminate the fruit and honour of all her virtues and blessed governance heretofore. O repentable chastity and mercy! If her majesty will not have England to outlive her, yet God inspire her heart not to make haste to have them both die too soon together, and so to leave triumph to the devil and his ministress. O, how great cause have we to trust that since her majesty by her own conscience of her well-deserving, and by such signs as subjects for their parts can give her, well knows how dearly she is beloved, she will so mutually imprint that our love in her tender heart as to turn mercy the true way, and to bear England that motherly affection not to leave us subject to an adulteress, a traitress, to the seeker of the life of her own saviour, to an irritated tyrant, and (shall I say all mischief in one word)—the Scottish Queen! Shall we not trust that her majesty, our mother, will not stick to command to kill a toad, a snake, or a mad dog whom she finds poisoning her, gnawing the throats of her infants, and presently threatening the same to herself. So much reason enforces justice that we must needs hope it. And yet, my lord, because it is true that where warnings of God and examples are not regarded, mischiefs are fatal, "the proceding hitherto maketh that we can not sufficiently hope it." With how great love, my lord, how great sorrow, care, and fear her highness ministers unto us? But at length God grant that her majesty being so good may perfectly serve God, and preserve her charge, and therein her body, till God long hence naturally calls it and her soul for ever. And you, my good lord, with the rest, have one thing ever before you—heart. If God (as God forbid) shall for want of this due service, and in punishment for not doing this justice, suffer our Queen to be by violence or treason (whereof you have more large and terrible examples) in his anger taken from us, you can impute it to no one thing more than to neglecting his good and timely provisions. And now, bethink you of one thing then to come. Your unity will not hold. And of the best of you (for such shall be miserablest), imagine how one will then say to the other, "Alas! why spared we uttermost truth for feare of troubling present affection of mercy,—the predominant humour in the Queen's highness." In the smallpox, or such diseases—though naturally her majesty would "covet" to take cold—you will use all strong means of persuasion, though partly seeming offensive, to keep her warm, and to entreat and counsel her to live; and we trust she would take it well. This danger is great; you see whereto it tends. The best medicines will have a working in nature, and trouble somewhat by striving against the disease or abounding humour. It is better now in that respect, with persuading her to the doing of this

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Elizabeth.
1572. necessary justice against her inclination of mercy, to see her a little angry or grieved for a time than thoroughly dead for ever, for it is easier to appease and satisfy her with reason, than to raise her by medicine, and far easier is a neck preserved from breaking than restored. Shedding of blood has indeed an odious show. What is it then for the Queen in effect to shed all the blood that shall be shed by and for the Scottish Queen's practices and ambition, and the Queen of England's indulgence? Yea, and aforehand, my lord, what is it for her to have shed the blood of the two Regents and all the fresh blood of God's Saints in France, yea, and the poor Duke of Norfolk's blood, and other deceived subjects' for want of one wicked blood in time that will not suffer God's wrath to cease till the shedding of it has purged the earth and appeased heaven? Hard it may seem that kindred may tell the Queen she shall so shed her own blood,—which God save. Hard, indeed, if it were not to save her own blood, and her dearest councillors' blood, and infinite blood of whole realms. Yea, my lord, in God's name, it is no hurt that the corrupted blood of an infected vein saves the sound heart blood. In a pleurisy her majesty would of necessity shed her own blood (which God save), and such counsel would be for her benefit, and of necessity ought to be followed. But in this case to lance the "botch" of the world, whither the corrupt humours of all Christendom have their resort and confluence, by the surgeon whose charge it is to let out the blood of God's enemy and the venom of the body, is to save the body, and [it] cannot save the body if it cannot be done in time. Time, I fear, will come when it will be wished that much had been done in time, and when many "not doings" will be repented. And among you great ones, and especially true ones, where the greatest harm shall go, the greatest blame shall go with it. Surely, my lord, if the Scottish Queen be not speedily executed,—yea, and before any demand of her, and before any foreign intercession for her, yea, and to prevent the strengthening of the worst faction in Scotland—it is to be feared that the present flood will break all over Christendom. We fear the French calamity will extend to you, for Papists' treason will extend everywhere. The "Holy League" reaches far, and what account the bull has made cal . . s to make of our Queen is largely proved, and we dread sore that we shall never see our good Queen here again. God,—God forbid. So fearful is love and loyalty. Use time ere the fresh memory of mischiefs is abated—ere the just grief is cooled. Persuade to send up the warm blood of justice to appease the whole anger of God for unjust slaughter past and to come. If not, and that the mischief happens, surely your bodies will feel it, and your souls will never be able to answer. O heavy charge! O worthy they of great honour, love, and encouragement that bear it! My lord, it was easy for Richard the third, for excusing his murders in the Tower, to purge himself by a suddenly prepared proclamation of treason suppbsed with Lord Hastings and Shore's wife, and of his own withered arm. Of the like there are infinite examples. Whose conscience will serve to do a murder, he will not stick to tell a lie in excuse of it. The justness of this execution to be done has already been proved by all the estates of England. The omitting of dilatory ceremonies hie, necessity allows, and the examples on the other side have presumed a great deal more. Pardon me, my

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Elizabeth.
1572. lord, and impute my doings to dutiful causes, and to confidence of your sincere truth and virtue. I take not upon me to teach you, much less to doubt of you, only I thought it meet to disclose to you the common voice,—lamentation and fear of good subjects—which otherwise than by me or some other cannot be brought unto you. My lord, if excess of zeal, grief, and due fear have thrust into my letter some freer speech than is comely, let my folly bear what blame you will, so that my truth and good meaning, with help of good interpretation in that respect, may relieve me. I have laid my heart open to your honour, praying you to behold it as a glass of the hearts of all poor, true subjects, and of your nobleness of nature to all, and accustomed goodness to me to use the same to such end as may please you without offensive construing of anything in me, who daily prays God (as it especially behoves me) to preserve her majesty and you, and that noble Lord Treasurer. London. *Unsigned.*

6 *pp.* *Closely written.*

Sept. 7. **432.** NOTES OF SCOTTISH MATTERS.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 428.

"Matters to be remembred for the suerty of the Queen's majestie and the realm upon the knoledge of the grete murthers made in France of all the professours of relygyon."

First;—it appears that there is a compact to destroy all persons that be of the religion, for that the execution was so terrible against man, woman, and child of that religion, and is intended to be still prosecuted to the utter extirpation of that religion.

Item;—for that the murder was committed upon trust, it seemeth it is taken as a sacrifice to God to destroy any of that religion, and therefore no trust to be given from henceforth where they may have the overhand by easy means.

Item;—although the murder may be covered with excuse that it was of necessity committed for the defence of the King, because the Admiral [Coligni] and others had conspired the King's death after the Admiral was hurt, yet seeing the King had the Admiral and the rest in Paris, where he might at his pleasure have laid hands on them, he might have proceeded by justice against them, or, at least, if any secret cause had given occasion to seek revenge against the Admiral and some others by a more speedy way than justice, yet the extreme cruelty against the inferior sort of the religion might and would have been forborne if the intention had not been to destroy the religion utterly. This cruelty against the religion seems to extend to all nations. For although it is said order was given that no nation should be touched but the French, yet, indeed, all English and others that were counted to be of the religion, that could be come by, were murdered, and divers hardly escaped sundry days after when the most fury was past, which persons were not by any possibility to be touched with any conspiracy, and therefore murdered only for religion, which shows the intent of the action. It shall therefore be convenient for the Queen's majesty to foresee how her person may be best kept in surety, religion more strongly established in England and Scotland, all of the religion knit together in a sure amity, and the contrary religion (not by

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Elizabeth.
1572. tyranny and cruelty, but by policy and justice) kept under by the example of others in places where the religion may "dompne." To bring this to effect it shall be necessary to have respect to these things following.—The hope the contrary party in religion at home and abroad have is that by time the Queen of Scots shall possess the crown and restore her religion, and therefore that hope is to be cut off, lest it be a cause to move them to seek to pursue the natural course of that time. The manner of the death of the late Earl of Northumberland shows that such as be of his religion be satisfied in conscience that subjects may rebel against the Queen without offence when the Pope has deprived her *etc.* The opinion remaining that the Queen is not rightful Queen, and the hope continuing that the Queen of Scots shall restore religion, it is impossible to provide for the surety of the Queen's person whilst the Queen of Scots is; and when she is not, the opinion can have no exertion, and the hope fails. The Queen seeing the contraries to her religion to be the only instruments at home and abroad to overthrow her estate is to have intelligence with all the Protestants of Christendom abroad for the preservation of religion *etc.* The Parliament will be necessary for many respects, and especially to provide that all persons that shall refuse to come to service and receive the Communion, and shall after fly the realm, shall be taken for traitors, and their lands and goods forfeited. Such as for sake of their inheritance forbear to fly and will not come to service must be by law more straitly provided for. The Queen, for her better strength abroad, is to deal plainly and fully in the causes of Scotland, and to use all means by force or otherwise presently to bring the whole to the obedience of the King, whereby religion may be there established and the nobility made sure to England by pensions; otherwise, if the French put foot in Scotland religion shall be overthrown, Scotland will be sure to France, the Queen will be unable to resist attempts from them, and the peril of herself and the realm will ensue.

The Scottish Queen's party in Scotland seek to set up her that seeks to throw down the Queen's majesty, and the King's party seek the suppression of her that seeks to suppress the Queen's majesty. It is therefore manifest that the overthrow of the Scottish Queen's party is the overthrow of her and the surety of the Queen, and the overthrow of the King's party is the peril of the Queen's majesty and the way to set up her greatest enemy, and in all actions and dealings it appears the Queen of Scots' party have deluded the Queen's majesty with fair words and have fled from all their promises when they should come to execution. It is, therefore, against reason so to give any further credit *etc.* Wherein is to be noted that the King's side be, indeed, constant in religion, and that the Queen's side, saving the Duke [Chatelherault], whom the other side esteems, be neither constant in religion nor honest in these actions in the cradle, but crafty, false, and forsworn practisers that change their minds and bend their actions only to serve their particular affections, and therefore care not either what becomes of religion nor of her country so that their greedy ambitious minds be satisfied. If the Scottish Queen have these, she gets nothing, for that there is no hope of their continuance; and if she loses them she loses nothing that she may be sure, and therefore they be not to be otherwise received than may be with surety and

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Elizabeth.
1572. contentation of the King's side, whom in . . . she may make sure to her. [*Reasons as to the French King's method of dealing for religion, and arguments founded on the Holy Scriptures.*] It either rests that some good means may be used to reconcile the King of Spain, who, indeed, is perilous to this State in respect of religion, yet considering the ancient amity that has been betwixt his house and the house of England, and the great commodities that grow to both Princes, their countries, and subjects by the amity and the mutual traffic, and that other Princes see religion . . . . as perilous or more perilous, and that there is in him no ancient quarrel or controversy for title nor any interest in Scotland, as is in other Princes, it appears by probable reason that there is more likelihood of a firm amity with him than with any other Prince of his religion, for that the amity turns to the benefit of himself and his dominions and people, and naturally no person has to do what shall of his own knowledge most hurt himself. His dominions are divided, and the traffic between them passes along the coast of England, so that in time of war his ships be in danger of the Queen's ships, and of tempest to drive them into England. The King of Spain is not of himself anxious for wars but against the Turk.

13 *pp. Rough notes. Indorsed:* "7 Sept. 1572. Matters to be consydered apon the murther in France." *Injured by damp.*

Sept. 7. **433.** MURDER OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 446. (1) A compact to "extyrpe" all the religion. (2) No hope of trust when the murder was committed upon trust. (3) It is thought a sacrifice to God to destroy any of the religion. (4) Offenders were to be punished by justice and not by murder. (5) The murder of the Huguenot multitude shows the intention. (6) The death of Northumberland shows the hearts of the Papists. (7) The Queen must be strong by Protestants and abide the peril of the Papists.

The way to be strong by Protestants abroad, and at home, and to avoid the peril of the Papists is to hold intelligence with all Protestants for defence of religion; to search what the combinations be against religion; to persuade foreign Protestants to accord in causes of religion; to persuade them to permit no Papist to continue under them; to take authority from all Papists in England; to commit all credit and strength to Protestants only; to make straiter laws for fugitives and disobedients; to proceed more strictly against offenders in religion; to take away the hope of alteration of religion and government; to settle the King and his party in Scotland, and thereby to conserve religion there; to follow that course presently by force and other ways; to make the nobility of Scotland sure by pensions.

Is it needful to resist the King of Spain to hold a force abroad? He is in religion but as others be; he has no ancient quarrel or title; he has ancient amity; the traffic is reciprocally good for Princes and people; the look thereof is reciprocally ill, and is felt presently; reciprocal benefits breed continuance of amity, *etc.*

1 *p. Indorsed in the same hand:* "7 September 1572. Notes of matters to be consydered of apon the knolege of the murther of Protestants in France."

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Elizabeth. 1572. Sept. 7.

434. INFORMATION CONCERNING PRISONERS IN THE TOWER.

Elizabeth Massie.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 450.

She saith that since the day that first she delivered the letter to Mr. Lieutenant whereby the Duke of N[orfolk's] doings came to light, she has had no good day nor good countenance there. She heard the Earl of Southampton, now in the Tower, say to Mr. Hare, lying in the Tower under him, that he trusted to see my Lord of Leicester's head set there where the Duke of Norfolk's was, for he was a traitor and a traitor's son, "and the ragged scap pulled of on his sleve," and other of the Council's heads as well as his. The said Earl said more that he should go away out of the Tower on Tuesday next: this was the the week before the Queen went her progress.

She saith that one Peter Welles, servant to the Lieutenant of the Tower, of whom this examinant asked who was that who lay in the "White Tower," and he said, Sir Henry Percy. Then she said to him that Mr. Hare and the Earl of Southampton used uncomely words, and Sir Henry Percy heard it, and told him what she heard. Whereupon he took up his hand and blessed himself, and said it was more than he hath heard.

After that came one Luce, servant to the Lieutenant, to this examinant, who moved this examinant not to tell any such tales of the Earl, and she should have a benevolence of him, which was a piece of money, the which she refused, and said, "let them kepe them selfs true to God and the Qwene, I will take no prisoneres money." She saith that, being examined by Mr. Doctor Wilson, she affirmed all that which she hath now reported, which he would not believe because the parties denied it, and she had no other witness. Then she bade him send for Eloy and his wife, and he should hear more; and he sent for Eloy's wife and her maidens. Who said that the Earl of Southampton told Mr. Hare, being in the Tower, "that ther was a privie staieres where the Quene and my Lord of Leicestre did mete, and if they had not used sorcery there should have bene yong traitores ere now begotten."

She saith more that there are great tokens that one Foxley, who was in prison for robbing the Mint, was guilty of it. On Wednesday last the chief jailer, Waynwright, said to this examinant that within two days she should be made fast for cackling; whereupon she came away for fear.

1¾ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "7° Ap^{l} 1572. Elizabeth Massyes informacion."

Sept. 14.

435. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

May it please your good lordship; I arrived at Berwick on the 11th instant, and after I had some conference with Mr. Marshal touching my charge, I came to Tantallon, where the Earl of Morton had lain sick for 10 days. He caused me to stay there all night; by reason whereof many speeches passed, which now, for haste, I cannot enlarge, but he assured me that, for his part, he was the same man he always professed himself to be, both for the King his master's service and the doing of all good offices to continue the amity with the Queen's majesty, [and] that he knew of no pensions offered by Monsieur De

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1572. Croc nor any practice for conveying the King *etc.* La Croque he seemed not to like, because, hitherto, he did not acknowledge the King's authority, but was a driver of time in this treaty,—which I think will hardly be brought to a good peace without further trouble,—for the great jealousy the one party hath that the other meant but drive of time. He is the King's lieutenant general on this side Stirling.

This news of France "dothe make heir and other startell," and surely, methinks, doth greatly alienate their minds from that King [Charles IX]. Whereas their day of meeting was appointed to be on the 10th day of this month, certain of both sides combined together and put it off till the 20th of this month, at which time the Regent and the Earl of Morton with the King's friends met here in Leith. In the meanwhile, passing towards my Lord Regent to Stirling, I thought good, having met Mr. James Melvin by chance in this town, to let them of the Castle know of my coming, and of the cause of the charge I have to deliver to them as soon as I have been with the Regent. It seems I am not misliked of by either party, and therefore I hope some good will grow even in the matter I am chiefly sent for *etc.* John Knox is again in Edinburgh. The town is guarded, and this [Leith] also, which is somewhat fortified and in defence with the King's soldiers. Leith. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 15. **436.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VIII. May it please your majesty; I have to my great comfort received your majesty's gracious gift, the office of your Earl Marshal, and do for the same, with most humble reverence, acknowledge my dutiful thanks to your highness *etc.* I shall, according to your commandment given [on] the 7th of this September, persuade this Queen to content herself with the number of servants she now has, and so will continue my careful endeavour, with better if possibly I can devise, to keep her safe and from intelligence. The ciphers I last sent to my Lord Treasurer, and these which I now send, show there is great diligence used for her intelligence, and presume some new device in hand, but, howsoever she practises, I have no doubt to keep her safe and yield to your majesty a good account of her person. I pray God preserve your majesty from all wicked practices. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p. Holograph, also address:* "To the quene hur moste excellente majestie." *Wafer signet.*

Sept. 15. **437.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. According to the Queen's majesty's last commandment and your further instructions I shall procure this Queen's contentment with the number of people she now has, because she shall find no remedy, and so shall I have no less care to keep her from all intelligence than your lordship advertises. I have interrupted two letters ciphered since I last sent to you, which herewith I have inclosed, praying your lordship, if they be deciphered, I may know their contents.

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Elizabeth. 1572. I have received her majesty's gift of the Earl Marshal's office, and give your lordship hearty thanks for your pains taken therein. I will send my servant John Knyfton to wait upon your lordship for that matter very shortly. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

Postscript.—Having folded up my letters to her majesty and closed up these, your letter of the 13th of this month came to my hands importing the French intention this way. I pray God her majesty regard her own safety, and doubt you not I shall look to this Lady with as much care as for my own life. She shall not walk or stir out of my house till her majesty commands; and look what I can further provide for her safe keeping, I will presently do. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 15. **438.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received a packet of the 11th instant from him at 9 o'clock this forenoon. Touching his dealing for adjoining of the Castilians to the King's party, he has, upon his first hearing from Lord Hunsdon of the late and most horrible and detestable murder committed in France, sent to them therein, as in part may appear by this ticket sent from Robert Melvyn, and will now write again to Lethington and Grange, whom he will earnestly persuade to the effect of this his lordship's letter. Wishes "Pynass" yet in France. Has acquainted Mr. Killigrew in all Scottish causes that might further her majesty's service. Received his letter out of Scotland, sent to him by Mr. Killigrew, which was carried through by the negligence of his servant. Has seen his letters conveyed to Mr. Treasurer and Mr. Killigrew. Thanks him for his honourable remembrance touching Smith's "coven" in his conveyance. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Robert Melville to Drury.)

Because this bearer is sufficient to declare by mouth, he will not trouble him with a long letter. Is sorry for "thyr newys." Prays God to send wisdom that these troubles may be so quieted that they may all concur with him, and he with them, for it appears that great practices are used for overthrow of religion. *Signed:* R. Melvel.

⅓ *p. Holograph, also address. On a slip of paper.*

Sept. 19. **439.** HENRY KYLLYGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 384. Since my last [letter], which was from Leith, the 14th of this month, I have been at Stirling with the Regent, and used all the good means that I could to further her majesty's service. What answer I received is written at length to Mr. Secretary, to whom I have sent the Regent's letter to her majesty, whereby his honour may perceive that so long as he may hope for any help at her majesty's

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1572. hands for the preservation of the King, his sovereign, he will not be bound to any other foreign prince—much less commit him to the guard or protection of any stranger.

The news of France clean alienates minds here from putting any great trust in that Court, and "sure" my coming on this occasion, I trust, will serve some ways to go[od] purpose. Howbeit, for peace or longer abstin[ence], I doubt, will not be so soon obtained a[s] I think necessary, so many intricate matters are fallen out between them, as shall appear to your honour by the next, after I shall have dealt with them of the Castle, which will be th[is] day. Monsieur De Croque, with whom I have b . . . due compliments, fearing that neither peace nor longer abstinence will be granted by the King's side, says he will into France, [and] to that end desires a passport. I have for . . . . sake sent his note to Mr. Secretary. Howbeit, I suppose Du Pinasse will alter his purpose, if he had any such intention indeed—which, I think, he had not. Both sides here seem to mislike with him, but he solicits ever more for them of the Castle. By some of their friends, I am made to understand how they be as sorry for this which happened in France as any others, and that they continue their affection towards the maintenance of the true religion. Time will discover further.

When I shall have thoroughly dealt with them of the Castle, Monsieur De Croque and I mean to concur together by all good means to drive them to a peace, or at least an abstinence, if it may be, which, I fear, will not follow, because the King's side say they have always lost by abstinence, and desire to have the Castle in their hands; whereof I see no possibility. It is victualled anew for a year, and without other forces than their own, I think it will hardly be gotten. True it is they be masters of the town, which they had not before, and that breeds mistrust in the Castilians that no trust shall be kept to them, so that if "the matter you wott of" be not a mean to bring them to the King's obedience, I cannot see what will move them. Touching which matter I have dealt with a fit instrument, so that now, when the Regent and the Earl of Morton with their associates meet at Leith, I look they will break their minds to me secretly *etc.* Whereof I shall advertise your honours by an express messenger.

The assembly shall be on the 22d instant, of the King's friends only. The cause why the others con[vene] not, I shall write by the next. The Duke is abroad and fortified at Hamilton. He makes what money he can, and, as I hear say, will not out of Scotland. The Earl of Huntly, as they say, makes h[imself] lord of the north. Farnyhurst pleases no[w] to increase his strength, so that I see all tokens of war, the sequel whereof will breed danger to their neighbours also; in th[e event] whereof I shall not fail to warn both sides by such arguments as I shall think fit to do good and advance her majesty's service. Leith is in some defence, so that if the p[eople] follow not those of the King's side suff . . . to besiege the Castle with the towns . . . and garrison of Edinburgh and whith[er] . . . the rest of the King's forces to subdue them in the north *etc.* How this account will fall out, I cannot well see, but I hear of such a "plat," which must be cured with your money, or else they will seek somewh[ere] else for support in this action, and hitherto their opinion

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1572. is that the Castilians mean no faith nor obedience to the King—especially the Duke and the Lord Seton. I have thought good to advertise your honours hereof, having a convenient messenger to Berwick, from whence I received your honours' of the 11th instant on the 17th, being at Linlithgow on my journey hitherwards from Stirling. [*Looks to hear touching the three points moved by the French ambassador.*] Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

5 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Edges damaged.*

Sept. 21. **440.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 386. I received your honours' of the 13th instant on the 19th, and therewith received my commission, with other advertisements from Mr. Secretary, which stand me in good stead. But, touching De La Mothe's three requests, I have received nothing; which I am sorry for, because they are of the greatest consequence, as the state of things be now between these two parties.

I have been twice at the Castle with my Lord of Lethington and the Laird of Grange, persuading with them by all the best means I could devise, and, after long debate, I have drawn as much of their mind in writing as I have sent to Mr. Secretary. By word of mouth they say they will confess the King's authority. If it comes to pass, there is no other let but that he defers to make answer to your letters and to the Earl of Leicester's until he has spoken with Monsieur De Crocque and heard what Aspinase has brought out of France, notwithstanding, in words, he says it shall be in her majesty to make what peace she shall think good. So those articles be granted which, I fear, the other side will never condescend unto. Now, because I know Lethington is the only man that is cause of the division, I have, by way of wish, in the presence of Grange, wished him in England, at the Bath, for his health, at my sovereign's charges. I think that will be the way to join the rest in one unfeigned knot against the foreign danger. I desire to know her majesty's pleasure by your lordship how far I shall insist on this point. Methought both by Grange's countenance and Melvin's that this way would do good. For, if Lethington were absent, I think they should the better be suffered to enjoy the Castle, on condition that her majesty will promise for their loyalty and obedience to the King's authority. The Laird of Grange read me a letter that Aspynasse brought from his [Grange's] brother in France, alleging that till this time he has been still deferred, but that now he looked for some answer shortly. Withal, he writes how the King, his brother, and the Duke of Guise were at the murder, and exclaims against the fact and wishes himself at home. Grange said further that hitherto he had nothing out of France since his brother went, and further he had a watchword from a friend of his there, that if he could hold out two months longer he should have help enough.

By one who came from Bruges on the 14th of this month, I learn that the battle was stricken between the Prince of Orange and the Duke, but unknown who had the best of it. The messenger was a Papist of this town, yet confessed that, in his opinion, there is no town in Flanders that will withstand the Prince, if he comes or

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Elizabeth.
1572. sends to them for the keys. He tells of the taking [of] Tregos [by] assault, and of three sabras, whereof one [was] burnt and one taken by them of Flushing, of 19 more he left at Sluis, ready to make sail to Spain; of an English victualler taken by some of them laden with bread, biscuit, and candle—all the men cruelly murdered; and of 5 or 6 sabras which were gone towards Amsterdam, as he thought, to help the town.

This afternoon Monsieur De Croque came to me, and so we went together to the Castle, where, before Lethington, Lord Hume, the bishop of Galloway, and Verac, he made declaration of this late fact in France in general ter[ms], and caused Espinasse to open the matter in particular, who did what he could to prove the King innocent, and the Admiral and the conspirators guilty. But it was done with so small reason that no man present, as I think, believed h[im]. He declared further with what affection the Queen's majesty seemed to excuse the King, and to be sorry that he was ill advised and counselled. This done, we both desired Lethington and the rest of that side to consider at what charges their majesties were with so long embassage, and how desirous they would be to hear of some good end and accord, and therefore desired him, as a man acquainted with affairs and capitulations, to instruct us of the intention of his side, and to draw to a peace. He said, if the other party would be reasonable the peace would be soon made, and that the way thereto consisted in three points. First, the establishing [of] the Queen's authority. Second, the government in her absence; and thirdly, the restitution of offices, lands, and goods to the parties. Whereunto I said I thought the last article was fit to be agreed before any motion was made of the two first. Thereunto they agreed. But Monsieur de Croque would insist to have a longer abstinence for three months, and I said that first it were good to see what fruit grew to either party by this last, and if both were grieved therewith,—as they seem to be,—then it would be in vain to renew the same; and therefore the first motion of ours should be to desire them to incline to a good peace with the parties, allowing that if any difficulties might arise, undecided by them or us, they might be referred to their majesties. Monsieur De Croque, I perceive, is desirous to be at home, and therefore would have the abstinence spoken of as a thing soonest to be granted. For, he says, whether it comes to peace, abstinence, or war, he will away forthwith upon the resolution of any of these. Whereby they all see he minds not their peace indeed, and therefore wish him away and me here in his place. I think he will leave Verac behind him, which makes me suspect there lies somewhat hidden in the dark. Robert Melvin told me to-day that he liked well my motion yesterday to have Lethington in England, and that it was the only way to bring this realm to quiet. He further said that this intention of France begins to sink deeply in their heads, and that it is high time to prevent it. If he means well, I shall see in time. Now I have the wolf by the ears, for I fear the other side. [As] for "the matter you wott of," if they take it to heart [they] will not agree to peace nor longer truce; and then, how they shall be able to execute that which were necessary, I yet see not. Also, if the peace be not made, their division may bring a dangerous aid, to their hurt and our charges. I trust God

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Elizabeth.
1572. will direct me in this "laborinth," and I pray your lordship's advice herein by the first [messenger]. Monsieur De Croque as yet makes no mention of the two other points your lordship wrote to me of, whereat I marvel. Marry, he told me that he had a commission under the seal of France, and asked whether I had not the like. I said I looked for one daily. He would have shown this to them of the Castle, and I desired him that first he would make it known to the Regent's grace, by which time mine might be come also. Whereunto he agreed. By this means I shall feel of the Regent and his party whether they like peace or truce, and what they will say to me for "the matter you wott of," and use my commission accordingly. I am sure your lordship thinks long to hear of that matter. Howbeit, I cannot for my life make more speed, with reasonable dealing, then I have done. I am in very good hope, but withal I think that if they agree to it there will be no peace as yet, unless Du Croque departs indeed, and Verac also, that my sovereign may make the peace, as those of the Castle say that they will put themselves into her hands. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Sept. 22. **441.** MORTON TO LEICESTER.

"My guid Lord," I received your letter on the 12th instant from Mr. Killigrew, and thereafter conferred with him on his credit. The matter your lordship writes of is both "petefull and lamentabill," to hear of "samony nobill and godlie men soe schamefullye and crewellye mwrtherit!" I "traist" there is no good or godly heart that would not hazard both their substance and life for the revenge of it. As your lordship wisely writes, no doubt the danger that appears to ensue through that fact to the rest of those who are of the religion in all countries should be wisely and diligently foreseen, and remedy provided for the same, whereby men might be the more able to defend or pursue if occasion so require. If my simple opinion had been followed, "thir tua countreis, so neir adjoinyng togidder, and the Prynces of the same so tendir of bluid, the ametie and freindschip of thame tua had not bene now to knyt," but experience with time "will mak ws foirsee whiche at ye present sumtymes can not be sene." These countries being surely united and brought into friendship, the troubles of the same being taken away and made quiet, and the occasion removed that further inconvenience may not grow, the mightiest and greatest Princes who are our neighbours would, peradventure, be content to keep amity and friendship with us.

La Crok leaves no good office undone that may advance the King his master's favour and love in this country. There has been no man here for your mistress to encounter La Crok's proceedings this time past, but [he] rather seemed to take quarrel against us who were friends, which did no good. Yet, for all that, if matters be well handled, the noblemen of the King's party here will be found both honest and faithful, although some report the contrary. This being put to trial, it will be known if this be a "fetche" of the enemy or a matter in itself worthy of reproach to us. Like as your lordship has been a travailer at all times to further the amity and quietness of these two

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Elizabeth.
1572. countries, so I perceive by your good letter that you do not yet leave off your honourable and friendly dealing to bring the same to pass presently, and in that it has pleased your honour to write to me, there shall on my part lack no good office as far as in me lies to further the same. Dalkeith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 24. **442.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Since my last to your honour, Monsieur De Croc and I were with the Regent's grace, as I have written to Mr. Secretary, to whom I refer your honours for this time. Now, touching "the matter you wott of," I am put in good hope by the instrument I put to work therewith on my being at Stirling, who assures me that both the Regent and the Earl of Morton will break it to me this day or to-morrow, whereof I shall send your honours word by an express messenger. I perceive her majesty must be at some charge, but because I know not how much "I leave to wright." It is desired [that] the bishop of Ross be kept sure. I am also in some good hope of a peace. I find all the lords willing to join in common defence with her majesty, and mean to make some other thereof shortly. I write, therefore, to prepare your honours to think of some convenient conditions. I am utterly deceived if Croc or Espynace have now any credit with the Regent or the Earl of Morton, who sent me word by Nicholas Elveston [Elphinstone] that my mistress shall make the peace if it please her majesty. It seems they would be glad De Croc were gone *etc.* If it comes to a peace Lethington must into England and put her majesty to some charges for a time. Her majesty must also promise for Grange that he will be true to the King for his Castle of Edinburgh, and by these means I am put in hope that good will grow. I am advertised that Le Croc has intelligence with Athol, and Huntly that they both command all their followers to put their horses to hard meat, a thing strange at this time of the year, and cause of great jealousy. As I know more I shall advertise your honour. Since my last I received the inclosed from the Earl of Morton to your lordship and my Lord of Leicester. I desire [to know] your minds with speed touching Lethington and Grange, and think it good that the Earl of Morton were newly encouraged by her majesty and your honours to continue his devotion and well doing. They be here marvellous glad that her majesty has called home her ambassador, and wish the French had none in England. Leith. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1¾ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 25. **443.** ABSTRACT OF THE LORD DEPUTY'S LETTER.

"The L. Deputies lettre of the xxvth of September."

(1) The demanding of 800 more men was not his advice only, but the whole Council's. (2) Better to suppress rebellion by force than by entreaty or pardon. (3) In Ulster, Oneil and Odoneill are agreed *etc.* (4) Thomas Smyth has come thither with 100 [men]. (5) Treason of the Earl of Clanricard. (6) The Council in Connaught never at

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Elizabeth. 1572. variance. (7) Warning to the Lord Deputy. (8) Complaint by the President of Munster. The Earl of Ormond's brother does good service. In Leinster, Rory Og is appeased *etc.*

1⅛ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Sum. of the L. Deputes and of Mr Killegrewes letters." *With No. 455.*

Sept. 28. **444.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 180.

Departing from Reading on Wednesday, in the afternoon, the next day I was here, but then the bishop of London was gone to his house at Fulham; in the meantime I enquired out the state of things, and found that Mark Car, Mings, and certain others had been examined and dismissed, yet bound on for another to be forthcoming till the Court should come hither; in whom they found small matter, for that they knew not what they should oppose them with. But the younger Alexander Hamilton, upon the first stay of those others, fled suddenly away in the company of one Mullins, and has retired to Gloucestershire to one Mr. Wyckes' house, a great Papist, where I have so nearly enquired of him that I know him to be there. This Mullins is an Englishmen, very stout in Papistry, and studies the laws either in New Inn or Lyon's Inn. He came out of France of late, and was warned, he saith, by certain Jesuits both of the trouble there (whereby he came away in time), and of trouble that is like to be here and in Scotland, and is partaker of any sedition that is towards us, or known by the Scots, and thereupon has led Hamilton to be after the manner of a schoolmaster till things be in better tune; yea, with such a party they remain, as by his perverseness troubles the whole country, and by his seditious mind would turn the State upside down; therefore most necessary to have his house searched as well for them as for writings, which may bring some further matter to light, as surely one thing is diligently to be observed, that a great "sight" of Scots and Frenchmen are scattered abroad in the country, who are retained by the like men even to sow what poison they can and to espy out the secrets of the State. But for Mullins and Hamilton, they being apprehended, must serve for witnesses against the other Scots, which is matter of importance, such as they cannot deny, and then, for their own knowledge, there is more also to be gathered of them that way, which, as it requires speed, so, for that I know both these parties well, I present any service that I may do for their apprehension; for it must be one that knows them that must do the deed, and likewise must use great discretion therein. But for the other Scots, seeing the bishop [is] absent, I dealt so far with the Recorder, though he be none of this commission, that they be stayed again and separated from each other—not in prison, but in their own lodgings, for so it seemed good to the Recorder and to Sir Peter Carew, who, notwithstanding, do not perceive me to be the instructor of these things *etc.* Then have I talked at large with the bishop of London according to your commandment, finding him very careful to advance this service and to have me kept from being noted thereof. He likewise allows of the matters I have to charge them with, wherein I promise to bring in a sufficient gentleman to prove to their faces that such words and demonstrations have passed them as I have instructed your lordship

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Elizabeth.
1572. of. Marry, we must needs have Hamilton and Mullins produced also, for they must confirm the same, and that will win a full overture of that which is required, besides that the said Hammellton and Mullins are men of their own faction, and may be made to discover what they know in other things: whereupon I advised the bishop (if he found the Scots obstinate) to charge them that Hamilton and Mullins should be witnesses against them *etc.*; which the bishop well liked of, as further thereto some honest Frenchmen [*sic*] to whom Mark Car disclosed some part of his secrets—but they are to be reserved for greater service. But the bishop and I concluded that I should frame out certain articles as grounds whereupon they might proceed, which he would copy with his own hand, willing me to bring those to him to-morrow to his place beside Powlle's. Now, for Seres and John Hamilton, I use all diligence to find them out, and there is some hope given that they may be heard of, for they affirm certainly that they were here of late, and that in very secret manner, but it is great pity that Chambers has escaped, for in him rested a whole mass of treason and practice, to cover which the ambassador's men have given out since he departed that he was a physician. And for the other Hamilton, who had Mr. Walsingam's passport and testimony for him, it is certain that he has abused Mr. Walsingam therein, and that it was only a *finesse* of the Scottish Queen to note him for a Protestant—who otherwise would serve turn of either Protestant or devil if she could.

There is one Douglas in prison, committed by the bishop, who is a priest, and has changed his habit, having 10*l.* of the Lord Vaux; which priest lives very gentlemanlike in this town, resorting familiarly to the French ambassador, and is favoured of a great number of Papists *etc.* Moreover, I would humbly wish your lordship to look to Colburne, the Scot, better, for that he is a disguised fellow, and understands some true and certain particulars of actions that are to be done as well here as in Scotland, which words spoken to Aske, the goldsmith, may prove, and those words is the said Aske ready to "avowche" to his face. But where he has used the like words in the Court, those are more general than these, and even his own behaviour and bashfulness may bewray him if he be observed, but there be [those] here that lay to his charge that he received 400 crowns of the King at his departure, besides that there rests a greater mystery in his double passport than he well can excuse.

Also, for the bishop of Rosse,—he has railed at your lordship and Sir Walter Mildmay, as though, contrary to your assurance, you had repeated such secrets as he under trust had committed to you, calling it a betraying, and therefore that he is bound no longer to any promise or devotion that he has professed, and certainly he has sent letters of late into Scotland, neither does he want many means to practise and write from the place where he is. But further, there is one principal matter that ought presently to be provided for, and that is of the Scots that are coming over, both of the French King's guard, and bring with them a great sum of money, who, to colour themselves the better here, will procure one Marchand, a Scot, who is of the religion, to come over with them *etc.* Here is one Doute, a Frenchman, apprehended yesternight, who, pretending religion, is found to be an advertiser, having written letters to Captain Cicoigne, of Dieppe, of the

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Elizabeth.
1572. setting out of our navy. There is also a French denizon dwelling in Crooked Lane, who advertises over very dangerous things. [*Beseeches him to look specially to the Italians.*] As for Giraldi, the mongrel Italian, it is more than time that he were hence, having pretended long enough a counterfeit benefit for this realm, who was met within this little while muffled towards Romford,—I will not say towards Mr. Peter's house; but the people he has in his house and the words that they use may presume a further matter than this is. Then for Intio, his man, he is certainly another Ridolphi sent from Rome by the Pope and Cardinal Ridolphi to Florence, there to receive further instructions, and from thence to Chuppin Vitelli in the Low Countries, who preferred him to Giraldi as master of his household *etc.* The third Italian is Cavalcante, and in degree the worst of them all, for if according to Scripture a man cannot serve two masters faithfully, much less can he serve the Pope, the French King, and the Queen of England at once, being so contrary in themselves, and having living by them all. [*Relates his perfidies and the practices of Doctor Peynye, a Dutchman.*] London.

7 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk) *Signature torn off.*

Sept. 29. **445**. BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 417. Earnestly require that the "special matter" committed to him may be earnestly and speedily—yet secretly—followed. Windsor. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

1 *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "A min. from my lord and the Erle of Leic. to Mr H. Killegrew being in Scotl." *Printed, Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 80.*

Sept. 29. **446**. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Received their letter of the 21st on the 26th, at Leith, since which time he trusts they have received three others of his. Has forborne to write these five or six days hoping to have had some better occasion, as he wrote in his last, but things are not yet so ripe as men would wish them. Understands that the Regent and the Earl of Morton are willing of the matter they wot of. Has written to Mr. Secretary concerning Monsieur De Crocque's proceeding and mind in this treaty of peace. The late advertisements they sent him he put to good use. The Regent confessed yesterday that Strozzi's coming is to be feared, and would fain have the Castle for the safe keeping of the King, not thinking Stirling sufficient. All are still at their wits' end, and long resolving. Every man now cries out to join with England by some straiter league. Yesterday the abstinence was prorogued for six days longer. Monsieur De Croc is afraid to remain here. Lord Harrice [Herries] offered himself yesterday to her majesty's devotion. The amity of Scotland continues to increase towards England. The King's late edict of the murder is to be printed with a comment. They stand in fear of their ships which be gone to Bordeaux to the number of 50 or 60. Lethington and Grange think it strange that they have had no answer to so many offers which

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Elizabeth.
1572. they have made to her majesty. Desires to be instructed what he may promise or do touching Lord Hume, if it comes to a peace and restitution. The Irish bishop, who, as it is plain, escaped by the treason of a Papist who ran away with him, is at Aberdeen, and stays for passage into Flanders or Spain. Is offered to have him taken upon recompense of those who should do the fact, who must fly with him into England, and forsake the north country whilst the Earl of Huntly bears rule there. If wars fall out here the Regent will demand Hume Castle, and aid to win Edinburgh Castle. Does what he can to persuade peace. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

4 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 358. Copy of the same.

Sept. 30. **447.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 184. Yesterday morning I delivered over to the bishop of London those articles—or rather remonstrances—inclosed, wherein I have used the meet circumstances, for that his lordship might understand the matter the better, and order it accordingly; which manner he took in very good part. Then, in the afternoon following, Mark Car and some of the Scots were examined, but they confessed finally to the purpose; only Mark Car denied not that he had spoken as much as sundry of these articles intend, but withal that he had heard them in France as news, and had not reported them here but as news, refusing God if he had any other special knowledge for any intent that was towards this realm or his country, or any malice in consenting that which was demanded of him, so [*sic*] he knew any further news, excusing that Hamilton was gone to the Countess of Shrewsbury to be a schoolmaster, and [as] for Mullins [Mowllyns], that they had no acquaintance with him: both which answers are untrue, for Hamilton is gone to Wyckes' house in Gloucestershire; and [as] for Mullins, they know him familiarly in France, and [they] were here still in company together; but to-morrow there is a gentleman that comes face to face to justify some things unto them, namely, to Mark Car; whereof shall appear how he will answer. But the flying of Hamilton and Mullins may import somewhat which is in your lordship to consider of.

I wrote a letter to your lordship on Sunday night containing many things, and showing my opinion of sundry that be ill members here at this season, but if the same any way troubles your greater affairs (being forced to be tedious to you in these kinds of legends) I shall humbly forbear from henceforth, unless grave cause urges it. But [as] for those Scotsmen of the French guard that be looked for, [it] is of some importance, and they were certainly to be intercepted with all their money and intelligences; so [let] good heed be taken. Again, there is one special matter, that the bishop of Rosse within these four days received 50*l.* that were sent him from the French ambassador, being willed withal to be of good cheer, for that he should not [ ] anything. Whereof the messenger is known that went betwixt [them], and to be produced if need be. *Signed:* Wm. Herlle.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572. Inclosure with the same:—

(Remembrances delivered to the bishop of London.)

(1) That Alexander Hamilton had a passport from the bishop of Glasgow and another from Mr. Walsingham, who, being two contraries, was unmeet for a Protestant (such as he names himself to be) and may augur a double mind in him. (2) He has been once with the Scottish Queen before, who, using *finesse* in the Earl of Shrewsbury's presence, would not talk with him openly, for that she noted him to be a Protestant, that under this colour his secret service might be hidden. (3) He pretends now to sue to go to her for the payment of a pension that he has out of her dowry in France, to the end that thereby he might communicate such treasons with her as he intended against this realm, Scotland, and the state of the reformed religion. (4) That he and all the rest of the Scots be examined upon these articles following—but especially Mark Car, who has both secretly and openly uttered as much as well to Frenchmen and Englishmen as to Scots; which is, first,—that the French King would very shortly join in open manner with the King of Spain against the Queen of England. (5) The French King would with like speed favour the Scottish Queen's faction in Scotland by arms. (6) The French King would be glad to find the least quarrel whereby he might break the league with England, and would leave no occasion unsought to provoke the same. (7) The Queen of Scots should be solemnly demanded in marriage for the Duke of Anjou, as a thing already dispensed with by the Pope and contracted by the Duke as his wife, which, if she was delivered, then might they make an assured claim to both realms, but being denied it would serve for a preparation to the quarrel that is purposed. (8) The French King and his allies strengthen themselves by all means to proceed in these their practices against the Queen of England, and, notwithstanding, will entertain the time till they be fully ready, and that to this end Strozzi and his company are reserved to enter into Scotland. (9) They have affirmed to sundry that the Earl of Murray was slain as one piece of the plot which the French King had laid, and being demanded what should become of the young King, signified directly that he and others should pass that way, expecting herein the government of the Scottish Queen again. (10) By like obscure speeches they signified that within this month there should happen such a change here as should perplex us all, either by rebellion, invasion, or some sudden act, or perhaps by all three, which would happen unlooked for. (11) They have threatened the Queen of England that if she succoured or received the Count of Montgomery or the Vidame of Chartres that she should repent it, concluding that she durst not do it. (12) They have had their privy conventicles with one Chambers, a Scot, who was one of the murderers of Lord Darnley, a traitor both to England and Scotland, and a minister of mischief for the Duke of Chatelherault: which Chambers, when he had at sundry times communicated with them, has lately returned to France with such instructions as he had,—with whom they be privy and partakers. (13) Mark Car, Mings, and Hamilton have had open and privy access to the French ambassador, with such privy conferences as though they had had some great charge to deal with him by

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Elizabeth.
1572. the bishop of Glasgow, from whom they had their passports; also to "thretten" them that they have brought secret letters to the ambassador. (14) To inquire of Mark Car whether he has the vacation of his uncle's benefice, the abbey of Newbottell, from the Pope, or no: which he has confessed to be confirmed to him from Rome; and then if he deny it to the commissioners, his truth may be argued in the rest, for no Protestant will participate with the Pope, but such as are given over to partake with his treasons. (15) That the said Mark Car be examined whether his uncle's house be directly between the King's side and those of the Castle, and whether he knew of the King's [Darnley] murder in Scotland, as also of both the Regents', aud the rebellion that succeeded in England: which thing, as it is true, so upon this may be enforced to Car, that he has the like intelligence beforehand what is intended against this young King, his Regent, and others of the nobility. The like speech might be used to him to discover the practices that should be wrought here within so short space as he has prefixed. (16) To examine them what intelligence they have with the bishop of Rosse, and who be his ministers. Also if they know William Seres and John Hamilton, who be come hither out of Flanders lately, and where they be. Lastly,—that they would discover such ill practicers and instruments as they know to be true, and what partakers they have. Withal to know what familiarity they have with Douglas, who is now in prison, committed by the bishop of London, of whom it may be said that he has confessed somewhat of them. If they were allured as well by rewards as by threats to utter the truth, it would prevail much, in Herlle's opinion, but especially it would fear them much if they were examined in the Tower, yea and threatened with the rack, and with the sight of it, if need were; and with this it might be observed that Hamilton and Mullins, who are fled, are now apprehended, and are ready to aver to their faces the knowledge or guiltiness of these things premised. The principal parties in these matters are Mark Car, Mings, and both the Hamiltons. In effect they be all Scots, and double, and, moreover, their nature is so given to cackle that being skilfully used they can hide nothing.

3½ *pp.* *In Herlle's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Articles to examin certen Scottes."

Oct. 1. **448.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letters of the 21st of Sept., and the report of France, which he has perused with no less grief than the matter [is] lamentable, and sent to Mr. Henry Killigrew. Although very loth to have any further ado with Scottish causes, for sundry respects, he has, on receipt of his letter, dealt again in the same. It has lately been commonly bruited that he has not only been stayed from dealing further in Scotland, but sent for up to the Court to answer his doing past, and that he is committed to the Tower. Mr. Killigrew is not ignorant of the same, and promised to say something therein. But to what purpose? Neither for reports *etc.* has any yet received punishment. The Castilians for their own parts (as they say) are most ready to perform that they have promised. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

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Elizabeth.
1572. Postscript.—Perceives that something concerning him has been written by Lord Morton to Lady Lennox. Prays that his doings may have trial. Mr. Randolphe can be witness what offer he made to the Regent and Lord Morton. Lord Morton's grief is for that he procured him no more money, and also that his intelligence with the Castilians rather proceeded from himself than from the Council. Monsieur De Croc now sends his packets and advertisements by sea.

2 pp. The letter is addressed and indorsed. The postscript, which is on a separate sheet of paper, has no address or indorsement.

Oct. 1. **449.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Thair is ane Will Graham, sone to Ritche Graham of Natherbye, takin be my Lord Skruip, and kepit prisoner in Cairleill [Carlisle] Castell for selling of a horse, as was alledgit, to Edward Dackeres, quhairof the said Will is innocent." Wherefore I most heartily request your lordship to cause commandment to be sent to Lord Scrope to deliver the said Will out of prison, or else "caus him to tak tryell in that mater," and the said Will, if found innocent, to be put to liberty; which I "traist" to obtain at your hand, for my request is reasonable. Edinburgh: *Signed:* Morton.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 1. **450.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Has been requested by the Earl of Morton to be a suitor to him for the delivery of one William Graham, a servant of his, detained in ward by Lord Scrope. [*See No. 449.*] It is credibly told to him that the man is guiltless. Prays him to direct his favourable letters to the Warden of the West Marches in favour of this his humble suit, which he trusts he will agree to, as well in consideration of the justice of the cause as that it is for her majesty's service to gratify so noble a man and devout to her highness as Lord Morton. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 3. **451.** PROCLAMATION BY JAMES VI.

"The copie of the Proclamatioun set furth be the Kingis Majestie and his Counsall, for ane Conventioun of the Professouris of the trew Religioun within the realme, to consult and deliberate upoun the imminent dangeris and conspiracies of the Papistis." "James be the grace of God King of Scottis, to our louitis Messingeris our Schireffis in that part" *etc.* Forasmuch as it is humbly "menit" to us and "exponit to our richt traist cousing Johne Erle of Mar, Lord Eriskin, Regent to us, our realme and liegis and Lordis of our Previe Counsall be the Barrounis, Gentilmen, and utheris professouris of Christis Evangell presentlie convenit in our Burgh of Edinburgh, that in respect of the great murtheris and mair than beistly crueltie usit and put in executioun in diveris partis in Europ aganis the trew Christionis within the samine, proceding na dout out of that unhappy, devillische, and terribill Counsall of Trent, and pretendit not only to

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Elizabeth.
1572. be execute in forane countreis quhair outher thair power or tressoun may availl, bot also intendit to be prosecute and followit furth with the lyke or greitar crueltie (gif it war possibill) aganis the trew Christianis heir in this our realme of Scotland, and over all quhair ellis quhair ever Christis Evangell is sinceirly professit," most humbly requiring the appearing danger to be provided for, willingly offering themselves and all that they have to the furtherance of the same, "quhairthrow the wickit interpryssis and devysis of the malicious and bludy Papistis and children of the world, quhilkis in thair kynd ar mair besie and subtill nor the children of God," may be prevented, our said Regent and Privy Council, considering the equity and necessity of the said supplications, have ordained these our letters to be directed in manner following:—Our will is that you command and charge all and sundry our lieges and subjects, professors of Christ's Evangel of all the reformed Kirks in this our realm, by open proclamation at the "mercat croces of the heid burrowis," parish kirks, and other places needful, that they and every particular Kirk send and direct their commissioners sufficiently authorised — one or more according to the quality and quantity of the persons and town—to our burgh of Edinburgh or where our said Regent shall be for the time, on the 20th day of October instant, to consult, advise, and deliberate upon such matters "aventuris" as may be "proponit" to our said Regent and Privy Council, tending to the preventing, resisting, and mutual defence of the professors of Christ's Evangel in this our realme from the furious rage and lawless cruelty of the "bludy and tressonabill Papistis," executors of the decrees of the said devilish and terrible Council of Trent, and "in sic thingis farther avance Goddis glorie and trew religioun foirsaid," that every reformed Kirk shall thereby declare their earnest and Christian affection to the same, "in sa present danger and commoun perrell." Granting also full liberty *etc.*, to all commissioners of Kirks in any part of this our realm, "howsaever in tyme bygan thay have bene to our authoritie," that they may safely and freely "hant, resort, and cum to the day and place above appointit," and there remain during the time of convention, where they shall be admitted to have "fre speiche and voit," and to return at their pleasure to their dwelling place without impediment, for the space of 20 days after the said 20th day of October, including the time of their "travell." Given under our signet, at Edinburgh, the 3rd day of October, the sixth year of our reign.

"Ane advertisment to the faithfull."

"That everie ane may understand the grund of the bludie and tressonabill interprysis of the Papistis quhairinto thay intend to continew and to execute the same with maist barbarous crueltie, heir ze have subjunit the summe of the heidis and articklis of the confideracie, or rather the devillische conspiracie maid efter the counsall of Trent, in contrair the trew professouris of the Evangell of Jesus Christ."—"The Lord of his mercy grant us trewly penitent hartis, that we amending our lyves, and uprichtly walking in the wayis of our God, He may turne his michtie hand to confound our enemeis, and to delyver his Kirk from thair cruell and mercyles rage."

"Ane breif extract of the Articklis of the secreit contract betuix the Pope, the Empriour, the Kingis of Hispanze and Portugall, the Dukis of Bavar &c., and utheris thair confederatis, into the quhilk

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1572. contract thay have socht meanis to draw unto thame the King of France, quha hes alreddy consentit thairto." (1) All Lutherans, Calvinists, and Huguenots who are against the church of Rome shall be rooted out. (2) When the said contract shall be accomplished the confederates "sall gang aganis the Turkis." (3) The Emperor will put the Palgrave and Duke August of Saxony from the empire. (4) The goods of Lords and Protestants who will not consent shall be confiscated. (5) All assisters of the Church of Luther and Calvin shall be condemned to death. (6) A patriarch to be ordained by the Pope in Holland to make ordinances for the service and maintenance of the church of Rome. (7) The Pope, Cardinals *etc.* to pay one half of their revenues to maintain the church of Rome. (8) Servants of the church with spiritual ordinances and officers of the church of Rome shall be placed in other places. (9) Every man to go to mass. (10) The King of Spain promises to procure a marriage betwixt the King of France and the Emperor's daughter. (11) The King of Spain shall assist the Queen of Scotland to her kingdom and to chase away the Queen of Englaud. (12) The King of Spain's son shall have the Emperor's daughter in marriage. (13) The Emperor, the King of Spain, and the King of France shall be present at all such "weiris and exploittis" in person. (14) The Duke of Bavaria to be lieutenant general for the Pope *etc.* (15) The Duke of Bavaria's eldest son shall have the Duke of Lorraine's daughter in marriage. (16) The Duke of Guise to marry the young Duke of Bavaria. (17) The King of France's sister to marry the King of Portugal, and in case the Duke of Florence refuses to be comprised in the said contracts, to be driven out of his lands. (18) The Duchy of Milan to be restored to France. (19) The confederates to make war with the Venetians if they refuse to join the confederates. (20) The Duke of Ferrara to be ready to pass to the frontiers of France.

☞ The causers and enterprisers of this contract are the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Duke of Ferrara and his brethren; the Cardinal of Bourbon is also one of the practisers.

☞ "O England and Scotland beware and joyne togidder in tyme in the feare of God without dissimulatioun." God save the King.

1 *p.* Broadsheet. Blackletter. Imprinted at St. Andrews by Robert Lekpreuik. *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "5 Octob. 1572, a procl. in Scotl."; "Containing matters daring for relligion."

Oct. 6. **452.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 390. I received your lordships' letters of the 29th of September on the 5th instant, and shall use all my endeavour to follow the contents thereof, like as hitherto I have omitted no occasion, I trust, that might further the same. The Earl of Morton is willing of it; the Regent, as I wrote, somewhat doubtful, but he told me himself yesterday that as soon as the Earl of Morton shall return from Dalkeith he will confer with him, and give me such an answer as shall be reasonable. If it be according to the Earl of Morton's own mind, I am sure it will serve the turn. I beseech your honours in the meantime to bear with me, and to think I see the . . . necessity both have of this thing, which I leave no means unsought to bring to pass.

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1572. I found the humors here strange, which, I thank God, by the help of the late alteration in France, be much changed. But for all that, unless the King's party be otherwise looked on, I fear you cannot reap that good of them as otherwise you might. I leave it to your wisdom to consider.

As for the Castilians, I am fully persuaded that they run the French course, and hope by that means to overthrow their adversaries in the end, who were even bowing that way for want of other help, and thereby to avoid the malicious intents of their adversaries, who now are forced for want of support (which the Castilians have from France) to agree to a longer abstinence—in my opinion—to their hurt; I mean the Regent's party—as all other abstinences have been to them by their own confession. But necessity hath no law. They look for no faith in their adversaries, but for more hurt during this abstinence than they received during the wars. I have not hitherto been moved for anything by them, but for aid in general arms, and I will them to be of good cheer, saying that if they shall show themselves assured friends to her majesty, she will not see them overthrown. I will them further to make some overtures, and to set down in writing their desires and the good [that] may grow to both the realms by obtaining the same, which the Earl of Morton says he will cause to be done shortly after De Crocque's departure, who takes his journey this day towards Berwick.

As I have written to Mr. Secretary, Morton is the only man for her majesty to account of in this realm, and therefore to be considered of accordingly, When any overture shall be made to me of their desires, your honours may judge what a large field I shall have to amplify the errand I chiefly came for. I would her majesty would answer the Regent's letter with some comfort—which letter I sent long since—and also "to encourage the Earl of Morton to continue in his good devotion." The postscript of your letter, I answer thus:—I trust to satisfy Morton: and for John Knox, that thing, you may see by my despatch to Mr. Secretary, is "done and doing daily." The people in general [are] well bent to England. abhorring the "fact" in France and fearing their tyranny. John Knox is now so feeble that scarce can he stand alone or speak to be heard of any audience. Yet doth he every Sunday cause himself to be carried to a place where a certain number hear him, and preaches with the same vehemence and zeal that ever he did. He reverences your lordship much, and willed me once again to send you word that he thanked God he had obtained at his hands that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is truly and simply preached through Scotland, which so comforts him that he now desires to be out of this miserable life. He said further that it was not long off your lordship that he was not a great bishop in England, but the effect grown in Scotland, he being an instrument, much more satisfies him. He desired me to make his last recommendations most humbly to your lordship, and with all that he prayed God to increase His strong Spirit in you, saying there was never more need. 'And,' quoth he to me, 'take heade how you belyve them of the Castle, for sure they wyll deceave you, and, trust me, I know they seake nothing more then the rwyne of your masteres, which they have bin about of long tyme.' For Lethington's coming into England, I think you be satisfied in some of my former letters that he means nothing less, therefore, I pray you

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1572. to consider the course he takes, which is clean contrary to ours in this treaty. By consent of the Earl of Morton and the Regent, I have done all offices to content the Castilians, all being granted that they could require, in hope they would have stood to their promise and handwriting given heretofore that they would let her majesty be judge of their controversy; but when it comes to the pinch they find evasions. Whereas, if they had "bydden" by their word, I had obtained of the Regent a sufficient grant to make an indifferent peace to the satisfaction of all parties, and especially them of the Castle, without offence of the other side. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—The advertisement I wrote in my last of the 6000 francs which the Castle had received out of France is confirmed again to me by Mr. Marshal's "spiall," and, further, that the Captain thereof has made assured promise to keep the Castle to the French King's devotion. He looks also for his brother with more money, and for aid out of France to wreck his adversaries before the next abstinence be expired, which shall continue till the 6th of December. Le Croc goes to hasten the aid and to . . . the King. Understand what a party he m[ust] have here. He seemed to be careless of the abstinence, as it appears, for, indeed, he has done nothing to procure it, but rather to have left them as well in wa . . . as in division. He makes account of the Duke [Chatelherault] and the Earls of Huntley and Atholl with the Castilians. The Captain, as I am informed, has a pension of the French King of 1000 francs by year newly brought him. Other pensions he has offered, but I know not who has received any more. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyll[ygrew].

5 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 7. **453.** WALSINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 111. I have received your grace's letters of the 4th of September, and as by the same I was sorry to hear that the accord so long in treaty is grown to no better issue, so presently am I not a little "agrevid" by other letters to understand, that notwithstanding the late miserable accident happened here in France is known to you there, yet you remain so far from agreement as you did before. If there were that regard had to the maintenance of the Gospel there amongst you that ought to be, private grudges and interests would give place, whereas they may be lets to God's glory: or if there were that love had to your country and to your own general safety that reason and policy require, though religious zeal took no place, the evident danger that else is like to ensue would cause you to hasten a friendly union amongst yourselves. Can we think that the fire kindled here in France will extend itself no farther? That which was concluded at the late Council of Trent, as also that which was agreed on at Bayonne (things not unknown) for the rooting out of the professors of the Gospel, may in reason induce us to think the contrary. Let us not deceive ourselves, but assuredly think that the two great monarchs of Europe together with the rest of the Papists mean shortly to put in execution that which in the foresaid assemblies was concluded *etc.* Let them that are drawn by particular profit, who enjoy some part of that which others think belongs to them,

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1572. remember that they in seeking to retain the same not only lose it, but also that they have and enjoy of their own. In a ship's dissension, when the mariners through quarrels upon regard of honour or for partition of booties grow to division, yet in the time of tempest and storm they forbear not each man to set his hand to the tackling, leaving private grudges aside in respect of a common danger. I would the mariners of your ship—whereof God has placed you governor under the King—could, in this great tempest drawing on, grow to like union. Beside reason and regard of their own safety, they have religion to move them thereto, which if it may not so move them as they may take profit thereof, let them assure themselves that besides the danger of the temporal storm they shall incur the danger of eternal destruction, a thing that, if we had that right regard and reverence to God's judgment that we ought to have, should chiefly move us. Let him that hath received wrong, and notwithstanding can be content to remit particular quarrels in respect to avoid the common mischief and danger, think that God will be the avenger of the same, who hath willed us to remit the vengeance thereof to Him. Let him that enjoys some part of that which another man thinks belongeth to him, and can be content in respect of the necessity of union and concord to give over his interest, think that God who enriches and makes poor will bless him, seeing that he can be content in respect of His glory and the benefit of his country to prefer a general good before a private lucre. I should trouble your grace over long if I should put down in writing that which the zeal I bear to God's glory, and the necessity I see of your union, as well in respect of yourself as of us your neighbours, moves me to say in this behalf. Paris. *Signed:* Fra. Walsyngham.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.*

Oct. 7. **454.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Thinks it meet to signify the arrival of Monsieur Du Croques, his son-in-law, Virack, and certain Scottish gentlemen this day. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—There is one Farryer, a Frenchman, with De Croc, who will bring him a little writing, and who had, in the Scottish Queen's time, the keeping of "Lythekoe" [Linlithgow] House. Virake was by the French King's letters willed to remain in Scotland, but by the persuasion of the Castilians he takes the journey. De Croc they like not, but put their whole trust in Vyrake.

1⅔ *pp.* *Postscript in Drury's hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 8. **455.** ABSTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HENRY KILLIGREW.

"From Mr Killegrew 8 Octob."

De Crok and Verac departed. The Regent's party will refer all doubts to the Queen's majesty, and the Castilians to the French King and her majesty only. The Regent thinks the Queen's majesty is the only stay of the King's party. The Castilians are comforted with money and hope of men. The abstinence is dangerous, yet for lack

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1572. of money and in hope of peace they agreed to it. If they "casse' their soldiers they see not how to preserve the King. If they be not helped they will be constrained to seek other remedy for preservation of their King. Du Croque has promised to be captain of the Scottish guard. Adam Gordon captain of men-at-arms. Claud Hamilton; Comptroller Tullybardine, a pension. Du Croque to be kept here. The Castilians keep their soldiers, and so does Huntley. If the Regent's soldiers be "cassid" Edinburgh cannot be kept, and if strangers come in Leith will be lost. "Donwrasle" cannot keep Dombriton [Dumbarton] without some help from hence. "The Lady of Lennox."

¾ *p. On the same sheet and indorsed as No. 443.*

Oct. 9. **456.** MAITLAND TO BURGHLEY.

My Lord, I received your letter dated the 7th of September by Mr. Killigrew, the substance whereof tends to persuade me to prefer the quiet of my country before my particular ends. If your lordship had considered—at least credited the contents of my former letters to your lordship the time the Marshal of Berwick was a dealer here with us, your lordship would have perceived that it is "superflu" now to use any exhorting to that effect, seeing I was thoroughly persuaded before, and fully determined to follow that course and conform all my actions thereunto. "It had bene more necessary that Mr Killigrew had bene instructed to resolve ws in some poynts wheroff by my formar lettres I required by your lordship's meanes to know the Queen's majesty's pleasour," which being declared, and we thereby assured of her good favour, he would find no difficulty in our conformity. It appears to me he has been "depesshed hyther on the suddane," and not made acquainted with what had passed before, nor is yet particularly instructed what he shall answer to those points. Nevertheless he shall perceive by my behaviour what reverence I bear to your advice. I will respect the public, yet not altogether neglect my particular. I wish there were frank dealing, and matters brought from general propositions to more special terms. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To my veary good Lord, My Lord Burghley Lord Hygh Tresorar off Engl." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 9. **457.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY [AND LEICESTER].

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 394. My singular good lords, what has passed here since my last touching the common causes, I have written to Mr. Secretary at length. Now for "the great matter ye wot of." [*Was at Dalkeith with the Regent. Morton and the Regent had conference* etc.] The Parliament, some think, may he called on a sudden, and, as it were, for some other cause, or they can proceed by order of justice; for, although he be condemned of her demission and act and part, as they are termed, of the murder of her husband, yet she was not judged to die for the same. Whether this be an excuse to delay time, I leave your honours to judge, but sure I am that the most part of the nobility, all the burghs and ministers would be right glad of it. This

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1572. is all I can get out of these men hitherto, and I refer the value thereof to your honours' judgment, beseeching your answer with speed by this bearer, that if this will not serve your turn I may be revoked, provided your honour may do the same conveniently with her majesty's service. I made a motion at Dalkeith to have the King's party commit their difficulties to the Queen's majesty, because it might be a cover [for] any abode here after Monsieur De Crocque's departure. What answer I had is written in my letter to Mr. Secretary. My Lord Regent and the Earl of Morton made some other requests to me to write to her majesty both touching the Borders and the keeping or discharging of their soldiers here. I beseech your lordship to hasten this bearer with answer to them, and your further will how I shall deal in this "great matter" which has been moved by them, and not by myself, as a thing put into their heads by a trusty and wise instrument who has had the dealing in it heretofore, Mr. Elphinston by name, who provoked them to move it to me. I sent up this morning to my Lord of Lethington to know whether he would make answer to your letters, and he sent me these inclosed. My opinion of him and his faction is already known to your honours. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—What I shall hear more of this matter—as I am made believe I am like to do shortly—I will advertise your honours with all speed. [*Cannot assure himself of anything because he sees the King's party so inconsistent. Is informed that the hostages shall he delivered.*] They would gladly join themselves in a league defensive for religion with her majesty, but that cannot be contracted but by bands after the Scottish manner, for their King is under age and the country divided. They of the Castle be very jocund, and give forth tales as though their Queen should be at home shortly. What it means, I know not, but it appears there should be some threatening message sent from beyond the seas to her majesty to that end. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

5½ *pp. Holograph, also address, to Burghley. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Extracts printed, Tytler, vol. iii., p. 81.*

Oct. 10. **458.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. The covinous and fraudulent conveyances of John Sacheverell's goods and lands with intent of flying this realm are found and presented before me and others her majesty's commissioners for that matter. It showed most apparent to all the hearers that great subornation has been therein, and that some in Derbyshire forget too much their duties, for, my lord, what it is to maintain or show any favour at all toward such his majesty's enemies as wish her majesty's destruction, your lordship and others my Lords have to consider; and although this matter seem of small moment, yet considering it is informed me by men of good credit that Henry Sacheverell, now eldest son of John Sacheverell, of great kindred and alliance both in Derby and Staffordshire, fled, this young fellow is nothing inferior to his father in papistry, nor less obstinate, nor hath received the Communion nor come to service in the church,—I thought meet to impart this much to your lordship

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1572. that the young man may be in time reformed, if any such fault be in him, and that the matter for her majesty may the rather by your good means be straitly looked unto.

This Lady complains of sickness by reason of her restraint of liberty in walking abroad. Thus I am forced to walk with her near to my castle, which partly stays her from troubling the Queen's majesty with her frivolous letters. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 13. **459**. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 397. Since my letters to your honours of the 9th instant, I have been at "Dakyth" [Dalkeith] and conferred with my Lord of Morton on two points; the one of the "great matter," and how coldly my Lord Regents' grace had answered me therein; the other to press him to frame answers to the form of assurance exhibited by the Castilians, and, after long debating, we fell to this conclusion,—that both were necessary to be considered of "out of hand," and therefore he desired me that the Abbot of Dunfermline and the Clerk of Register might come to him the next morning, the 12th, by whom he would send to the Regent's grace his full mind and a good way how to proceed in the "great matter," which, if the Regent would not accept and follow with all possible diligence, he himself and his friends would undertake, and that this matter be "colored," he sends hither with them the Justice Clerk for framing such an answer to the demand of the Castilians as may stand with the King's surety and their honour to grant unto; which being seen by her majesty and her Council, he trusts will be found reasonable. These men are to be at Stirling on the 15th instant, and I [am to be] there likewise to press the Regent to the speedy furtherance of a peace, and from thence I shall be able to write more certainly in both these matters than hitherto I could. I perceive daily more and more the weakness of these men in despatching weighty affairs, and I find the Earl of Morton and these two ministers very hot and earnestly bent in the matter. Morton is lieutenant-general on this side Tay, and by that authority, with some ceremony of "a running Parliament" which is in force presently, he minds to take this matter in hand if the Regent shall be slow and cold in the same. These parties are also to deal with the Countess of Mar for her furtherance, which they hope to bring to pass, because they have concluded the marriage betwixt the Earl of Angus and the Regent's daughter, whereunto I did not a little help to make a sound friendship between them. The Earl of Morton assured me that the chiefest cause he condescended to it at this time was for the furtherance of the "great matter," and told me withal that if the Regent did not embrace it earnestly, he would make him think twice of the matter.

The Earl [Morton] and I had long talk of matters past, and of some tales which had been told against him. I satisfied him that it was the treaty and league with France which made her majesty and her Council withdraw their dealing in Scotland, but now that the deceit thereof appears he shall find her and her Council to be the same

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1572. towards the King and his State, and to his lordship in particular, as they have shown themselves to be heretofore. He said that the coldness used had almost alienated a great many, and won them in a manner to be French, although for his own part he saw that the depending on her majesty was most expedient both for their King and estates in particular, and saith he, "if her majesty shall now be contented to aid us with somewhat to pay our soldiers, whereby we be not discredited, but that we may have them with us to this road upon the thieves of the Borders, it will win her majesty all the King's party's hearts more assured than ever they were." I answered that the time was dangerous, and her majesty had to do with men and money for the defence and good of her own; notwithstanding, if I could have been able with that request to have given some good assurance to perform the "great matter," I would not doubt but your good lordship would have so dealt with her majesty that their desires should have been satisfied, and said further, that it was the surety and knitting of both realms in a league defensible, and without that a man could promise nothing. These and many such like speeches passed, as also how necessary it is now for them to think on a peace, and to procure it by all the means they can. My reason and considerations so moved him that he desired me (as I wrote before) to cause the two persons above mentioned to come to him. The next day I went to the Castle and dealt likewise with them,—whom I found more reasonable than before I had done,—and told them that I had been at "Dakyth" [Dalkeith] to press for an answer to their demands, and not to be idle nor to suffer this abstinence to be spent, as the last was, without doing any good, for the Queen my mistress' intent was that I should use all good means to bring them to a perfect accord, and therefore desired them to incline themselves that way, which I should believe they would do when I should see them willing to refer their controversies to her majesty, because I was sure they could not be taken up among themselves, and the French King was far off, and his ambassador not likely to be sent in time to be a mean between them; whereby he might easily see that he rather intended division than union. They confessed no less to me, and said they looked shortly to hear from the Duke and the Earl of Huntly with such an answer as should content me. They would fain have me grant to them that if they put the matter into the Queen's hands I should promise them the keeping of the Castle and a statute for their surety in that form which they had drawn, and for their some relief to the payment of their debts; also my Lord Hume to be restored to his house and lands. I said I would promise nothing, but they might assure themselves that the Queen my sovereign would not make any accord but with equal and good condi[tions], according to the degrees of the parties, and the King's surety, and surety once provided for, that she would have respect to the necessity of a good peace at this time, which could not be if she should give any sentence that might alienate either party from the same or to mislike the conditions thereof. If I may get both parties once to refer their controversies to her majesty's decision, I hope a good peace will follow, and that shortly, for I find the Earl of Morton well inclined, and the Castilians of late, whatsoever they have heard, more conformable. True it is

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1572. that I have held them short, and caused some speeches to fall that have come to their ears, as though her majesty, taking order for defence over all her realm and hearing of such coming hither, had determined to send 5000 men to these frontiers. What this has wrought, I know not, but Lethington is still inquisitive of me what commission I have to answer my Lord Hume if a peace should follow. I beseech your lordship, therefore, to send me instructions in these points, and such others as you think necessary, for I have none in particular, and therefore can answer no particular demand they make but in general terms. As to this point of my Lord Hume, I have said that if a good peace be concluded I think her majesty will not keep any foot of land of his *etc.* If a peace grows, and the "great matter" takes place, it must needs be that Lethington come into England to avoid practice here against the regiment, as also, by his being in England, to keep all his faction and party at her majesty's devotion, and that is the consideration. Withal, I think it will be the rather condescended that Grange shall keep the Castle if Lethington be out of the realm. After I have been at Stirling and hear these matters better framed, I shall send Captain Ethrington to them. In the meantime, I humbly beseech your honour to keep them in hope of relief of their soldiers, otherwise I fear I shall be able to do slender service, but in that and all other matters I refer myself to the consideration of your wisdoms, and shall pray to God from the bottom of my heart to assist you with his holy and mighty spirit in these dangerous days. With good dealing from you, I think this matter should be brought to serve her majesty to great purpose, *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 15. **460.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER].

By reason of a day's longer abode here he received the inclosed from Robert Melvin, and is assured that in case the Regent will not answer him [Killigrew] to his expectation upon such instructions as the Abbot of Dunfermline carries to him, "the great matter" shall be brought to pass without him. Forbears to trouble him any further till he has been at Stirling. Has written to Mr. Secretary touching the peace, an answer to which he desires. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Robert Melville to Henry Killigrew.)

"Broder Harrye," I write to you in the "auld maner," setting apart your present charge, to assure you that since Mr. Marshal had promise from us, we have continued of the same mind, and at your first arrival here I dealt plainly with you in letting you understand that these practices of other nations have moved us to be more willing that quietness may be in this whole isle than at any time before, and that we mean truly and faithfully to join ourselves in friendship with the rest of our country for preservation of religion and avoiding of strangers, and if you be otherwise informed, I pray you not to credit it, for, as I am a Christian, we mean no otherwise

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Elizabeth.
1572. but to make a present end, craving nothing but surety in time coming, without prejudice of any person, and rather to be at an end thereof than to have all the designs performed that our enemies "inventys" of us. I thought it convenient for old friendship to certify you hereof that you be not ignorant of our intents, and in case our reasonable desires be hindered by "syk as cane be content with nothing bot our wrake and dishonour to dryve tyme and styk at the castell of Edynbrouhe that the Lard of Grange sould part therwith, and theye in the meyne tyme dyspone apone our lewyngs." I remit to your conscience to judge who of us are least careful to prevent all foreign practices without regard to religion, and that if they compel us of necessity "to seyk the longest lyf," what inconveniences that shall fall forth, the blame may be imputed to them, and not to us. I doubt not but you may make an end to the weal of both realms to your own honour—wherein I wish you to be minister. Because I understand you are to pass to Stirling I have written this that you may persuade yourself of honest meaning. *Signed:* R. M.

1 *p. Holograph. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "7 Octob. 1572, Rob. Melvin to M^r Killigrew."

Oct. 19. **461.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Came hither on the 16th instant at night, and the next day he was bidden to dinner with the Regent and saw the King, who seemed to him "a very toward Prince of his age" both in wit and person. Pressed the Regent to command some good and reasonable answer to be made to the form of surety demanded by the Castilians, who said that he had given order to the Abbot of Dunfermline to deliver him, on his return to Edinburgh, such answer as his grace and the Council had caused to be framed, and if there was anything to their misliking, they were content to be ruled by the advice of her majesty. The Regent told him how he had sent his resolved mind to Lord Morton by the said Abbot touching the "great matter." Is put in good hope by the said Abbot that he shall receive a good answer from Lord Morton touching the circumstances *etc.* Perceives that the Regent's first coldness grew rather for want of skill than for lack of goodwill. The Regent desired him to write to his honour to be suitor to her majesty for some money towards the payment of his soldiers. Stirling. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 361 Copy of the same.

Oct. **462.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 11th instant on the 16th, with the packet all rent, the seal broken, the inclosed letters wet, and the seals loose, as Captain Yaxley and others can witness. It seems that Burlegh is content at De Croc, Verac, and the rest leaving Scotland. In his [Drury's] simple opinion they be happily gone, and wishes they have never been there at all. Has already pressed the Castilians to remit all their causes to the Queen. His lordship would do well to allow one such as Melville to come to him to understand their

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Elizabeth.
1572. lordships' meaning for their better preservation *etc.* Has sent to Mr. Killigrew to take his advice as to one of the Melvilles coming. Mr. Killigrew and he [Drury] are good friends. Requests his discharge from hence or leave to be absent for a time to seek his health. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 20. **463.** THE REFORMED KIRK.

"Articles of the ministerie and comissioners of the reformit Kirk of Scotland in their assemblie gevin at Edinburgh the xx daie of Octobre 1572, to be presentit to the Kingis Ma^tie^ our sovereine Lord, the Councell, nobillitie and estates of his hienes realme when they salbe covenit."

Understanding that the treasonable cruelty and fearful persecution begun and intended to be executed against the professors of God's true religion over all Christendom, according to the bloody decrees of the Council of Trent, being assembled to consider the common danger and advise upon the remedies, they have collected certain heads and articles to be presented to the King and Council, humbly requiring the same to be considered, and if they find that they tend to the advancement of God's glory, his majesty's obedience, and the surety of his highness and them, that then the articles may be allowed of, and that such parts thereof as are to be maintained may be "statut" and set forth as Act of Privy Council till the next Parliament, that they may be confirmed.

First;—to mitigate God's wrath and indignation kindled against them for their sins, that there be a public humiliation of all his highness' subjects who fear God and profess the true religion, with prayers and fasting throughout the whole realm beginning on the 23rd of November next and to endure till the last day of the same month; and that all murderers, assisters of murderers, adulterers, fornicators, robbers of patrimony of Kirk or other men's possessions, and other notorious offenders and slanderers of the Kirk, by admonition and other spiritual censures, shall either be brought to amendment of life or "secludit furth of the societie of the faithfull," as the Kirk shall give direction.

That special care may be taken for his majesty's preservation and godly and virtuous education in the true religion, that the regiment may be established in the persons of such as fear God and profess his religion, and who have always continued affectionate and obedient to his highness since his coronation, and that such as have made defection from his obedience be admonished to acknowledge their offence and return to their duty, otherwise to be secluded out of the Kirk as rebellious and corrupt members.

Considering that the murders of the King's father and the two Regents remain unpunished, God has plagued this whole nation, "and greater zit apperes quhilk will not ceis quhill the land be purgit of that innocent bludd," according to the sentence of God, they cannot in duty omit to crave that the said murderers may be punished without exception; to the furtherance of which they willingly offer themselves and their service.

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Elizabeth.
1572. That all his majesty's subjects of this realm, papists or others, enjoying any commodity in the same, without exception, be charged to recant their errors in the presence of the true Kirk, and to make confession of their faith as authorised by Parliament in the first year of his highness' reign, and if they refuse, to be proceeded against by order of the Kirk to excommunication. "And that all personis quhilk as gife not the saied confessioun being requirit, shalbe estemit infamos unable to stand in judgement or to beire prufe and witnes aganis anie of us your majesteis subjectis professours of Godis trewe religion, and to be ane relevant exceptioun in all judgementis quhair it is proponit," and this to extend to all Papist subjects without the realm and within. If on their submission they do not reconcile themselves to the Kirk, "horning" to pass on them, their goods to be confiscated, and themselves banished the country. If, being at the horn, they remain in the realm, it shall be lawful to search, seek, apprehend, and put them to justice, and in case they resist, to pursue them to death, and all "ressetters" and maintainers of excommunicates to be proceeded against in form above written.

That the Acts of Parliament and of Privy Council anent the admission of persons to public offices in the Council, Session *etc.*, anent sayers and hearers of "messe," violators of Sabbath Days, committers of adultery, incest, fornication, blasphemy, and such others be put in force, and the Justice Clerk is to direct letters to call all men to "particular diettis" who shall be "dilated" of the said crimes, and that his majesty's advocate insist on their pursuit. That all who make their submission shall make the said confession of their faith. All who since A.D. 1560 have "purchest" the pope's bulls on provision of benefices be punished as traitors. Because it is certain that provisions are "coft and sauld with antedaittis," all persons pretending to succeed to any benefice by any provision passed in Rome are to produce them before the Privy Council. That all bishops professing the true religion discharge their offices by preaching themselves "to avoid slaunder and induce gude exemple in Godis tark; and quha refusses being requirit to be alsua sequestrat for all other prophane functioun in the comon weale, quhill farther punishement maie be providit." Some wise and godly men to be appointed to forme such Acts as are to be passed in the next parliament touching the policy of the Kirk, and especially its jurisdiction for punishment of adultery, anent dilapidations by professors of benefices in "defraud" of their successors, the interpretation of the Act concerning manses and glebes and reparation of kirks, visitation of schools, sustentation of ministers in boroughs, visitation of hospitals, "proceading be degrees in universities," the inequality of the rents of benefices and stipends, persons "liand at the horn," degrees of affinity and consanguinity to be explained and made perfect, provision for the poor, as well labourers as beggars, and divorce. Seeing that the enemies of God's truth are conjured to suppress the same and all professors thereof, that a motion be made for a league betwixt the King and the Queen of England for resisting the Papists.

3¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "20 Octobre 1572, Requests to the Parlam[t] or Convention in Scotl."

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 262. Copy of the same.

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Elizabeth.
1572. Oct. 21.

464. MONSIEUR LE CROC'S NEGOTIATION.

"The heades wharof I hade some conferenc with M^r^ Kellegreve and the Mareshall of Barwick which they willed me to declaer unto your honor."

It appears that Le Croc's dealings have not been in any way to make concord and peace, but altogether for an abstinence, whereby matters might remain in a doubtful state in order that his master might make his advantage thereof, for if they agreed and united themselves under the King, then it would be thought, as well for religion as other occasions, that they should rather have joined themselves with the Queen of England than with his master, wherefore he thought the doubt more meet and profitable for their purpose, and they think the reason he has so suddenly departed is that he may declare the present estate, and they thereafter to take their advantage. The Laird of Grange has promised as well by his writing as by the credit of his brother, Mr. James Kircaldy, to the French King that the Castle of Edinburgh should be kept to the use of the Queen of Scots and the said King as long as he [Grange] lived, and in respect thereof the French King and his faction have promised that the Castle should be supported in all things they need, and in respect of this promise and their advertisement, Grange has told his "author" that he looked every day for his brother to land at Aberdeen or Blackness either with money or men. It is to be feared that if the Council of Trent and those who have begun to use those late cruelties intend to subvert the religion, they mind not to pretermit the commodity of the said faction and their adherents in Scotland to join with them in their enterprise, unless the Queen of England and her Council shall in time foresee the danger and hurt, which is easy to be done if time be employed and advantage be taken before they make their preparation. Beseeches him to weigh these matters not only according to the disposition of the French King and the rest of the enemies to God, "but likewise join therewith the cruelty of our King's enemies, and therewith the papistical faction in this isle."

2 *pp.* *In Killigrew's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "21 Octobre 1572. M^r^ Stuard's declaration toching Le Crock's negotiation *etc.*"

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 362. Abstract of the same.

Oct. 22. **465.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR HUNTINGDON.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 363. Whereas the Earl of Huntingdon was appointed President of the Commissioners in the Counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham, by letters patent under the great seal of England, and the said Commissioners were authorised to hear and determine all manner of things mentioned in the same commission,—the Queen of England wills that he and the Commissioners inform themselves of the effect of certain instruments dated 4th of June in the 6th year of her reign, and 1st of June in the 8th year of her reign *etc.*, consider how rebellions in the North may be prevented, and to make inquisition concerning the unlawful receiving

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Elizabeth.
1572. of any of her subjects by any persons, and namely, of those who in the last rebellion were either culpable in deed, or gave cause to be suspected.

$3\frac{1}{3}$ *pp. Copy. In the margin:* "22 Octobr. 1572. Under y^{e} hand of the L. Burghley."

Oct. 24. **466.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

I could not despatch his "more ample resolution" these two days, as the Abbot of Dunfermline goes but this day to the Earl of Morton with the Regent's resolution; in the meantime I will omit no opportunity for the furtherance of his charge. I think the Regent will be here very shortly to "concur" with Lord Morton about "these great matters" and the furtherance of the peace, whereunto I find him still inclined, "and were not the Castle—from the gard whereof nothing can move Grange—I wold make no doubt of hyt." I have written to Mr. Secretary touching the proceeding of the peace, which I could draw on faster, but not without hindrance to the "great matter," as I shall enlarge more in my next; meanwhile I beseech your honours to write a friendly letter to my Lord of Lethington, if you think it good. And whereas you have been advertised that he and others have been ill satisfied of her majesty's slow answering to their offers, it proceeded upon occasion of the late league concluded in France, which her majesty thought should have been the best means to compound their differences here, and therefore she forbore to deal with them: so her majesty likewise withdrew her countenance and support from their adversaries. And moreover, to amplify this with your own goodwill towards him in case he should like to come into England for the recovery of his health *etc.*, such a letter from your lordship, I am made believe by Robert Melvin, would make a peace and bring him into England, which would be a stay of all that side from the course of France.

Both Melvin and Grange greatly beguile me but that they are willing for peace if they may have surety for their lives and restitution of their livings, provided always that the Castle be in Grange's keeping, without which nothing can prevail. I have put them in hope of good at her majesty's hands if they will show themselves conformable and come to the King's obedience, and methinks I find them inclined more and more. I shall advertise your honour by the next touching the pensions—I think 100*l.* apiece yearly for Grange and Lethington, 500*l.* for the Regent, and as much for the Earl of Morton. I hear Grange is far behind hand, and therefore a reward of 1000 crowns towards the same would, peradventure, save the expenses of many a thousand. For the King's death I think they will be content to be judged by the parliament, and to have her majesty to be preservatrix of the peace and conditions for both parties, but this much I dare not be "acknowen of" to some of the King's faction, for causes I shall write by the next.

I have written to Mr. Secretary to procure her majesty's letters again to both the parties to come to agreement, and I beseech your honour to further my suit therein. I know it will do much good. I beseech you to remember the Regent's suit for some relief for his soldiers, without the which nothing can be done here. I mean, never-

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Elizabeth.
1572. May 31. theless, to have none delivered to them unless they come off roundly with the "great matter," or to a speedy peace and league defensive with her majesty, whereof they seem to be most desirous. What the ministers have done at this Convention your honour shall see by their articles which I am promised this day, and judge thereby their good-wills. They have caused the proclamation I sent you to be printed with the articles of the conspiracy of Trent, which I send your honour herewith inclosed. I received your honours' letters of the 11th and 13th on the 19th of this month, at Stirling, the first being open, and came so to Mr. Marshal. I find him friendly, and have sundry times desired his advice and help. I do what I can to "bring" my Lord of Morton and him friends, which I think good for them both, but best the for her majesty's service at this instant. I received your lordship's of 20th from "Tybalds" [Theobald's], on the 23rd at night, and shall follow your mind therein. I received a very good letter from my Lord of Leicester, which I communicated in part to my Lord of Morton. It served to very good purpose, as I shall advertise his honour by the next. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley and his clerk.*

Oct. 28. **467.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [LEICESTER].

Cott. Calig., B.VIII., fol. 304. I received your lordship's letter of the 11th of this month, full of good instructions and pithy persuasions, which I communicated for the furthering of my charge to my Lord of Morton, who was not a little satisfied therewithal, and desired me to render his hearty commendations to your honour both for yours and the good mind you were in to send him a trotting gelding for his own saddle, whereof he stands now in need, having lost twenty of his best these last wars among them. I have done what I could to encourage him to this matter in hand with putting him in hope of some consideration her majesty will be persuaded to have yearly towards his charges; which he liked well. But for anything I can do, their first motion must pass in such sort as I send your honours them by this bearer in the packet he carries to my Lord Treasurer and to your honour. I perceive they will make their profit of this matter if they may, and that chiefly by the counsel of the Earl of Morton, as I conceive it, who uses all the ways he may to bring the King's enemies and rebels to obedience per force, which, if her majesty help not to do, he will hardly or never compass; and for that cause he uses all the means he can to see what he may get of her majesty by this offer, whereunto I trust your honours will make such answer as shall move him to condescend to better qualify conditions. Sure if Morton would show himself willing (as he has promised me) the peace would grow out of hand upon those points granted them of the Castle, which I have written to Mr. Secretary, and otherwise not, unless they be "ganted" per force. If the Regent dies—which is looked for—then all is uncertain that is done, and therefore if you have any other way to assure her majesty for "the matter you wott of," it were well done to have a care in making of a new Regent to establish him with a peace here, and to send some man of credit and honour to that end, for words and fair promises be so

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Elizabeth.
1572. familiar to these men as though they seem to credit them to-day—to-morrow they forget them again, which I have found by experience more than twice since my coming hither, even in the greatest matters and amongst them of most credit on both sides. For all other particulars incident to my negotiations here, I refer your honour to Mr. Secretary's letters, and to my Lord Treasurer's and your own. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph. No fly-leaf or address.*

Oct. 28. **468.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Wrote yesterday to Mr. Secretary [Walsingham] of the great danger the Regent was in of his life, but since having been let blood is somewhat amended. Lord Morton told him the same day that he had received a letter from Alexander Askayn [Erskine], the Regent's brother, [saying] there was no hope of life in him, and willed him to provide accordingly, which he did, as they shall understand by Captain Arington, who shall depart from Edinburgh to-morrow at the latest, with the opinions of those here for the peace, and also for the matter they "wot of," which, in his opinion, will nothing satisfy his expectation unless it can be squared and framed to a better and more reasonable proportion, which he thinks it will upon their answers. Looks this night for a man he sent to Stirling, and therefore shall, peradventure, stay a little longer that he may send them perfect word of the Regent's state. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 28. **469.** THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE'S NOTES GIVEN TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

"Certayne notes gyven me in wrightinge by the Abott of Domfermlinge this xxviij of Octobre 1572 in the name of the Regentes grace and my Lord of Morton, to be copyed out by me and thoryginall to be restored unto hem agayne."

That the Queen's majesty take the protection of the King; that no process against his mother "prejuge" him; that a league defensive be made betwixt her majesty and the King for resisting all who would invade either of the realms for any cause, on like conditions as were contracted before the "incuminge" to the siege of Leith when the Frenchmen held it; that the Earls of Huntingdon, Bedford, or Essex accompanied with 2000 or 3000 men assist to the execution; that the Castle of Edinburgh be put into the King's hands by the same forces, or else such a sum of money furnished to the Regent as shall be thought sufficient and "convenit upon" for the recovery thereof, together with artillery for recovering the same, whereof Lord Hunsdon and Captain Brickwell made notes last year; that their men of war be paid all "bygans"; that they have money to pay 500 footmen and 100 horsemen for six months after the Castle be recovered.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): 28 Octob. 1572."

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Elizabeth. 1572. Oct. 29.

470. Henry Killigrew to Burghley and Leicester.

Cott. Calig., B. VIII., fol. 302.

Being in hand for the despatching of Mr. Arington both with resolution of the "great matter" and for the peace, I received this inclosed from Sandie Hay, the Regent's clerk, so I know not what to write else till I see further—neither touching the peace nor the other matter—for God knows what will become upon this new event. The Earl of Morton, when I was with him upon the last alarm, said he would take order for all things as though the Regent were alive,—but God knows how he shall be able, for I am sure they of the Castle will not send now to the meeting of St. Johnstone's, but seek to make trouble or a new Regent for them. I persuaded with my Lord of Morton at my being with him to take order for the surety of the King's person, for the town of Edinburgh, and Leith, for the calling of the nobility to put himself and his friends in strength to prevent the worst. I have kept both parties—as well the Castilians as the rest—in [as] good devotion as I could, but now you must with all speed direct letters to the Borderers and to the Earl of Morton and the rest of the nobility here to deal as you shall there advise them. My Lord of Morton told me at my last being with him upon the first alarm, which was the 27th of this month, that unless her majesty will assist him in deed and effectually, neither he nor any nobleman else in Scotland will take the regiment upon them, the burden is so great. They fear the French aid to the Queen's faction, and see so small and slow comfort come from us. I am so amazed with this news that I know not what I write, but leave the accident and the sequel, what is fit to be done, to your honours.

I wrote in my last that I had an answer touching the "great matter," though not such us I looked for; notwithstanding, I had better comfort since. Howbeit, for the love of God, trust to yourselves and your assured doings there,—whereof here I cannot make you assured,—and look about you, for I fear by some speeches I hear in the Castle "that all is not sonde [sound] about the prison where she is." Upon this late alarm I went to Dalkeith to sound their minds in the Castle, and I found they could be content with four, three, or two Regents, or a Council, yea that the King were under her majesty's protection,—this was Grange's mind. I understood since they were inventing to get the Earl of Montrose—a near neighbour to Stirling—into the Castle. If he come there all will be French. I trust Morton has taken some order upon my first speech, which was to send Ruthven, Lochleven, and Lindsay thither. But as things shall fall out from time to time I shall advertise, and do the best I may, beseeching you to be of courage there and to hasten the advices to me and to the friends here. . . . all things if you may let there be a muster in the bishopric and a show of men to come forth with to Berwick, for that will do most good, yea more good than 10 broad seals. I beseech your honours to bear with me, for now I must be occupied for my poor skill, whereof I trust you will not doubt. "At Edinburgh this 29th at 3 in the afternoon." This inclosed was written yesternight, at Stirling, at 6 o'clock. My man I sent yesterday I look for this night, whom I shall also advertise further as occasion shall serve. I find the barons, the clergy, and all them of the religion, which be the most chief of this country, earnestly bent to join with

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Elizabeth. 1572. her majesty for the defence of the best cause, so that for this winter, unless stress comes upon the sudden, I fear not the French practice. I beseech your honours, notwithstanding, to hasten comfort unto the weak here of both sides, and I hope good will come of it. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.— James Macgill saith even now to me that the Regent died yesternight at 8 o'clock, and that the Earl of Morton is busy to provide for the worst.

3 *pp. Holograph, also address.*

Oct. 31. **471.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., B. VIII., fol. 305.

The Regent's death, which is certain, has made me cut off many purposes and send this bearer with full instructions what is fit to be done by your honours towards the choosing a new [one]. I pray your lordship to hear him as if I were there myself. He has been acquainted with this service of long time, and is a very honest gentleman. I was yesterday at Dalkeith to persuade my Lord of Morton to go to Stirling where the King lies, where I saw the man your lordship wrote to my Lord Scrope for at my Lord of Morton's request, who willed me to render your lordship his hearty thanks for him. I beseech your lordship be means to hasten this bearer to me again with some comfort, or else to call me home, for I shall be able to do no good here. I am presently to ride with my Lord of Morton to Stirling, and thence to St. Johnstone's, where the commissioners for peace meet. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph, also address.*

Nov. 1. **472.** DECLARATION BY FARNYHURST.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 401.

For satisfying the Queen's majesty's pleasure and declaration of the goodwill I have to be a good neighbour to her subjects on the Borders, I will be well content to acknowledge my obedience to the King, earnestly to keep the peace between the two realms as far as in me lies, and to cause all who dwell on my lands, "rowmes, and bailzeres" to do the same, and to redress all attempts that they shall commit against the peace, "conforme" to the laws and custom of the Marches; and further, that I shall be enemy to my power to all who shall go about to break the good peace between the two realms, strangers or others. In respect of this my goodwill and offers, I pray you that by your means I and my friends, tenants, servants, and "partakaris" may be restored to our houses presently and satisfied for all harms that we have "gottin" since the first taking of the abstinence, and suffered peaceably and quietly to "uplift" the fruits, profits, and duties of our lands, "rowmes," and possessions without molestation whatsoever to be used against us in any way, until the time the final and perfect accord and agreement be made universally amongst all the lieges of this realm, "and that dwring the same tyme, for the deidlie hatred that the Erlles of Angus and Mortoun beris to me and my howse, that we be not charged nor bwrdaned with ony maner of thing, bot in quiet maner browk our

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Elizabeth.
1572. howsses and uplift ye proffettes of our saidis landis, rowmes and possessiones frelie withowtt molestatioun asweill of Scottis as of Engles." *Signed:* Farnherst.

⅔ *p. Indorsed:* "ye L. Farnherst's declaration."

Nov. 4. **473.** ELIZABETH TO MORTON.

Is sorry to hear the news of the death of the late Regent, but is comforted by the trust that he will follow herein the footsteps which he has begun *etc.* Has already written some part of her advice to Henry Killegrew to impart to him, and prays him to credit him. Windsor. *At the head:* "By the Queene."

1 *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Copie of the Queenes lettre to thearle Morton."

Nov. 6. **474.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

His man came to him with his letters of 25th of October as he was departing from Stirling. The Regent's death has altered his former course. Thanks him for the great friendship he has shown him in this last despatch, which was so full of pithy instructions. Hopes her majesty will write to the Regent's widow and her brother, and not give ear to the practices of the French. Sees no cause to alter Captain Arington's instructions in any article or point. It is most certain that the Castilians practise by all means possible to trouble the State by reason of the Regent's death, inasmuch as Argyll now is borne in hand that he shall have all their help to make him Regent. He [Argyll] is gone into his country to consult with his friends, supposing to have the assistance of the Duke, the Earls of Huntly, Atholl, Eglinton, and Cassillis, but the contrary party do not think it fit that he should be Regent, (1) because he is touched with the death of the King's father, (2) he is by marriage with the Hamiltons in possibility of the Crown, and (3) he is poor, and far off in a wild country. It is therefore thought that the Estates will cast the burden on the Earl of Morton, if he will take it upon him, which the Castilians fear and work to the contrary. Sees that Morton is loth to enter into so great a charge. Beseeches him to let it be well weighed whether the sparing of a little now will not be an occasion of spending ten times more hereafter. Was met by the Earl of Montrose and Tullibardine on his way to St. Johnstone. His lordship made him a very great dinner, and brought him six miles on his way. Meanwhile many speeches passed betwixt them, and he hopes his eyes were better opened to see the French devices and purposes. He and the Abbot of Dunfermline arrived at St. Johnstone on the 3rd instant, where they were received and feasted very honourably by the Lord Ruthven, provost of the town. No man came that night from the Castilians but the bishop of Galloway. By noon on the 4th Sir James Balfour and Mr. James Hamilton came, but the Laird of Lochinvar came not. The meeting was appointed at his [Killigrew's] lodging for 2 p.m., whither Lord Ruthven, the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Laird of "Gylnnorker" [Glenorchy] came as Commissioners for the King's party. After he had opened the cause by some speech of their

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Elizabeth.
1572. coming, he desired them to consider what time was spent in a manner in vain since the last conference, whereupon they of the King's side presented in writing such assurance to the Castilians as they thought was sufficient for them (copies whereof were sent to his honour by Captain Arington). The Castilians misliking much that their demands were not granted in such form as they had couched them, protested that they must have conference with the rest. The other party thereupon gave them the cause in writing why they could not so do, and affirmed that such assurance as they had given them was in substance as good as their own. They replied that they were not so persuaded, and required time to give answer till the 15th of this month at the assembly to be holden at Edinburgh. Advised them to think of some arbitration in time. Lord Huntly promised to be at Dunkeld, but 10 miles off, with the Earl of Atholl, which was the chief hope of his travail, having drawn Morton into Fife to confer with him and to agree upon some good end, but this was prevented by the Castilians, who, on the Regent's death, sent to the Earl of Atholl, as he is informed, to draw the Earl of Huntly into the county of Marr, where they met, and so Huntly returned home, contrary to the promise the Castilians made. He wrote to the Earls of Argyll and Huntly, and looks to receive their answers at Edinburgh at the the time of the Convention. He and Dunfermline came to St. Andrews on the 6th of this month to let Lord Morton understand that both his and their labours were lost. On the way the Abbot made him dine with the Earl of Rothes, who made them great cheer, and is for the King, but on account of some quarrel he comes not in person to the field where Lindsay is. Morton and others are now travailing to make some appointment between them. Lord Morton is writing his mind to Lady Lennox touching the state of this country, and what he supposes fit to be done by the Queen's majesty. Has named great personages in this letter, which may peradventure move him to think that it will be hard to establish a Regent. There is a proposal to appoint the Earls of Glencairn and Buchan, Lord Glammis, and Mr. Alexander Erskine to guard the King's person; the other three who are named are all good Protestants. St. Andrews. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—His honour now sees what the King's party have offered to their adversaries, and also knows that they have referred to her majesty's pleasure (as they now do again by him) to alter her doings, and to grant to the other party what she shall think good, so that there is no fault in them that the peace is not made; wherefore he beseeches him once again to move her majesty that some relief may come to their soldiers.

7 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 8. **475.** BURGHLEY TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 408. This bearer came to me one hour and a half after your departure. The letters which he brought me are here inclosed. I now see the Queen's majesty hath no surety but as she has been counselled, for this way that was meant for dealing with Scotland is, you may see, neither now possible nor was by their articles made reasonable. If her majesty will continue her delays for providing for her own surety

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Elizabeth.
1572. by just means given to her by God, she and we all shall vainly call upon God when the calamity shall fall upon us. God send her majesty strength of spirit to preserve God's cause, her own life, and lives of millions of good subjects, all which are most manifestly in danger, and that only by her delays, and so consequently she will be the cause of the overthrow of a noble crown and realm, which shall be a prey to all than can invade it. God be merciful to us. I also send your lordship a particular letter brought me even now from the [arch]bishop of Canterbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.*

Nov. 11. **476.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 3rd instant, written at Westminster, on the 9th, and thanks him for the true excuse he alleged for him to the Queen for making no mention in his letters whether the Regent's death was violent or natural. The assembly of the Lords is holden doubtful by reason of the great practices used by the Queen of Scots' faction to the contrary. Hears say, though he believes it not, that the Duke, Huntly, Eglinton, Cassillis, and Montrose would have Argyll to be Regent. The Castilians persuade all the Lords to profess the King's obedience, to the end they may have vote in this assembly for choosing the Regent. The day after he left St. Johnstone a foul murder of two persons happened. [*See S.P. Foreign, under date.*] Morton is not to be here till the 13th instant, when he will deliver her majesty's letters. Divers be come here lately out of France, among the rest "little" Douglas, Dresdall, and the Boggs. Trusts he will advise her majesty to work effectually with the King's party, and that out of hand. Grange, as he understands, confesses he had letters of late from his brother out of France. He [Grange] looks for money, and gives out that the French King has promised to send him aid if the Queen of England shall assail him. Thinks he sees the noblemen's great credit decay in Scotland. Sees in his lordship's letter the wooing of France much like the siren's song, and hears also some talk with Spain. Although he has dealt as secretly in "the matter you wott of" as he could, yet the same being in the mouths of others, he fears it will not remain so secret but there will be some inkling of it, and therefore, if there were any other means to preserve her majesty's life and state than by them here he would it were put in use. Purposes to visit the Castilians to-morrow. The stay of their answer make him utterly to suspect they mean but drift of time till France may succour them. Morton thinks Le Croque will procure him [Grange] a pension out of France, and he [Killigrew] thinks that George Douglas has not returned without somewhat unto him. In the choice of the Emperor will be seen what God means. Wishes that her majesty had had "some other handling with the Electors." It is reported that the Duke of Bavaria has a disease. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

4 *pp.* *Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

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Elizabeth. 1572. Nov. 15.

477. CONVENTION FOR THE CHOICE OF A REGENT.

"The names of the Earles, Lordes, and others convenit at Edenbroughe the xv[th] of November 1572, for the choyse of the Regente. That is to saye";—The Earls of Angus, Moretoun, Montroise, Buchan, Crawforde, Cassills, and Glencarne, "the M[r] Marshall hathe written speciallie to the Earle of Morton and clerke of the reigister that he shall obey, and abyde to serve the Kinge and regente to be chosin, and hes promyssed that the M[r] of Arrell shall do the same." The Archbishop of St. Andrews; the bishops of Caitness and Orkney; the Commendators of Arbrothe, Dunfermlinge, Newbottill, Kinloss, Culross, Corsraguell, and Drybruch; the Prior of St. Marie Yle; the Lords Rutwen, Sympill, Glams, Maxwell, Lyndsey, Sinclare, Sumerwell, Borthwicke, Lowatte, Uchiltrie, Catcarthe, and St. Johnis; the Master of Hereis; the Lord Boyde; James Hadington of Liwertoun, and the Justice Clerk.

Commissioners of Boroughs;—Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, "Lithquo," St. Andrews, Colpan [*sic*], Glasgow, Dumbarton, Dumfries, and Hadington.

The Lairds of Sesforde, Cowldenknowes, Edmistoun, Makerstoun, Bedrell, Riddill, Watton, Sadensyde, Ayton, Wedderborne; Alexander Hume of Manderston, Alexander Hume of Hutton Hall, the Lairds of Spott, Enderwicke [Innerwick], Billie, and Qwinton, Andrew Woode of Widsoun, Andrew Sympill of Catcarthe, the Lairds of Basse, Ormeston, Herdneston, Elphinstoun, Langenether, Brude, Curstaphin, Ridhull, Dundass, Craghall, Sadder, [H]alton, Lathnoris, Cowden, Foulewood, Drumwhassill, Arthe, Glencarne, Lugbay, Kenerbie, Cunninghamehede, Bair, Carnell, Draghorne, Selwood, Bargtun, Carleton, Blaire, Staire, Drunlanerik, Apegirthe, Covinton, George Dowglas of Pluck Heade, the Lairds of Mamnis, Killspend, Carmichell, Abbotishall, Ramorny, Gardin, Ogell, Crage, Bandam, Cossyns, Thornolne, Cadder, Ester Waymis, the Laird Malcolmetoshe, the Lairds of Foullis, Lundie, Linge, Baltrie, the Constable of Dundee, the Lairds of Forrett, Bawarde, Bafoure, and Sege.

2 *pp.* *Marked:* "Conway Papers." *Indorsed by Henry Killigrew:* "The names of the erles, byschopes, Lordes, and barons assemblyed at Edenbourgh the xx [*sic*] of Novembre for the choise of a Regent."

Nov. 18.

478. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 95.

Has been informed this day by certain inhabitants of Farnham of certain lewd words uttered by John Brabante of the said town, clothier, a man of better countenance than condition, and more endowed with wealth than well affected to religion or the State, who, coming into a place where certain of his neighbours were reasoning of the Scriptures and of the late Duke of Norfolk, as it seemed, first said, upon occasion that some of them spoke of rank Papists, that there were good Papists and there were evil Protestants; and also said that the late Duke of Norfolk was neither Papist nor traitor, and that if the said Duke were now alive he should not die. Begs that he may have understanding of his pleasure concerning him. Farnham Castle. *Signed:* Rob. Winton.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

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Elizabeth.
1572. Nov. 19. **479.** NOBLEMEN ETC., AT THE CONVENTION AT EDINBURGH

"Noblemen and others that wer cumed to the conventioun at Edinburgh the xix day of November."

The Earls of Angus, Mortoun, Montrois, Buchane, Craufurd: "the Master Marschael being seik hes send a servand." The Lords Ruthven, Lindsay, Glammis, Maxwell, Boyd, Uchiltrie, "the Borthuik," the Master of Hereis, the Lords Lovett and Cathcart. The Archbishop of St. Andrews, the bishops of Caithness and Orkney. The Commendators of Abirbrothok and Dumfermling; the Abbots of Newbottill, Kinloss, and Culros; the Prior of St. Mary Ile, and the Abbot of Corsraguell.

Commissioners of the boroughs of Edinburgh, Striveling, Sanct Johnistoun, Dundee, Montrois, Sanctandrois, Cupar, Glasgow, Linlythgow, Hadingtoun, Jedburgh, and Peiblis.

Lairds;—the Laird of Fowles in Ross, M^c^Kyntoshe "chiftane of the clan Quhattane in Murray," the Lairds of Wattertoun in Buchane, Thornetoun in Merins, Lundy in Fyff, Largo, Abbotishall, Bas in Louthiane, Spot, Ormistoun, Hirdmestoun, Rosline, Corstorphin, Dundas, Cragyhall, Innerleith, Weddirburne in the Merse, Swyntoun, Aytoun, Coldenknowis, Cesfurd in Teviotdale, Bedroull, "the gudman Gallowshelis" in the forest, the Lairds of Craignair in Twedeell, Covintoun in Clidesdale, Drumlangrig in Nytisdaill, Apilgarth in Annandaill, Bargany in Carrik; the Lairds of Bar, Carnell, Dreghorne, and others "in tale"; the Lairds of Mynto and Duntreith, and many other barons and gentlemen.

"Thir noblemen ar certanelie loukit for befoir the dissolutioun of the Conventioun." The Earl of Cassillis—already come; the Earl of Glencarne—also. The Earl of Menteith—yet to come.

The Lords Simpill, Sommervell, Zester, and Sinclair.—All are come this 21st of November.

1 *large sheet of paper.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "19 Nov. 1572. Noblemen and others meting at y^e^ Conventioun in Edenbr."

Nov. 21. **480.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

There is one request in this inclosed worthy of consideration, to wit, that the [adversa]ries of the King may receive due punishment. Is put in comfort that some good will follow of this motion. Has written to Mr. Secretary by this despatch. Has credible information that the Castle wells have been dry this month and more. What this abstinence has availed them, their honours may see. Requests that he may [be re]voked unless Captain Arington brings money or certain promise. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1⅓ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 23. **481.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER].

Their honours charge him earnestly with very great faults, the one that he had passed his commission in the handling of the "great cause," the other for that he showed himself willing to receive so

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Elizabeth.
1572. absurd and unreasonable requests as he sent to them. To the first he answers that whatsoever cause his "confounded manner of writing" gave them so to think, yet if it shall ever be proved that he used her majesty's name therein or passed the bounds of his commission, he will never desire more favour of them. Forgets not the great charge her majesty gave him at his coming hither, saying that no more were privy to this matter but their honours and he, and that if it came forth the blame should fall thereafter. He could but promise her that it should be to him as his life, which he trusts he has kept, inasmuch as when he was advertised that the Lord Keeper was also made acquainted with the matter he never dare direct his letters to him. This is absolute to the first point whatsoever his "Cornish Inglisch" has occasioned them to gather to the contrary. Touching the receiving of the articles and transcription of them, he did not do it without protestation to the Abbot of Dunfermline how utterly he misliked them, assuring him further that he took them to be to no other end but to know whether they were according to Morton's meaning; whereupon the Abbot replied alleging certain causes why he thought her majesty would never agree to any such thing *etc.* Was stricken with such sorrow on reading their letter that he was not since able to brook anything he took for sustenance. Is moved to become a suitor to them to be called home. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3½ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Nov. 27. **482.** SIR THOMAS SMITH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 196. I received even now a packet from Mr. Killegrew, wherein you may perceive in what case the Scottish convention stands, how late Captain Arrington came, and how the misincribing of a letter has somewhat troubled Mr. Marshal. I wrote yesternight to Mr. Killegrew with my Lady Lennox's letter, and therefore I need not write again *etc.* I send your honour the letter to the Prince of Orange, subscribed and sealed, the same as you have sent formed into French. Th[at] to the two Counts of Empden is signed also, but because Mr. Wolley is not here to subscribe it, I stay it yet. The warrant for my Lord of Shrewsbury,—her majesty says and thinks he shall be paid of the Scottish Queen's dowry, which the French ambassador (as her highness told me) promised to be brought hither, and consigned into her majesty's hands. Hampton Court. *Signed:* T. Smith.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. **483.** THE FORM OF THE CASTLE'S DEMANDS.

"The pacificatioun to be made in forme of ane act to be passed in Parliament, quhilk apperandlie wald have sum gude narratioun tending to this our better effect."

Forasmuch as this realm has been heavily troubled through civil and intestine war these divers years past to the displeasure of Almighty God, the decay of his true religion, the prejudice of the King's authority, and the confusion of the laws, policy, and state of

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Elizabeth.
1572. Sept. 7. Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 450.

the commonwealth, so many virtuous and valiant men, able to have done good service for their sovereign Lord and country against foreign enemies, being devoured and cut away in this unnatural controversy, during which not only has advantage been taken by the persons following (now returning to his highness' obedience) by open hostility, but also by processes and dooms of forfeiture and hornings in parliaments, before the Justice *etc.*, whereby the King's subjects have been brought to a miserable division, "and troubles and mischeiffis have still incressit mair and mair, the saidis personis that wer in armes intending be yat meane to haif endit the querell yay mantenit, and neglecting to use ony defensse in the processes and jugementis let aganis thame, quhair yay thocht yay culd not haif sum acces, ye said publict hostilitie standing," they having made solicitation for an abstinence, and procured the same as an introduction to a final pacification, and thereupon drawing the Estates together to consider the dangers of the war, and to provide remedies therefor, the Estates aforesaid "assemblit in Parliament" have, therefore, ordained, and by the tenour of this present Act ordain as follows.

"The forme divisit be ye Kingis party consistis in xij articles."

(1) Concerning religion, appears to pass with little difficulty. It touches few to their prejudice, except some of the Papist bishops, for whose restitution there will be no great press. (2) If Grange cannot be content to render Edinburgh Castle, it is to be sought that he only entertain a "quiet" garrison, that there be a port at the Castle Hill, the walls to be so "biggit" that the Castle cannot annoy the town by a "suddane irruptioun," a citadel to be made in Leith, half of the pension and assignation of the Castle to be employed in keeping the citadel, half of the ordnance to be delivered to the Regent, and Grange to promise on honour and sureties under great penal pains for his obedience to the King. If Lethington abide in the Castle he is to find pledges. (3 and 4) Pledges for the Duke and others. (5) This is reasonable to pass with this addition; "saulff and alwayes sic decretis and sentences as ar gevin be samony of the saidis personis as ar Shereffis and ordinar jugeis, or yer deputis." (6) Forfeitures to have no further execution *etc.* (7) This appears to serve for good purpose. The like was passed in favour of the Earl of Argyll and others who returned to the King's obedience. (8) (*Relates to offices of State and livings.*] (9) They grant remission. They crave oblivion. The King's remission only takes away the pain due for the crime, reserving satisfaction to the parties grieved. [*With arguments.*] (10) Agrees in substance with the latter part of the form given in by them of the Castle. (12) It seems most reasonable, and shall not be refused, for Sir James Balfour offered the same thing.

Touching the exceptions for the murders of the King and the two Regents, it might be convenient to use these words;—"that all personis quhilkis wer executoris with yer handes of the slauchter of umquhil Mathew Erle of Levinax the King's guidsire and lait regent or that commandit him to be slaine efter he wes takin prisoner sall enjoy na benefite of the dimissioun" *etc.*

[*The foregoing Articles are also drawn up in the form of an Act of Parlianent.*]

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Elizabeth. 1572. (Exception). The benefit of this Act shall nowise be extended to James sometime Earl Boythuill, James Ormistoun sometime of that Ilk, Patrick Hepburne sometime of Benestoun, Patrick Hepburne servant to the said Earl, James Hammyltoun of Boithuilhauch, and John Hammyltoun, Provost of Boithuilhauch, his brother.

7⅓ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Nov. 1572"; *and in another hand:* "The forme of the Cast. demandes."

Nov. 30. **484.** WESTMORLAND TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 466. If among the heaps of my calamity there hath appeared any spark of better fortune which may keep life in a restless body almost consumed with continual lamenting or in great decay of worldly friendship left to me, wherein I may repose my . . . and afflicted state, surely it has only proceeded of the comfort which I conceived by Dyear's late advertisement, whereby I was not only assured of your lordship's noble and pitiful disp . . . , but also upon the consideration of my present state, put in hope of your greater favour mis . . . , nothing but the innocency of my cause shall appear to be such that your lordship shall rather find occasion to increase your goodness, than any offence to kindle her majesty's indignation. Yet must I needs confess the weight of the crime I am charged with, and the credit of my accuser in respect of his degree, albeit disabled in law, being well considered, that jew . . . mine estate have tasted so great clemency as to be respited without trouble till that ca . . . might be cleared by trial, the ground and spring thereof, as I wholly refer to the unspeakable mercy of our gracious Queen, so were I a very ungrateful person if I should forget your lordship's fav[ourable] intercession in the beginning of this storm, humbly requiring the like in the continuance of . . . "sute," the greatest matter wherewith I am charged is the accusation of one who, falling by presumption from the duty of his allegiance cares not how far by untrue surmises he . . . to all dishonour. But seeing of the dead we ought to speak but well, and the ripping up o[f] his unjust and rash dealings can breed me no security in this heavy plight, I will no [long]er "frett thys festred sore," but leave him to God's mercy. Whose untrue speeches I would not h[ave] feared if I might have tried the cause with the person himself, not doubting but my p . . . and true defences should soon have put him to silence whose writing will remain a perpetual witness of my evil behaviour. Now the case standing as it doth that I . . . charged with the authority of an Earl than the proof of a witness, albeit I desire nothing more than trial, yet in this great disgrace of fortune, if her majesty be other than satisf[ied], rather would I humbly crave to be harboured in your lordship's friendly and favourable dealing th[an in] any open adventure in so great a cause to have my allegiance called in question,—the very suspicion whereof beareth no small discredit—or give my enemies so great an advantage . . . being not yet satisfied with all my misfortunes would gladly find some new occasion to . . . me. Wherefore I most humbly beseech your lordship either upon the assurance of that you have seen in my defence, or in hope of these further proofs which upon any kind of trial . . . it shall please your lordship to make choice, shall well appear,

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Elizabeth.
1572. to deal with her majesty for the . . . of her displeasure; who, being of herself not easily inclined to credit the harder part, . . . by your friendly and honourable intercession the sooner be removed. Nothing in the w[orld], God is my witness, I desire so much as her highness' good and gracious opinion; which . . . the truth of all those dealings might be revealed by their confession, who in this . . . played, I doubt not but I should soon recover, and the chiefest parts should be more apparent to the world. In the meantime I wholly commit myself to your protection, wherein I am the more encouraged by your goodness showed to my brother Henry, who, otherwise being surcharged with the malice of his adversaries, must have yielded to his own misfortunes. *Signed:* J. [*sic*] Westmorland.

1 *p. Copy. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Novemb. 1572. Countess of Westmorland by M[r] Dyar." *Edge injured.*

Nov. **485.** THE REGENT'S ANSWER TO THE CASTLE'S DEMANDS.

All persons who shall claim to enjoy any benefit by virtue of this pacification shall acknowledge the confession of the Christian faith now preached in Scotland, and established by Acts of Parliament holden in the first year of the King's reign, and maintain the true preachers thereof against the "Holy League." (1) The Laird of Grange shall render the Castle of Edinburgh to the Regent. (2) Persons who made defection from the King to enter into pledges. (3) Such as are of the blood royal and look to have commodity by the King's death shall enter pledges to the Regent. (4) Things done or "assistit unto" by persons now coming to the King's obedience to be of no effect. (5) Forfeitures for any crime done in the common cause against the King's authority since the 15th of June 1567 to be void. (6) Escheats of movable goods of persons forfeited through any crime committed in the common cause "sall remane with yame selffis," but goods taken up by virtue of escheat any time before the date hereof shall remain with the donators and intromittors of the same. All pains untaken up for "nonenteres" of the said persons to underly the law in time bygone for matters touching the common cause, to be discharged by virtue of the said Act. (7) Persons forfeited for crimes committed in the common cause since the King's coronation, and who have been dispossessed of their lands *etc.*, shall be restored to the possession thereof. (8) The said persons to be discharged for all crimes committed in the common cause since the 15th day of June 1567, except the murderers of the Earl of Murray *etc.* (9) All civil processes passed during the troubles since the 15th June 1567, whereby persons find themselves injured, shall be reviewed, provided the said persons execute their supplications within six months after the date hereof. (10) Causes as to fruits or movable goods taken since the King's coronation to be committed to arbitrament. (11) All persons on either side who have violated or broken the abstinence shall redress all parties offended.

4 *pp. In a Scottish hand. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Nov. 1572"; *and in another hand;* "The R. answer to the Castyl demandes."

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Elizabeth.
1572. Nov.

486. REASONS WHY THE REGENT CANNOT ALLOW THE CASTLE'S DEMANDS.

"The ressonis and mast just caussis quhy the oblivioun desirit be the adversaris is not to be grantit, as alsua ye nulliteis of all processes and deleitting and away putting of all wrytyngis suld not be grantit as the adversaris desiris, acco^{r} maist just ressonis quharby the castell of Edinburgh suld be deliverit to the King, and alsua pledgeis and seuerteis under greit sowmes suld be maid and gevin for sic as maid defectioun fra the King, and of yame yat may succeid to his hienes be blude."

(1) If acts and deeds on either side should be put in oblivion, then should the King and Council admit that there was equality, viz., that the acts of the adversaries were as lawful as the King's *etc.* (2) The oblivion would be a subterfuge for murderers *etc.* (3) The oblivion would take away all actions betwixt party and party. (4) It would make the King a friend to his public enemies, and an enemy to his own true subjects and friends. (5) It would not only retain the rebellious faction together, but all wicked men would draw themselves to the adversaries in case of new commotion, in hope of the like impunity. (6) The King would, as it were, obtain the favour of his adversaries with the gear of his true "experimentit" subjects, which would bring both danger and dishonour to his estate, for if hereafter any commotion should arise anew, his true subjects would be loth to resist them, seeing the troubles past, the enemies gratified, and they sustaining the loss. Their desire that all things done against them should be null cannot be granted *etc.*

As to the Castle of Edinburgh, it is known that the Laird of Grange, by means of that house, has been the only instrument of the late trouble, therefore, if the Castle remains in his power there can be no sure end of them. (1) What faith can he give for his obedience but that which he has already violated? (2) If he should remain in possession the people would think he had defended a just cause. (3) The Regent Murray put that house in his hands; how he has kept his trust the whole world can judge. (4) The magistrates of Edinburgh could not freely execute judgment on any of the Captain's friends. (5) Before his open defection he wrote to Lord Fleming that he would hold all the subjects betwixt Striveling and Berwick tributaries to him, and has left nothing undone that lay in him to perform the same. (6) Neither the Regent nor any others who serve the King can have surety to remain in Edinburgh. (7) His faith cannot be better trusted in times coming than he has given cause for in times bypast. It appears also that his care is only for his own life. (8) The Laird of Grange may think that he can have no surety by rendering the Castle, and that by holding thereof he persuades himself to be sure, and that he can make his peace when he pleases. In so thinking he passes the bounds of a subject. They ought to yield, reserving convenient surety. (10) No "sicker" security can be received of the Laird of Grange but by delivery of the Castle. The Earl of Huntly, Lord Hume, young Lethington, Sir James Balfour, the bishop of Galloway, the Lairds of Buccleuch and Pharnyhirst, and Adam Gordoun of Auchindoun to be put in pledges and find sureties

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Elizabeth.
1572. under sums of money, because they, against their oaths and subscriptions given for obedience to the King, have made plain defection.

4¾ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Nov. 1572"; *and by Killigrew:* "The reasones and causes alleaged by the R. whye they can not allow of the Castyll. demandes in that sorte, and whye they can not agrye the L. of Grange shold contynew with the keping of the Castle."

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 365. Copy of the same.

Nov. **487.** PENITENTS RECEIVED INTO THE KIRK.

"Heire followis the names of sic persounes that hes gevin in their supplications before the mister, eldaris, and deacones of the Kirk of Edinburgh, desiring reconsiliacioun within the saied Kirk and our sovereine Lord the King's ma^tie^ for their defectioun during the laite trubles with the aunswer of the Kirk theirto."

John Heriot, Robert Baird, Jo. Browne, Jo. Wallace, Jo. Stewarte, Jo. Slatter, William Hewcherim, Tho. Fostlawe, Henry Lumsdane, Tho. Gemice, Lawrence Core, Jo. Vatsoun, William Erskin, Tho. Wrich, Jo. Hunter, Leonard Marjoribankis, Simon Johnston, Andrew Wallante, Jo. Duglas, George Lowreston, John Simpsoun, James Bekertoun, Tho. Bruce, Jo. Howdame, James Piott, Robert Reche, Tho. Androw, Jo. Johnstone, William Dicksoun, Alexander Sontee, Tho. Cowper, and 61 others.

The persons above specified compeared before the minister, elders, and deacons of the Kirk and congregation of the burgh of Edinburgh and gave in their particular supplications, "bering that they and every one of them had maist horriblie declinit and made defectioun not onlie aganis our Master and Salviour Jesus Christ, his trewe ministars and faiethfull bretherine, but als aganis our sovereine Lord the Kinges majestie his grace's Regent in coming in opin and plaine battaill to shedd the bludd of theire brethern, remaininge, assisting and partakin with sic conspirit innemies as remenit within the towne and castell of the saied burcht, fornist and garnist be the saied conspirit innemies during theire late trubles," and therefore crave mercy of God, conjunction again with Christ and his true Kirk, reconcilation with the King, and make submission to the laws of the realm for unjust intromission with their neighbours' goods and gear; and after long reasoning—all worldly shifts and excuses set apart—they have humbly submitted themselves to the discipline and good order of the Kirk, and have promised to satisfy the Kirk and civil magistrate for their defection. The particular Kirk perceiving their earnest suit and desire in this behalf has received them as brethren in all times hereafter, and has ordained the minister to signify the same on Sunday next to the whole people. They are to be held as brethren in times coming, and this their particular purgation shall not prejudge nor hurt any brother who has or may pretend just action against them for the same.

A large sheet of paper. Indorsed:

Dec. 1. **488.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honourable and my very gude lord," I should but weary you with superfluous repetition by writing that which I am assured

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1572. shall come to your hands from the Queen's majesty's ambassador here resident, to whom I have delivered my opinion "baith be speche and write." The knowledge of her majesty's meaning has chiefly moved me to accept the charge, resting in assured hope of her favourable protection and maintenance, especially for the present payment of our men of war their bypast wages, "without the quhilk I salbe drevin in mony great inconvenientis." Praying your lordship, therefore, effectuously, as I have heretofore felt your favourable goodwill and friendship before I accepted this charge, and as you have been a special instrument for the continuance of the amity and for the common commodity of both the countries, so to continue in the same disposition, and be a good mean at her majesty's hands that our estate here may be seriously considered and the present necessity relieved with such expedition as possibly and conveniently may be, and I shall always be ready to "pleasure" your lordship to my power in anything that shall lie in me to do. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the right honorable and my very gude Lord, the Lord Heich Thesaurer of England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 2. **489.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO ELIZABETH.

Received her letter of the 12th of November on the 22nd, at which time there was great practice used to defer the election of a Regent, as may appear by the inclosed copies of letters which were written to that effect. Sent her letter on the 23rd "of this instant" [*sic*] to the Lords assembled and to the Earl of Morton by Captain Arrington, in whose presence it was read openly, and, though very well liked of, some more present comfort seemed to the bearer to be looked for by the "assistants," whose answer he sends her herewith. The Earl of Morton finding some credit referred to him [Killigrew] in her letter, came to him that night to understand the same; nevertheless he excused himself upon his sickness and desired him to bear with him for a day or two, assuring him that she had as great a care of the King's well-doing and safety, and of himself in particular. as ever, and with such like general speeches all tending to encourage him to take the regency, he parted from him. He continued sick till the 26th, which was the day after Morton was proclaimed Regent, when he found him at good leisure, and discoursed his whole charge with him, according to her instructions, but because he fears to be over tedious to her with repetitions of "quod I and quod he," he sends her his [the Regent's] own "collection" upon consideration of such talk as passed between them. Has sent her letter to the Countess of Marr. Because the abstinence expires on the 6th of this month, he is to travail with both parties for a prorogation till the 31st, during which time he will not fail to attempt to draw on an accord. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p.* *Addressed in Killigrew's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 9. **490.** INFORMATION AGAINST JOHN NORTON AND OTHERS.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 210. "Articles of informacione exhibitede by William Whartone of Rypoune in the Countie of Yorke, gent., unto the right honorable the Lorde of Burghleye" *etc.*

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Inprimis ;—one John Norton, one of the sons of Richard Norton, the rebel, was present with the late Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland at the market cross in Ripon when the traitors' proclamation was there made, as assistant to their traitorous pretence, and three persons in arms attending on him, being his servants, well furnished every one of them with a steel cap, a steel coat, and a bill in his hand, viz., William Flynte, Stephen Foreste, and Christopher Scotte—all dwelling in Ripon.

Item ;—the said John Norton departed from the late Earls' company immediately after the said proclamation, both of purpose to leave his house in Ripon and his goods there to be a supply to them, and also, being abroad, to be a necessary instrument to give intelligence to the rebels touching the Queen's proceedings against them.

Item ;—he is vehemently suspected to be a singular favourer and a privy supporter of his father, and for this cause and other his evil behaviour Marmaduke Ellerkarre, of Ripon, gent., and the said William Flynte, Stephen, and Christopher are to be thoroughly examined.

Item ;—there grew a debate and variance a little before the rebellion betwixt the said John Norton and the said Marmaduke Ellerkarre for the taking up of gunpowder of the merchants of Ripon, which was bought, to be employed against the Queen's majesty by Richard Norton and his adherents. Let the said Ellerkarre be hereof diligently examined.

Item ;—one Marmaduke Beckwith, of Haddockestones near Ripon, was an earnest favourer of the said late Earls and their adherents, and was of counsel of the naughty faction, and ever since their departure has been an "apparaunte" of them and their friends, and a secret supporter of "vagante" Papists against the Queen's majesty's proceedings. Let "Rauf" Bell, John Wheateley, and Marmaduke Ellerkarre, of Ripon, be examined hereof.

Item ;—it is necessary that the house of Robert Smelte, of Richmond, be diligently searched, and he apprehended and examined both for letters from beyond the seas and also for the receiving and relieving of John Goore, a notorious, wilful, and arrogant traitor. Let John Rudd, of Richmond, be thoroughly examined whether he spoke with Goore or not.

Item ;—one John Halle otherwise Cook, of Richmond, can declare touching the said Goore being in Scotland, who brought him into England, by whose means it was done, by whom he was relieved, and what is become of him. This Goore is suspected to be conveyed from place to place by the said Smelte and others of his friends, and kept secretly lurking in corners as a necessary instrument for evil purposes.

Item ;—it is very requisite that the houses of Henry Rydley and Thomas Watson, servants of the late Earl of Westmorland, be diligently searched for letters from beyond the seas.

Item ;—it is necessary that the house of Richard Gascoigne, of Sedberry [Sedburgh] near Gyllinge, be diligently searched: his wife is one of the daughters of Richard Norton, and is greatly suspected to be a receiver of passengers from beyond the seas and a privy supporter of her father. *Signed: per me* William Wharton.

2 *pp. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "9 Dec. 1572. Articles of W^{m} Wharton against John Norton and others."

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1572. Dec. 9. **491.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

Less appearance of a good end than there was a year ago. Mislike of the Regent as the most unfit instrument to draw on accord. Yielded to many things for his pleasure. When in place of answers they saw him shifted out of commission and another minister employed, they perceived they were to begin again *etc.* They are not able to do him any pleasure, yet his honest dealing has obliged them thus far, that his credit will be able to lead them as far as any stranger of his calling in Christendom, and somewhat farther. Have heard some whispering that some of their adversaries would have it believed that some further offices of private friendship have passed between him and them, which they take to be done of purpose to make them odious to him. He knows that their adversaries have forged many lies. They are still the same men they were when he dealt with them. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kirkardye.

2¼ *pp. Copy. In the hand of Drury's secretary. Indorsed:* "Copia. 1572. The Ll. of Lyddington and Grange of the ix^th^ of December."

Dec. 10. **492.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Despatched his servant to the Court on the 4th instant, and since that time he has been occupied about a longer abstinence till the 1st of January. These abstinences serve the Castilians but to drive time. Grange has confessed to Captain Arington the receipt of 2000 crowns by La Croque's son-in-law, and looks for more daily, and [they] have sent two messengers into France for aid, one from Lord Huntly from the north, called the Laird of Esselmounte, and the other from hence, called Stephen Wilsonne, a servant of the bishop of Glasgow. George Douglas reports that the Castle side will come to no accord till they hear from France, and further, that the French King will surely send aid. Gathers great presumption by Lord Hume refusing his castle and lands, whereof he made him an offer, provided he would put his son in hostage to become obedient to the King, who, besides his refusal thereof with that condition, demands damages of 20,000*l.* sterling, which he hoped to recover one day upon England. Knows not how to deal with these men; they curse him for bringing them to acknowledge the King's authority and his Regent while Le Croque was here. Although to make war were the surest way to prevent the Castilians' devices, yet he finds the Regent and nobility so poor that they are not able to maintain their soldiers without some round sums, and he thinks they begin to doubt of the continuance of her majesty's aid, which may breed danger. This Regent is a shrewd fellow. Fears that "little" Douglas has not come out of France without some offers to him among others. Such as mislike the peace with the condition that the Castle should remain out of the King's hand are followers of the Regent and neighbours to England—men not to be cast away or lost, if it were possible, for they may pleasure or offend England more than Atholl's or Huntly's forces. Upon conference of late with the Regent on peace and war, he confessed that peace was best, and he had desired the Earl of Argyll lately to deal with the Duke and the Earl of Huntly to win

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Elizabeth. 1572. them to the King, and he also told him that he would undertake with a small matter to make all Ulster obedient to her majesty in a few days. Has written to the Earls of Huntly and Atholl for a conference, meaning to advance the peace, wherein he finds the Regent very willing also. Howbeit he told him that if he might well and speedily be aided by England he would soon end this controversy. Sees not how the Regent can make war till the Parliament be ended. The Regent's indisposition is such that he is not like to travel for a month or two. The noblemen grow in liking of this Regent, and it seems that Argyll is become his, and Lord Oliphant also, who, with the Earls of Glencairn and Montrose and Lords Ruthven and Glammis, mean to be here shortly, and to continue with the Regent till the Parliament ends. The marriage between the Earl of Angus and the late Regent's daughter is thus far onward —the marriage money and jointure are agreed npon, whereby the Regent may think himself assured of all those who have the King and that castle in custody. Both the Regent and the Castilians have told him of late that a French ambassador was come into England, and was shortly to pass into Scotland. One Peter Slingsbey, of Richmondshire, servant of one Mr. Bute, is a great conveyer of English geldings into Scotland. Has heard nothing of the "great matter" since his last. Heard his lordship wished to see a copy of a sermon made by the Bishop of Galloway during these troubles. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

5⅓ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 14. **493.** WARRANT FOR SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

Add. MSS., 5754, fol. 35. Warrant by Elizabeth for Sir Valentine Browne to deliver 2500*l.* to such person as shall be named to him by Lord Burghley, to be employed for her service. Given under our signet, at Hampton Court.

1 *p. Broadsheet. Addressed. Indorsed. At the head:* Elizabeth R. "By the Quene."

Dec. 17. **494.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Mr. Marshal and he have been conferring here these five or six days upon such instructions and proceedings as passed during his [Drury's] being in Scotland, of which he has taken profit not only for his knowledge, but also for his health through his good and friendly entertainment. The Regent told him that Lord Gray had written to him offering all obedience to the King, and service to his grace in particular. The Earl of Rothes, upon whom the Laird of Grange's house have always most depended, sent to know of the Regent whether he might not be a mean to deal with Grange for composition, which his grace liked so well that he sent Lord Boyd into Fife to confer with him. Left the Regent sick in his bed, and not whole in his mind, "which must be cured by our souverayn," otherwise they will do but small good this next parliament in Scotland. Hears there is some danger of the Regent's life, which makes him return to Scotland to-morrow. He went to the Castle to let them know of his coming hither, and Lord Hume would have taken

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1572. hold of the offer he made them touching the restoring of his house, to whom he answered that because he had not taken the first so reasonable conditions, he had sent up his answers, and was to receive further commandment before he could resolve him [Hume]. Hume took this so to heart that it was like to breed some division between Lethington and him. Argyll would gladly have a pension, but Burghley can best tell how he is able to deserve it. Unless the Regent has money he cannot make war. Is very suspicious that the Castilians will not prorogue the abstinence for fear of the sequel of the Parliament, which cannot well be holden in Edinburgh without their consent. Incloses a letter from the Regent on behalf of a Scotsman who had money taken from him as he passed without Berwick. Is so bold as to send his honour a letter to Mr. Randolph in order that he [Burghley] may perceive what opinion is conceived of him [Killigrew] in the French Court. Mons. De Croque may have spoken his pleasure, but he is sure he gave him no just cause. Beseeches him to have his return in remembrance. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 17. **495.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Whereas it pleased her majesty to license Francis Talbott for his needful business to come into this country, he is fallen into a fever by reason of a bruise he has taken by overstraining himself, and is enforced thereby to stay at his house. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Dec. 24. **496.** MARY TO LEICESTER AND BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. My lords, we have received a letter from Monsieur de La Mothe of the 14th instant by your means, and albeit it contains not so ample answer as we looked for of all we had requested the Queen our good sister, we must render you hearty thanks for the pains you have taken therefor, and for your gentle offer to make our letters be surely conveyed into his hands again when we should write, as my Lord of Shrewsbury has shown us in your names. And because we have presently written answer at length to the points of the said ambassador's letter "impacked" herewith, which we pray you cause to be delivered to him, and that we are sure he will impart the same to you, we think not needful to make more rehearsal thereof. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* "Yowr richt good cusignes and frind, Marie R."

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

Dec, 24. **497.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. The Queen's majesty's right judgment of every man's state and duty-doing persuaded me enough [that] her majesty never had so much as one doubtful thought of my care or due regard to this my charge, neither will I live to deserve her less trust and good opinion than she already has conceived and your lordship last wrote to me of. That it pleased her majesty upon occasion to warn me by your other

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1572. letters of my absence, with special charge of my continual attendance here, I think myself bound to take in good part, I have often wished for admonition beforehand, the rather to avoid dangers that might happen thuswise, and now I trust, if any occasion be, your lordship having knowledge thereof, I shall not be long ignorant. This Queen showed her mislike of Morton's government with tears, and blames me only for restraint of those servants she looked for out of France. I have made enquiry for Revell, as your lordship and others of Council willed me. He lurks so abroad without long abode in any place that he will hardly be met with. I have "layd" Derbyshire and Staffordshire for him. I understand he was at London at the end of the last term. I must trouble your lordship as of old for the money due to me for this Queen's diet. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[Dec.] **498.** MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Requests him to write to the Earl of Shrewsbury with regard to what number of men and women is necessary for the Queen of Scots' service besides those which she now has; also to command him to permit her to send one of hers into France to look after her affairs, or, if he finds it more expedient, that one may come from thence for that effect, that he permit the said Lady to make a despatch there first, and that the whole be with the knowledge of the said Earl; to be a means with the Queen of England to give some indication to the Queen of Scots that she has found agreeable the thanks the Queen of Scots has given her; to send him the order for the money to be reimbursed to the Queen of Scots which he caused to be furnished by the bishop of Ross, which order has remained in the packet which he [the bishop] last received from the Earl of Shrewsbury; to write into Scotland according to the request which he sent to Monsieur Smith; and to send to Monsieur De La Molle and him the four letters which her majesty should write with her hand to the King, the Queen mother, Monsieur, and the Duke the King's brother, and also the writing in French concerning him who was arrested on Friday last, likewise the said De La Molle's passport, and his letters to the Queen mother, the Duke, and Monsieur de Montmorency.

¾ *p.* *French.* Copy. *Indorsed:* "De l'Ambassadeur de France 1572."

[Dec.] **499.** DEFENCE OF MARY'S TITLE TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

C.P., Vol. VIII. Two causes have especially emboldened him, although unacquainted, to write to his lordship; the one is the great wisdom, learning, and experience which he understands to be in him; the other is that he is assured that he is a most faithful friend and servant to Queen Mary, whose rightful title, if it were not of sufficient ability to move men to go against the same, at least her afflicted case and extreme misery should provoke all noble and gentle hearts to take pity and to have commiseration for her. Supposes that neither will any wise Councillor take it in evil part to be honourably thought of by any stranger, nor will any friend of the said Queen be discontented with his letter and poor advice, who gives himself wholly to the

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Elizabeth. 1572. service of the same lady. Queen Mary is the person who ought to inherit and possess the crown of Scotland. [*Arguments with reference to her being dispossessed.*] The way to help her seems to him—being a student of divinity—to be to obtain the aid of their neighbours, who are well known to be Catholic. His neighbours are afraid to aid him in defence of his Queen's right, because their religion is not tolerated in Scotland. The chiefest way to restore Scotland to its ancient glory and the Queen to her true inheritance is to reconcile themselves to God and to His only one true spouse, the Roman society of faithful men, and so to profess the same religion. No kingdom divided against itself can stand. It remains, therefore, that speedy union be procured.

4 *pp.* *At the head,* "*Jesus.*" *No indorsement. Imperfect.*

[Dec.] **500.** MEMORANDA TOUCHING THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S MARRIAGE.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 438. (1) By her marriage is avoided the peril of the Queen of Scots' competition by foreign aid or civil rebellion. (2) The peril of the division of religion at home. (3) An assured amity abroad. (4) The hope of all ill affected at home or of the fugitives abroad is taken away. (5) The occasions of her excessive and extraordinary charges for Scotland *etc.*, are taken away. (6) It will likely be brought to pass that the French King, partly already well disposed, and partly for his own surety, if his brother be a Protestant, will leave off, and then by a league between him, us, and the Princes of Garonne, wherein it is established, and the other league overthrown. If she does not marry, the Queen of Scots' cause will have the greater aid abroad and the more friendship at home, and thereby prove the more perilous to the Queen when she shall grow into more years, and her people will be in despair of any succession of her body. If she does not marry, the fugitives abroad shall have commodity of receipt in every place, and the ill affected at home shall be provoked to be fugitives by the commodity of the "wrytes" abroad. If this marriage break, it is like that the French will follow the marriage of Scotland.

1⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Memoryall of matters touchyng the q. marryage."

Dec. **501.** ARTICLES ORDERED BY HUNTINGDON.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 369. "Articles to enquyre of in the north parts ordered by the Earle of Huntingdon."

To enquire and truly certify him of the names of all known and suspected Papists, the enemies of God and good order, and the names of such as come to church. For avoiding of the spreading of false news and seditious rumours, and of other lewd practices and secret messages sent from some of the late rebels to their adherents and other evil disposed people suspected of Papistry and discontented subjects, disliking of the State and of purpose to trouble the common quiet of this realm, order is to be taken in all market towns and other places that all suspected passengers, vagabonds, and valiant beggars and rogues be punished with severity and celerity according to the late statute made in that behalf. Provision to be made for the relief

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1572. of the poor, aged, and impotent. All superfluous alehouses to be avoided, and none to be suffered to be kept at any "outsides" of towns or corners. None to be suffered to keep alehouses but such as be of honest connection, and upon good bond. To take order for the maintenance of artillery, that the laudable and allowable exercise of shooting in the long bow may be used, and butts made and used according to the good laws of this realm, that thereby other unlawful games be not so commonly used as they be, and this lawful exercise the more used for the better defence of this realm. Order to be taken to avoid unlawful conventicles, confederacies, meetings, and conferences of evil and suspected persons, and namely of such as have been in the late rebellion and have not their pardons, and to certify him of their names. To certify him of such as were in the late rebellion and have obtained their pardon, how they have behaved since their pardon, and do behave themselves to the service of God and obedience of the laws. To certify the names of such persons as occupy the lands and houses that lately belonged to any of the late attainted rebels. Likewise to certify the names of all such persons as be fugitives for religion or any other cause or notorious crime, and of such as lurk and be kept in secret in any house, town, or other place, and in whose house they be so maintained, and to apprehend the said malefactors and to bring them to him to York. To enquire of them that keep retainers, and namely such as retain any of the Queen's majesty's servants or tenants, and to advertise him of the names of such as retain any such, as also of the names of such persons as be so retained, and of such as retain any person that was in the late rebellion and have not their pardon, and of the names of them so retained.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

502. [ ] TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW.

C.P., Vol. VIII. [*A letter in cipher, to which there is no key.*]

1¾ *pp.* *Addressed:* "A Monsieur l'Archievesque de Glasco Ambassadeur pour la Royne Descosse resident en France."

503. CONFERENCE BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND A FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 472. After having heard the ambassador she commenced to make a discourse in a great rage concerning the wrongs and . . . . that she had received from the Queen, who in the first place would have set (esmeu) her subjects against her. However she trafficked more diligently touching an accord between them. "Which is not a fable," said she, "but a manifest thing, as being proved by ten or twelve indeed of the Scots themselves, which I have in my hands, who have trafficked between her and them"; and since her rebels had not only been received in Scotland, but also maintained and assisted to make some incursions and invasions by fire and sword on her frontiers. She also said that the bishop of Ross had been participant therein, and had at three different times received letters from the Earl of Northumber-

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1572. land, and that some ensigns were to pass to them. The bishop of Ross, she said, had also caused some letters to be printed touching her own honour, her estate, and that of her Council. She said it is not now that the Queen of Scots has done this, but she practised it three years ago, and sought to incite her subjects to rebellion. And having thus received the books did it behove her to let her go "tout a cest heure—a tout a cest heure"? No, no, it is necessary still to learn. How could she trust in the Queen of Scots, seeing that while offering all the beautiful things of the world she wished to annoy her by rebellion? or having presently made an accord with her and that for assurance the King of France would answer, how, nothwithstanding, she being once at liberty in Scotland and wishing to go against her promise, would she bring her to account (raison d'elle)? The ambassador answered that he thought she would never break her word, but when she gave it, the Queen of England and the King of France are strong enough to give order thereto. And as regards this, that she thinks to have been offended by some Scots with her rebels, the Queen offered to satisfy her, as appertains to reason, for all those things there. The Queen of England said, "how will she satisfy when she is able to aid herself?" "And as regards my army, assure yourself that it has not [passed] the borders of Scotland, and so it will not do wrong to anyone, except to those who have offended me." "Moreover," said she, "it is necessary to consider that we are not such a fool (sy bestes) that we do not know well that this good will between you and the Scots only tends to our evil, and that the Scots do not seek after you except with regard to their profit only, and not for any favour that you bring." The ambassador said it is lawful for everyone to aid himself by all good and lawful means. "Monsieur l'ambassadeur," said she, " . . . to my will that the King my good brother might be entirely instructed as much of the loss of the Queen of Scots as of mine." "Nevertheless," said she, "notwithstanding all the wrongs that I have received from her, I will not be cruel, but mean all good friendship (a tout bon appointement), advised by her or by the King my good brother, I being assured; but, however, I must be avenged of my rebels and enemies." The ambassador asked her to put the bishop of Rosse at liberty, and she said he shall be heard. As regards the French King, the ambassador said he protested before God and all the world that he would acquit himself loyally towards her, her subjects, and the quietness of her realm touching the liberty of the Queen of Scotland, and that . . . . evil that could happen be not imputed to him. As regards that book which they wished to print, the bishop of Rosse gave the ambassador the preface in Latin, which carries all that which one could interpret in bad part, "and there is the clause, madam." The Queen read it, and afterwards said, "it is not time to eschew speaking of that." "Madam," said he, "the principal point is that all the Christian Princes know well her good right, and seeing how that there will be nothing else to confirm it but the conclusion made by your grandfather Henry VII and his Council, and to know that he wished better to give his daughter in marriage to the King of Scotland than to a foreign Prince, seeing that if the line should happen to fail in England they would be able to have recourse to that of Scotland." "And therefore, madam," said he, "England would not have any

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1572. dishonour, for she would not be subjugated by Scotland, but Scotland would turn to her as to her chief." "O," said she, "the word of a prince does not make the succession . . . ." "Madam," said the ambassador, "it makes much, being founded on good reasons and rights." And she having put the said preface into her pocket said adieu to the ambassador, praying him to give her in writing the demand of the King of France that she might be able to make answer to it. She said *en passant* that this was not a question of eating or drinking or of anything of little consequence, but of a realm, a matter which demanded good and long deliberation; and also in talking of the promises that the Queen of Scots had made, and *en* . . . . . *pendant* to show the contrary, that it was necessary the word of the Prince was certain and not variable.

2 *pp. French. Mutilated.*

504. Detention of the Queen of Scots.

[*Extracts.*]

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 371. Nostre aage a produict en la plus-part des estats de la Chrestienté des accidens et desastres plus estranges et violens, que trois ny quatre centuries des aages passez. Mais on n'a poinct veu de notre temps, ny leu en histoires des anciens plus d'accidens extremes advenuz, en une mesme personne, singulierement d'un Prince congneu et celebre que nous voyons aujourdhuy en la Royne d'Escosse. La Grece fabuleuse a forge des tragedies sur les vies, comme monstreuses des familles thebauces, des Piclopides, de Inhiestes, et autres, &c. La conspiracion n'agueres descouvertes contre la Roine d'Angleterre brassés par la Roine d'Escosse et l'infortuné Duc de Nortfort reveille la memoire des actions et evenemens tragiques de la dite Roine d'Escosse, laquelle estoit ja presque amortie par la impuissance que sa prison luy apportoit de continuer telz deportemens: mais la violence de cest esprit ne peult estra referrée par prison, ny retenue qu'elle ne tente la dernier effaict de son destin, et qu'elle ne traine avec son desastre la ruine de tous ceux qui s'en accosteat, comme d'une Medée, fatale ruine de ceulx, qui la desiroient en maréage, et pour ne laisser peril a essaier, elle a faict la plus hazardeuse entreprinse, qui se peust faire, qui est d'attempter sur la vie de celle, qui a la sienne en sa puissance, et de contraindre ceux, qui ont sa vie en leurs mains, de n'estimer poinct leur vie estre asseurée, s'ilz ne luy estant la sienne. . . . Il est a la bouche d'un chacun, que l'Angleterre nourrit le serpent dans son sein, de laisser tant vivre la Royne d'Escosse, que tant qu'elle y sera ne cessera de troublir cest estat par conspirations intestines: est si elle en estoit hors par guerre externe. Aussi il n'est rien si dangereux, que d'avoir un successeur au royaume ayant des qualitez si pernicieuses à un estat, qu'a la dite Roine d'Escosse, qui par degré de proximité talonne de sang la Roine d'Angleterre en la succession de la couronne. Car, en premier lieu, c'est ung successeur. . . . Elle l'avoit assez monstré par les guerres passées, et en la conspiration derniere . . . a descouvert la plus capitale haine, qui se peust monstrer. Apres, elle a l'ambition et cupidité de cette couronne, sans attaindre le temps de la succession. Elle en a autres-f[ois] usurpé le titre, et les armes, et à present par cette conspiration, elle en vouloit avoir la . . . et la commodité d'advantage; elle est

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1572. estrangere. et de nation, et de religion, tellement . . . l'affection naturelle, comme seroit d'un autre successeur, qui seroit filz, ne peu . . . cohiber l'ambition, qu'elle a de ce roiaume. La derniere qualité, et la pire de toutes, c'est qu'elle a ja les parts doessees dans le roiaume, de sorte que par ses maniers, [il] restoit, que le coup de l'execution. Or la retention d'un tel successeur, que celuy-la, ne peult estre que tres dangereuse a tout estat; au contraire l'extermination fort utile au grand repos et tranquillité d'iceluy, de sorte qu'on ne peult doubter que ce ne feust . . . grand bein à ce roiaume, que de luy oster ceste espine du pied, qui ne cesse la troubler et piquer.

[*It is one of the greatest crimes which man can commit to conspire against the King in his realm. The punishment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram is testimony enough.*]

Il y en aura qui allegueront des particulieres qualités en la personne de la Roine d'Escosse pour la rendre exempte de ceste generale reigle de condamnation, qui sont en somme trois. L'une qu'elle est Roine monarche en son roiaume, pareille en puissance que la Roine d'Angleterre, n'est sa subjecte inferieure, ny justiciable. [*Gives examples from the Bible, &c., against this allegation.*]

La seconde qualité que la date Roine d'Escosse peult alleguer pour estre exempte de la generalle condamnation des conspirateurs est, qu'elle est reffugiée en Angleterre. Chacun scait connue elle y est venue à refuge, apres la desroutte d'une bataille: comme elle y a este rescue à refuge et seureté de sa vie, à ceste heure là mourir, on dira que c'est l'acte le plus indigne d'un Prince, qui ait esté faict jamais à autre Prince; les plus barbares Princes ont eu encores ceste humanité de recevoir les rois dejectez de leurs trosnes. [*Gives the examples of Arthabane, Chilperic, etc.*]

La troisieme qualité de la dite Roine d'Escosse est qu'elle est prisonniere. Il sembleroit que ceste qualité luy deubt prejudicier, par ce que, par cela on congnoit qu'elle n'a pas esté reccue comme reffugiée, ny donné aucune foys; mais c'est au contraires *etc.* Il est certain que la Roine d'Escosse a esté tousjours soubz bonne et seure garde, jamais mise en liberté soubz sa foy. Ung prisonnier qui n'est poinct sur sa foy, et a qui en baille garde, il ne peult estre blasmé de rechercher sa liberté par toutes les voies, qu'il est possible. [*Long arguments against the foregoing reasons follow.*]

Pour conclusion:—la punition de ceste conspiration sur la Roine d'Escosse, supposé qu'elle soit veritablement coulpable, est tres juste et legitime par toutes loix divines et humaines, utile, voire tres necessaire pour le salutz, la conservation de la personne de la Roine, et de tout l'estat d'Angleterre: et mesmes de ceux que la Roine à occasion d'aimer le plus. Au contraire, l'impunité est ung vray reffus de justice et protection à ses subjectz, ung mespris du salut de son peuple, et ce qui est plus a respecter, une desertion et contemnement de l'eglise de Dieu et son pur service. Dieu n'aura faicte de moiens pour garantir son peuple esleu, et amplifier son regne: mais malheur au pasteur qui aura nourry du loup dans le troupeau, et au laboureur qui n'a chassé le sanglier de la vigne du seigneur, *etc.* Il ne fault poinct dire ce danger est loing de nous: ce sera apres la mort de la Roine. Dieu luy fera la grace de vivre longuement.

21⅓ *pp. In a French hand. At the head, in the hand of Burghley's clerk:* "1572." *Edges injured by damp.*

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505. NOTES CONCERNING ARTICLES.

Lansd. MSS. Vol. XV., fol. 59.

"Notes for zour lordship's memory in reasoning of the articles exhibited the xxiij [ ]."

To require what commission they have of the Queen's majesty to deal in the matter. What likelihood have her majesty or they that our adversaries will be conformable? Are they authorised, and will they promise to treat and conclude with us whether the adversaries be conformable or not? The Queen of England is bound in honour to procure the liberty of Edinburgh, taken in the time of the abstinence agreed to at London by her own order. To prove that the abstinence came to Grange's knowledge,—his letter to the King's mother's commissioners being in England; his letter to Lord Fleming of the 10th of March.

Notes toward the articles.—That in case they desire your lordship to condescend on the first article, what better security you would have? To answer that, your lordship would understand with whom they have to deal and for whom they speak, for every person may not be alike "handillit," whereanent I have a good "memor" to give your lordship if you call for it.

In case you be driven to the speciality of surety, hostages delivered, and strengths rendered, inquire to whom they mean that the article shall extend; that there is not equality, because the one is done by authority, and the other without authority; that the third article is a subterfuge for murderers, thieves, "reiffaris," heretics, idolaters, sorcerers, pirates, sodomites, peace breakers, and all other mischievous people who have committed crimes as well in their particulars as in the common cause; it takes away all manner of actions betwixt party and party in causes as well civil as criminal; it gives impunity to the murderers of the King's goodsire *etc.;* it makes the honest cause appear alike odious as the "unhonest," and all men alike guilty. Such as are "capitale" enemies to the King are not meet to be of his Secret Council immediately after pacification; for, being of his Secret Council, they may advise and direct things toward keeping of his person which bring evident peril. If the adversaries be conformable, this concession is to be agreed to in one form, and if they be obstinate, another way.

1 *p. On a long sheet of paper. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "Notes for answers."

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506. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Has received two letters from him. The abstinence is broken this morning. As long as there was hope of peace or reasonable abstinence he never made motion thereof to the Regent, who now is in as perfect health as ever he was, and is like to do well if he may have any good support in time; but if he be left desperate thereof he will renounce the regiment. Means to stay 1000[*l*] till the parliament. Thinks to go to Berwick about the matter, to take away all occasion of partiality here. Whatsoever shall be conferred upon the breach of the abstinence, he has carried himself indifferently so far as it might stand with the service of his sovereign. Leith. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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507. RENEWAL OF THE WAR.

"A breif declaration how materis hes procedit during the lait abstinence, and how in the defalt of the rebellis withhalderis of the Castell of Edinburgh the weir is renewit. At Edinburgh the first day of Januar. 1572."

Forasmuch as after the long dissension and unnatural war continued in and about this town of Edinburgh by occasion of the treasonable surprising and fortification thereof (abstinence and assurance then standing) through the defection of him to whom the custody of the Castle of Edinburgh was committed to our sovereign Lord's behoof, at last an abstinence and cessation from hostility was agreed to, beginning at the penult day of July last bypast to endure for two months, within which time it was accorded that the nobility and estates of the realm should assemble to advise by their means to establish a good and general peace, and that so holy a work should not be retarded, two, three, four, or five of either party might communicate together in all surety "to oppin up the meanis for the mair facill attening to a gude peax" *etc.*, yet during those two months, not only was the assembly of the nobility on the part of the adversaries neglected and overpast, and his highness' late Regent, the Earl of Mar, at his coming to Edinburgh "frustrat and dissapoyntit," but also his majesty's coin was daily "counterfait and adulterat" within the Castle of Edinburgh, and given out as lawful money, a matter expressly tending to the violation of the abstinence, in as far as the counterfeiting of his majesty's money directly touched his highness and his estate to the prejudice thereof, and was also a deed against honesty and the laws of all nations; and albeit thereby just occasion was then given to have revenged that injury, notwithstanding, such true and earnest goodwill was in the Regent and the nobility professing the King's obedience towards a pacification (the Queen of England's ambassador earnestly travailing therein) that a prorogation of the former abstinence was granted for two months, beginning the 8th of October, to endure till the 6th of December last, and writings were subscribed thereupon, in which nomination, was made of persons for trial *etc.*, and all melting, forging, printing, or "laubouring of cuinze" should cease till the said 6th of December. But, as the last head was manifestly contravened, so was nothing in effect of the other points observed. "Only sum (as directit frome thame) come to Sanct Johneston efter the appoyntit day, howbeit neyther of the noumer of the nobilitie, nor zit sic as semit to have sufficient commission or instructionis, deiplie and substanciouslie to deale in ye materis that war to be intreatit," so that the second two months are likewise overpast without any intention of peace appearing in them of the Castle. And albeit thereby it might be well perceived that no sincere meaning to peace was in them, yet, at the motion of the Queen of England's ambassador, the Regent [Morton] was content that the abstinence should be further prorogued till the 1st of January instant upon hope that they in the Castle should have come to some reasonable conditions. But that time also overpassing without demonstration of any such goodwill or intention of peace in them, about the end of the last prorogation, the ambassador, according to the direction of his sovereign, having conferred with them of the

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1572-3. Castle, lately moved the said Regent for a further prorogation of the abstinence, to which motion he was not "difficil or contrarious," but, after some "spichis" posted at divers times touching that purpose, agreed to the prorogation on condition that the matter should be put to such point that there might be some likelihood of a peace to follow, and, for the furtherance of the same, was desirous that the ambassador should know of them in the Castle "for quhom thay dele, and upon quhat warrand," that they should nominate certain personages of authority, credit, and judgment for their party to meet with others of like quality for according upon the matters in controversy, as also to try and "cognosce" the violations of the former abstinence, and, in case of their discord, that the differences might be submitted to the decision of some indifferent "od" personage, and surety made for performance of that which should be determined; that "the printing irnis" might be put in the ambassador's hands, and the "cuinzeours" removed forth of the Castle upon sureties to be harmless; that the prisoners might be set at liberty—especially the Master of Forbes—upon band, "not of sic as the Erle of Huntlie hes heirtofore nominat, seing sum of thame culd not be persuadit to be oblist, upon feir consavit, gif thay had sa done, to be thairfore wrakkit and undone," but that a band under the pain of 10,000*l.* might be received of other sufficient noblemen or barons who should be worth 100,000*l.*; and that they of the Castle should content themselves with such daily and ordinary provision as conveniently and reasonably might sustain them during the abstinence, and forbear to take in any such great quantity of victuals, stuff, and other furniture as might confirm the suspicion conceived of their intention to continue the war, and provide the Castle for a year or two,—with assurance of the Regent's mind to condescend to the abstinence on these conditions. The ambassador passed to the Castle on the last day of December, and having made declaration of the same, they in the Castle taking advantage of the last head, touching the provision and victualling of the house, answered that they [would not be] content to be controlled in that point, and, except the same were first passed without condition, they would make no answer nor enter on further reasoning upon the remaining heads, being nowise willing in the said provision to admit any kind of restraint or limitation. It was said by them in the Castle in private speech to the ambassador, that he of whom they could like of to be the "od" personage was the King of France. Thus they have declared their obstinate presumption above the bounds of reason and measure, as unwilling of any good and tolerable peace, but rather desirous that the realm shall continue in civil war and dissension, "quhilk be thair only occasion is renewit," and of which they may be justly "comptit" the very authors, seeing nothing either unreasonable or impossible was demanded of them; for the conditions only tended to certain dealing and furtherance of the pacification, as no doubt all honest and indifferent men will judge, and consider therewithal that there was good cause to doubt whether the Duke and the Earl of Huntlie, with others heretofore of their party, would allow of the dealing of them in the Castle; who, in making the said corrupt money, had not only contravened their own obligation, but had hazarded the faith and promise of the noblemen for whom they in the Castle durst not undertake directly to promise,

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1572-3. but "incertanelie" spake that they would do what they could in things which were to be performed by the noblemen of their party. Their conclusion is to make their advantage of the trouble, and to continue the war by themselves and strangers. It may also clearly appear that, without submission of the differences to some indifferent "od" personage, in case of discord, there was no intention of peace in them of the Castle. The King of France cannot in reason be thought meetest to be judge, in respect of his far distance and misknowledge of the circumstances of the Scottish controversies, which require speedy and "summar" decision. It is also certain that the principals of both parties avow the profession of the true religion, and therefore the rather should be judged by some personage professing the same true religion *etc.* And, therefore, seeing by their obstinacy all honest and equitable conditions are rejected, and the war renewed, my Lord Regent's grace, with advice of the Lords of Secret Council, has thought good to give public declaration thereof, that none upon ignorance judge otherwise of the cause of the renewing of the trouble than that is true.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprintit at Edinburgh by me Thomas Bassandyne, duelling at the nether Bow. M.D.L.xxij." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "The declaration of y^e^ K. part in Scotl." *And by Burghley:* "tempore Jac. Co. Morton Reg."

Jan. 6. **508.** THE REGENT MORTON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Since your departing they of the Castle have been busy in their shooting. Howbeit, praised be God, the harm received is very little, and in effect none, except that which was done before the raid. Now by trenches and otherwise we have put things in reasonable good order, so that our market "keipis," and all other things in the town proceed "as gif the inymitie of the castell wer not." A soldier that quietly came forth of the Castle was apprehended on his returning, by whom we have heard of some that he was directed to, [and] those I have caused to be apprehended and placed in the steeple, against which the cannon shot is chiefly directed. The man apprehended shall be executed. I have "weilfar" entered on terms of "awre" with Sir James Balfour, but the matter stays upon some points which I am very "laith" to condescend to of myself, as I doubt not you will understand. I have also had conference with the Earl of Huntly's servant, and have good opinion that matters with him will take good success to quietness. "The morn," God willing, the Session shall begin again in the towns, which we mean shall not desist or be left off for the war, for the people take well with it. I look shortly to hear from you. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.* *Marked:* "Conway Papers."

Jan. 7. **509.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

My last to your honour was of the 22nd of December, at such time as I was going to St. Johnstone to confer with my Lord of Atholl, in hope also to have spoken there with the Earl of Huntly, who came not in time, as may appear by his letter here inclosed, and

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1572-3. therefore I was fain to return to this town, unless I would be absent at the expiring of the abstinence, which I thought no ways convenient. The Earl of Atholl came to me on the 26th to St. Johnstone, where I abode with him two days, and (to be short), after I had made declaration to him of the Queen's intention towards the preservation of the young King and his authority, I also made recital of my doings while I treated between the parties, what my offers were to them of the Castle; and, to conclude, I saw no hope of peace unless they would refer their causes to some indifferent arbitrator, and in the end desired his lordship, in respect of the King's and his country's weal, and of his friends in particular, that if he knew any error in our proceedings, or could find any remedy for so great a malady, he would put to his helping hand. His lordship was of opinion that it was necessary to take a new abstinence for a longer time, whereby he and others might confer, and if he should be thought fit by the Regent and the other party to be a mediator, he would gladly bestow his labour, and do the best that in him lay. This he said as instructed by them of the Castle, whereby time might be driven off till aid of men or money might come out of France, which they look for daily, but I could not put him in hope of longer abstinence, because so little good had grown of the former; so that the profit of this my journey consists in this, that his lordship was made privy to her majesty's disposition for the preservation of the King, and furtherance of that which might occasion any good peace without respect of persons. I returned from St. Johnstone to this town on the 27th of December, and the 28th, being Sunday, I met with the Regent at the sermon, to whom I made relation of my journey, and declared the desires of the Earls of Atholl and Huntley for a longer abstinence. He said he was contented, so [that] he might see better appearance than yet he had seen that peace would follow, and desired me to sound them of the Castle; which I did on the morrow, and found them contented to renew abstinence for as short or long time, as I would, rather than any further trouble should grow by their occasion; which I made known to the Regent and his Council the same day. In the morning I had answer, in case they of the Castle would nominate two or three of the best of their party to confer with as many of the King's, at a day convenient, both for pacification and satisfaction of attempts committed during the abstinence, and bind themselves to stand to their order, or, in case they varied, to an umpire, he would grant abstinence upon these conditions following;—that all prisoners on both sides should be delivered upon reasonable caution, that the coiners and coining irons in the Castle should be delivered to my hand upon good warrants that the persons should be harmless during the abstinence, [and], last of all, that they should receive no more victuals or munition into the Castle than might serve a competent number during the time of the abstinence. Whereunto the Castilians answered (1) that they would nominate three or four of the King's party, and the Regent to "do" as many of theirs, to confer as above is said, who not agreeing, they to nominate the arbitrator—for their own part they desired the French King; (2) that as they had agreed to the delivery of the prisoners, so they thought it reasonable still, although nothing had been done, but could promise no more certainty than before, because my Lord of Huntley nor any for him were present, though not so far off but that his mind therein might

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1572-3. sooner be known, of whose "condescente" they stood in no fear but that it would be obtained; (3) they were contented in case I would promise that all points of the abstinence should be kept by their adverse parties; to the last they would say nothing, for they utterly misliked with it. The same night I made report thereof to the Regent, his Council being present; who said all was but to drive time till Huntley, Atholl, and the rest might have aid out of France, and when I saw his intention I desired his grace and the rest to call to mind the long endeavour my sovereign first, and the French withal had used for so long time, sparing no charges to mediate a peace between them, for the which the Queen my sovereign looked daily to hear some certainty, and will be very sorry to hear the contrary. And, therefore, with such reasons and persuasions as I thought convenient to use both of such commodities and discommodities as might ensue by the war as well to themselves as to their neighbours, alleging that wars might soon be begun, but not soon ended. And thus being referred till the morning for answer, I had some private conference with his grace, wherein he still marvelled that I heard nothing of my man. I used as many excuses for his stay as I thought likely to reason, and told his grace that I was advertised from your honour of the great misliking her majesty had that no accord followed so long treaty, and so urgent necessity of peace. His grace hearing of this seemed to be greatly amazed, and said to me that if now, after he had taken such a burden upon him in hope of her majesty's favour and support, he should be in danger to be left in the mire, he would surely quit the regiment, "and shift for one which he thought he sholde be hable to doe aswell as any he[re] in Scotland." Wherefore I thought better to proceed no further for putting him in despair, but said I could not tell what to say to him till I might hear of my man's despatch. 'He has beene longe a comminge,' quoth he, "which is no smale discomforte to them that desier to be resolvede what they may truste unto, for if your sovereigne will deale well with me (as I trust she will) there was never Regent heretofore more willinge to runne her majesty's course then I ame." I said I did not mistrust his grace, I was sure he could do her majesty no greater pleasure than to procure peace by all good means, and to leave nothing undone that might obtain the same. He said that in the morning I should understand what the Council would resolve upon the relation and exhortation I had made, and, for his own part, I should be judge myself whether he would leave anything undone that might be granted unto with the surety of the King and his subjects. In the morning, being the last of December, I came again and found him with his Council, who, after a while, caused the Justice Clerk to make a repetition of that which had passed the day before, that [being] done to acknowledge how much the King and all his were bound to the Queen for the goodwill and care taken of his majesty and of his true subjects, praying that God might stop his enemies' malice till he might show himself thankful to her majesty. In the meantime there should be no slackness found in them to do what might content or satisfy her majesty, to whom they found themselves so much bound above all other Princes. After this entry he said how my Lord Regent's grace had advised with this Council, and debated the commodities or discommodities of peace or war, with their circum-

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1572-3. stances, and found that as peace is to be desired as a thing most necessary, yet a longer abstinence, without assurance that a peace should follow, was most prejudicial to the King and his party, alleging, for example, the five months' abstinence and treaties during the same to have passed without doing any good at all for the advancement of peace, whereunto they were no nigher now than when the abstinence was first taken, which by the adversaries was never kept; who only sought to win and drive time, as appeared by their doings, till they might hear out of France, which now they looked for daily, and had new practices in hand at home in the meantime prejudicial to the King's authority. "Theis abstinences," quoth he, "weare and are moste hurtefull to the Kinges parties, who, besides that they weare faine to keape the soldiours, a thing above their power and well knowen to their enymies, yet they forbeare to intromitte with the forfeictours and escheates which woulde have relieved them greatlie." Moreover the enemies during the abstinences had victualled the Castle, "what by ayde receved oute of France, as by the helpe of coynininge used so muche to the prejudice of the Kinge and his realme, as also by relief from their tennantes, who notwithstandinge their goods wear stayd by law, yet either for naturall love to their landelords or for hope or feare of favour or displeasure in tymes comminge, they colde not forbeare to relieve them with great portions, yea, asmuche as thoughe their had bene no restraint made, and now latelie they wrote to the Duke and thearle of Huntley that they should not assente to any agrement without them," alleging the Regent's sickness, which he could not escape, and the Queen of England to be in great danger of her life, [and] that they looked daily for men and money out of France under the charge of Monsieur Chevalier, which, proving true and coming to pass during the abstinence, were so dangerous, in consideration that the King's soldiers want money, that it would by practice and corruption put the King and the lords of his party in peril of utter ruin. That this is likely to be true, in all appearance, besides my Lord Regent's own "spiall," it is known the Duke [and] the Earls of Huntley and Atholl have men in France soliciting this aid of men and money, which is promised, as they say, and in the meantime the Castilians were to receive at this vintage, by the first ships coming home, both wine, money, and munitions, to the fortifying of them, and weakening of the King's party. In consideration of all these causes, the Regent thinks he must of necessity, for the preservation of the King's estate, forbear to grant to longer abstinence, unless, as was first said, there might first some assurance that peace would follow be certainly conceived, which his grace said might be after this sort.—Certain to be nominated of both sides to convene both for accord and satisfaction of the attempts committed during the abstinence, which hitherto was not done to any purpose by the Castilians, but by the nomination of such as no man of honour would meet withal, the day and place of meeting to be set down, and assurance given on both sides that it should be executed accordingly, that an umpire should be named presently, other than the French [King], whom the King's party utterly refused because of his religion and last fact in France, saying they would not commit to his compromise a dead horse-skin, that both parties should bind themselves with assurance to stand to the sentence of the noblemen named, or, in case of differ-

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. ence, to the umpire, and this agreed, upon these conditions following the prorogation to proceed ;—[*restitution of prisoners, delivery of coining irons, no more victuals to be carried to the Castle than may serve them for the time of the abstinence*]. When the Castilians heard me repeat all this to them that you have read, they only took hold at the last, and said directly, unless they might freely receive into the Castle and send out at their liking, they would have no abstinence *etc.* Understanding this resolution of theirs, I thought it best to take my leave of them, on condition that if I could not obtain the cancellation and altering of that article, I would come no more; which I did with as good words as I could, protesting for the Queen's majesty that I was sure it would not a little grieve her to see her goodwill towards them, declared both generally and particularly, take [no] better effect, and assured them, for all this, they should find her majesty, if they would use her favour and be conformable, gracious lady unto them; and for my own, seeing I was sent to be a minister of peace, I would no longer remain there than I might think to do good therein, being sorry it was not my chance, for the goodwill I bear some of them in particular, to be an instrument to do them good. Howbeit I saw that as peace is a blessing of God, so must it come from His bosom, and was afraid, seeing they were so near a war, that our sins deserved yet some further correction, and thus took my leave of them. After I had made relation of the Castilians' answer to the Regent and his Council I had plain answer that there was no hope of peace to be had, and, therefore, might send them certain word to look for war; which I did, and withal that I would withdraw to Leith, where I would remain a day or two preparing towards Berwick, that in case they thought I might stand them in any stead in the mean-time, they should find me not unwilling to do what good I might. The messenger returned, by whom I had answer that I might depart when I would, for it would be long enough ere they sent for me. Wherefore I went to Leith the same night, because I would give no just cause to any to think that I would assist with my presence a present war.

The Earl of Montrose, who arrived after I had taken my leave, thinking to do some good with them of the Castle, desired that he might speak with them. Which he did upon the motion of Sir James Balfour, but my Lord of Montrose could do no good with them, and, therefore, on the 1st of this present, at 10 in the morning—for so long was he coming—the war began between the Castle and the town by shot of harquebuses without any hurt done. The next morning, as the sermon was at an end, the Castle shot eight cannon shot at the steeple, but did no harm to any person in the church; some that missed broke down a chimney or two which killed a poor man and hurt two more. This afternoon I went and took my leave of the Regent and the lords that were with him, to return to Berwick, at which time his grace desired me to write to her majesty of that which had passed, and that it would please her to consider graciously of his demands and offers sent by my man Hawkinges, which I leave to your honour to consider of, most humbly beseeching you to procure me a warrant for my revocation. I send you some occurrents herewith, and the letters I received from my Lord of Huntley and my Lord of Atholl. In few words, I think the

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. abstinence has been hitherto prejudicial to the King, and beneficial to the Queen of Scots' faction, but now a longer abstinence would have been most dangerous for the King and his estate, and ill as the Regent is able to maintain the war, yet is he driven to take it upon him, and to use what means he can for his relief, which, if he have not of, as I fear, France will be glad to embrace him. But this also I leave to your wisdom.

This letter I brought to this town and stayed the sending hereof this day or two in hope to have received a proclamation from the Regent declaring the causes of this new war, which I am resolved to abide no longer for, but to send the same by the next despatch. Understanding by my Lord Treasurer's last letters that your honour was gone into Essex for a while, I sent the news of the breach of the abstinence to his honour, written the first of this month. I have this day sent Captain Arington to Edinburgh, where I have left two of my own men to bring me word as things shall fall out. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6½ *pp. The last 17 lines holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Notes in the margin.*

Jan. 9. **510.** THE REGENT MORTON TO DRURY.

"I have understand be Maister Killegrew the quenis Majesties ambassadoure, of the guildwill continewit be zow to the furthsetting of the authoritie of the King my soverane, quhairof I hertlie thank zow, for now the tyme is cum throw renovatioun of the weir with the castell, that we mon crave zour accustumat freindship in thay thingis quhilk may further the work we have in hand, truisting to find zour guidwill thairin; the rather for that ze sall thairin, I doubt not, do hir majestie guid service, the mater tueching the commoditie or perrell of boith the realms. Presentlie I will pray zow effectuislie to send heir sum of zowr awld experimentit capitanis with a mynour, gif ony be thair, to considder the work, that be thair advise thingis may the better proceid and hir Majestie the mair certanelie informit of the state thairof, quhilk I will ressave as thankfully at zour handes." Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. Seal. Marked:* "Conway Papers."

Jan. 9. **511.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Since my despatch this morning to your honour, I received these inclosed from Edinburgh, which I send with speed, referring the contents of them to your honour's consideration. Touching Sir James Balfour, true it is he met me as I came from St. Johnstone towards Edinburgh, and upon conference I moved him to come to Edinburgh to persuade with them of the Castle to come to conformity; which he did; and, seeing their obstinacy, left them, as I have before written. In consideration whereof I was a suitor to the Regent for him; who said he should have favour for my sake. I was glad to win such a man from the Castle, who had credit both with the Duke and Huntley to bring them to accord. May it please your honour, therefore, to consider of this motion, that her majesty should write to the Regent some qualification touching the King, the Regents'

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. deaths *etc.*, which are the stay of the accord, and if her majesty, by advice, shall do anything therein whereby the Regent may be emboldened, it may be a mean to draw the Duke and Huntley to accord. This requires haste, that it may be here against this next Parliament, as your honour may perceive, and therefore I make the more haste in despatching the same to your honour. Her majesty's letters to the Regent in particular, and to the Estates in general, if it shall so seem good to her, may greatly, yea in a manner confirm an accord between the Duke, Huntly, and the Regent, contrarywise it may breed or continue the lingering civil war, which, as your honour knows, will draw on withal a dangerous sequel in the end. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—I sent my Lord of Huntly word by his man, that in case he found any difficulty in the Regent's assurance wherein he would employ my sovereign's favour, I thought the same, being reasonable, would not be denied to him. I left that word also with "Sandye" Hay, who has put, as I perceive by his letters, the Earl's man in comfort thereof. If by any good letter or deed herein the French purpose might be prevented, I trust your honour will allow thereof.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 12. **512.** SIR JAMES BALFOUR TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 6. "My very gud Lord, eftir my maist hertlie commendationis." After your depa[rture] I was in hand with the Regent's grace himself and some of the Council who were appointed to deal with me touching my appointment, "quhane I find nocht sic satisfactioun as I lukit for," albeit I cannot complain of any "inlaik" of goodwill in the Regent himself that things might be perfected, "bot rayir persawis new lettis and impedimentis dalie cassin in be sum about him, travelling to frustrate me, and wer nocht his awin honour and wisdome, in quhilk I have cheiflie reposed, I have cause alreddy to doubt of promisses." Your lordship remembers [that] I showed to you on what occasion I entered into their fellowship with whom I was accompanied during the troubles. Your lordship can bear me witness how earnestly I have wished and travailed for the pacification since your coming to Scotland; wherein, seeing difficulty in the Castle, I took course rather to follow the order which the greatest part of the nobility and estates had allowed, than to be a "pertiner" in that which appears to draw on greater "inquietatioun" in the country. My petitions are but to have surety to myself, my brethren, and servants, who by my occasion "mellit" in the late trouble, of lands, lives, goods, rooms, offices, and possessions, and shortly to be "reponit" in that estate and condition that I was in before the troubles, as your lordship may perceive by these iuclosed articles, without which neither can we find surety nor yet do I think will the Queen's majesty your sovereign, or yourself, think us well "handlit," considering we have first made submission—not without your lordship's travails and persuasion—and have prepared the way for others, who, finding us straitly dealt with, will be the more loth to follow our trade. There is difficulty made to grant our remission for the Earl of Levinax's slaughter—a matter done, as you

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. know, in public hostility. Albeit I was not present, yet we cannot have surety, that being kept in store above our heads. The second cause is touching the deferring and suspending of the pursuit of the King's father's murder, wherein, albeit God knows my innocence, yet we find any present trial not without peril—the odious affection of some who voted our forfeiture upon that cause not being nullified and settled. Considering, nevertheless, that being indifferently tried we may abide the rigour of the laws, therefore we have desired the pursuit to be deferred for certain years, to the effect that, in the meantime, the noblemen who "votit the weir standing," when I or my brethren durst not for fear of our lives repair to make our defence, may have time and commodity to examine the truth of our parts, and thereupon to give just and sound judgments when the present troubles shall be removed, and particular affections settled, and after "the obbteyning of the zeiris" before any process to be led against us for that crime, that we be lawfully called, and our just defences heard according to the laws of the realm. Moreover, because, during the troubles, many crimes and spoils have been committed and made, for which, notwithstanding our commission, we may be pursued, and by the rigour of the law decrees may be obtained against us for the whole, how small soever our intromission was, without a declaration of the parliament, that we shall not be held to answer for those crimes and spoils, nor any of the lieges to have action against us therefor. "For uyirwayes oure commissioun culd not onlie na thing avale ws, bot gif uyiris terrour to zeild yair obedience on sa hard conditionis as importis nowyir suertie of lyff, landis nor gudis." There is difficulty made to restore me to my office of "pre[sident]schip," for which "I am nocht verray cairrand," saving that in honour I think evil to want what before I enjoyed. And, besides, I find captious promises used anent our restitution to our livings and possessions, which cannot serve us. Of all which I have thought good thus specially to inform you, and "effectuouslie" desire and pray your lordship, by your own letters, or failing them, that you will procure the Queen's majesty's letters to be directed with expedition to the Regent's grace and Council willing them that there be no difficulty, doubt, or delay used in giving surety to them that thus shall yield their obedience to the King—especially in granting remission for the Earl of Levenax's slaughter, in deferring and suspending the pursuit of the King's father's murder for certain years—which I would wish were specially moved by her majesty, as for [ ] years hereafter by which time the King will be [ ] years of age—that we may have discharge of parliament for the said crimes and spoils, and restitution to my office, honours, dignities, privileges, and other our lands, livings *etc.*, and also to our rents and goods untaken up or intromitted with out of the tenants' hands at the time of the according to the abstinence, without ambiguity or captiousness, otherwise I fear not only my own "unsuertie" in protracting time, but that others seeing my hindrance shall have the less will to follow my "trade of doing," which will be to my great grief and scaith. "And heiranent quhatt I mycht lippin unto I wald be glaid to undirstand your oppinioun." In the meantime I will travail with my Lord Regent's grace to see what I may obtain at his hands, and if these things be not granted—which I doubt not but your lordship will think reasonable should be—I take God to witness that if any

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. further "inconvenient" arise therethrough hereafter to the further "inquietatioun" of the common quietness of this country, the fault is not in me, for your lordship knows my deliberation in all respects; not doubting but her majesty will think convenient that we have full surety. Burly. *Signed:* S[r] J. Balfour.

1¾ *pp. No flyleaf or address.*

Jan. 14. **513.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. IX. "The frist of Januar the weirs begon agane betwene our partye and us [*sic*], qwhilk is maid only aganst this howse, for all utheris that hes profesit to be your favorais ar entrit in comoning with the Regent, and lyke to apont excep W. and Farniherst. Notwithstanding ther laivin of your cause, gif France will do for yow, your majesteis caus salbe mentenit in dispit of the Regent and England. For all that they intend to do agains this hous is to hungre it, qwhilk, God willing, sall be hard for them to do, for we ar provydit for a zere, and gif we had ony freindis be south forthe they could not keip us fra victualis, for sen we slew Captan Aikman at Saint Cuthbertis Kirk, they durst keip na gard without the west part; so that we usce and entre at the west syde whan we pleas. Gif the Qneen of England sal assist the Regent with men, as scho laitly with twa thowsand markis stirling, we will be dryven to greater strait. And yet, God willing, baithe sall be bidin. We haif written oft to the B[ishop] of Glascow, but hes receavit na answer to our comfort. Therfor pleasis yow to write earnestly to him, for in the end if I get not relief I mon randir, qwhilk sall be knawne to the warld sall not be in my defalt. What we haif done with likell helpe your majesty will knaw herefter. I haif written thir few lynis to let yow know our present stait, for we haif written at lenht to Monsieur le Moth and Bishop of Glascow, and hes send ane of our owin to the King of France and [*the bishop of*] Glascou sen the commyn out of the abstinence. All Scotland mithe now be easily broth to your obedyence gif France wald send yow ony forcis, for nane can abyd the pryde and cruelty of the Regent." Edinburgh Castle.

1 *p. Cipher.*

Contemporary decipher of the same. *At the head:* "From them in Edinburg Castell. xiiij Januarii 1572."

Jan. 15. **514.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

"The names of noblemen quhilkis convenit at the Parliament begun at Edinburgh the xv[th] of January 1572."

The Earl of Morton, Regent. The Earls of Angus, Argile, now Chancellor, Glencarne, Cassillis, Eglinton, Montroise, and Mentieth; the Master Mershall for the Earl Marshall, his father. The Lords Ruthven, Lindsay, Glammis, Simpill, Boyd, Maxwell, Hereis, Gray, Oliphant, Sincleir, Forbes, Cathcart, Uchiltrie, Zestir, Burthuik, and Somirvile; the tutor of Sanquhair for the Lord.

Lords for the articles;—the Earls of Argile, Glencarne, and Montroise; the Lords Ruthven, Lindsay, Boied, Simpill, and Hereis.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. The Archbishop of St. Andrews, the bishop of Orkney, the abbots of Abirbrothok, Dumfermling, Cambuskynneth, and Newbotle; the priors of St. Mary Isle and Portmook.

Commissioners for the burghs;—Edinburgh, Sterveling, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Linlythqw, and Couper.

[*On the back*]: "Notes and titles of sic actis as weire past in the Parliament begun at Ed^{r} the xvth of January 1572, before the xxiiijth of the same."

Touching motion to be made for a league with the Queen of England anent the defence of foreign invasion for the cause of religion. And that others professing the true religion may be drawn into the same.

Anent execution to pass against persons excommunicated, proceedings in causes of divorce, reparation of the destructions of "biginges" and other damage in the town of Edinburgh, and confirmation of infeofment of rents to the college of Glasgow. Advice given to the Regent touching receiving to pardon of persons guilty of the slaughter of the Earl of Lennox, and touching suspension and delaying of pursuit of the murder of the King's father. [*And other Acts as printed in "The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland," vol. iii., pp. 71 etc.*]

2 *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "15 Jan. 1572. Names of ll. and others at y^{e} Parl. in Scottl": *and by Burghley*: "tempore Co. Morton Regentis."

Jan. 15, 17, and 26. **515.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

Parliament of the most excellent Prince James VI., King of Scots, held and begun at Edinburgh on the 15th day of January Anno Domini 1572, by the Lords Commissioners of the Parliament under written.

Viz.,—Archibald Erle of Ergile, John Earl of Montrose, Adam [Bothwell] bishop of Orkney, Commendator of Holyrood, Robert [Pitcairn] Commendator of Dunfermling, archdeacon of St. Andrews, Secretary, Mark [Ker], Commendator of Newbotill, Adam Fowlartoun, and Master John Prestoun, commissioners of Edinburgh, commissioners of our said supreme Lord the King by his special commission, with the consent and advice of his dearest kinsman James Earl of Morton, Regent, specially constituted, together with Robert Cunningham, deputy of George Earl of Errol, Lord Hay *etc.*, Constable, John Moncur of Stanys, deputy of William Earl Marschell, Lord Keyth *etc.*, "Maister" Thomas Craig, deputy of the sheriff of Edinburgh, and Andrew Lindesay "adjudicatore settis vocatis curia affirmata." "The quhilk day the forsaidis Lordis commissaris of Parliament declaris this present Parliament with ye Parliament of befoir haldin at Ley^{t} and continewit to yis present day to be haldin within yis bur^{t} of Edinbur^{t} to ryn and continew in ye self with all actionis and causses and domez dependand yerintill persewit or to be persewit againis quhatsumeuir persoun or personis with all dependentis therof in ye samin form as yai ar now and wer of befoir, ay and quhill ye Kingis grace, his said derrest regent, estatis or commissioneris of

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Parliament declair and decern ye samin to be dissolvit or vyerwise continewit."

Second day of the Parliament. The Regent present.

Parliament held on the 17th of January 1572 by the said Lord Regent and the three Estates of the realm *etc.*

For the clergy:—Archbishop of St. Andrews. The Bishop of Orkney.

Abbots:—Abirbrothok, Dunfermling, Dryburct, Cambuskenneth, Newbottill, Kynlos, Santcolmsinche* [Inchcolm], Corsragwell, Sanct Mary Ile, Portmowok.

For the Barons. Earls:—Angus, Ergile, Montrois, Glencarne, Eglintoun, Cassillis, Menteith.

Lords:—Ruthwen, Glammys, Lindesay, Boyd, Maxwell, Hereis, Sympill, Sinclare, Forbes, Oliphant, Somerwell, Uchiltre, Caithcart, William Master of Marishal.

For the commissaries of burghs. Adam Fowlarton and Mr. John Preston for Edinburgh, the Provost of Dundee, Oliver Peblis for Perth, William Norwell for Stirling, the Provosts of Linlythqw, Hadington, and St. Andrews, George Elphinston for Glasgow, the Provost of Dumfreis, Charles Fowlarton for Montrose, William Scott for Irwin, Robert Kynneir for Leith, William Dikeson for Pebli[s], Gawins Wilkie for Selkirk, the Provost of Cupar [Cowper].

Domini electi ad articulos.

For the clergy:—the Archbishop of St. Andrews; Bishop of Orkney.

Abbots:—Abirbrothok, Dunfermling, Cambuskeneth, Newbotill, Santcolmsinche, Sanctmary Ile, Portmowok.

For the Barons. Earls:—Ergile, Glencarn, Montrois, Ruthwen, Lindesay, Boyd, Glammys, Hereis, Symple.

For the commissaries of burghs:—Adam Fowlarton and Mr. James Preston for Edinburgh; the Provost of Dundee; Oliver Peblis for Perth; William Norwell for Striveling; George Elphinston for Glasgow; the Provosts of St. Andrews, Linlytqw, and Cowper.

The third day of the Parliament.

The Regent present.

Parliament held at Edinburgh on the 26th day of January 1572 by the said Regent *etc.*

For the clergy, (*as on the second day except the abbot of Dryburgh*).

For the Barons, (*as on the second day, with the addition of*) the Earl of Craufurd *per commissionem.*

Lords, (*as on the second day, with the addition of*) Lords Gray, Zaister, and Borthuik.

Commissioners of burghs, (*as on the second day, with the addition of*) the Commissary of Kyrkcudbryct; the Provost of Linlithgow, Robert Kynneir, William Dikeson, "Gawins" Wilkie, and the Provost of Cupar *being absent.*

3½ *pp.*

* Sir James Stuart.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Jan. 15. **516.** PARLIAMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Copy of No. 515.

3½ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley:* "xv Janvar. 1572. The Parlement in Scotland when James Erle Morton was regent"; *and in another hand:* "The forme of the Parliament."

Jan. 15 to 26. **517.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

"The table of the Actes of Parliament begun at Edenburghe the xvth of January and concluded the xxvjth of the same moneth wth the substance of the Actes that cannot be well knowen by the tytills."

[*As in No. 514, with the following additions.*]

"The actes followinge concerne only particular persons, and so are not to be imprented."

An Act in favour of the Earl of Arguyle and other noblemen who have returned to the King's obedience, that they shall be exonerated and quit of all action criminal or civil which may be competent to our sovereign Lord or his subjects against them, "confirme" to their appointment and remissions.

An Act concerning an exoneration and discharge given to the Lord Glammes towards his intromission with the house of Kynnard pertaining to Sir John Carnagye.

An Act in favour of our sovereign Lord's faithful subjects the inhabitants of Edinburgh who were forth of the same the time of the late troubles. Confirmation and approbation of Parliament of the infeftment passed to the Lord Charles [Stewart] upon the earldom of Lennox.

Anent the restitution of Sir James Balfour and his brother. Process of forfeiture against them to have no execution *etc.*

5 *pp. Indorsed:* "1572"; *and by Burghley:* "The Parlement in Scotland a xv^{o} Janv. ad 26 Janva."

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 10. Copy of the same.

Jan. 15 to 26. **518.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

Copy of No. 517.

5 *pp. Indorsed:* "Jan. 1572. Actes of Parlam^{t}. concluded in Edenbrowgh"; *and by Burghley:* "begyn. xv Janv. and endyng 27."

Another copy of the same.

Jan. 16. **519.** DAVID LYNDESAY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

"The sprit of the Lord Jesus comfort zour lordship." This Friday the commissioners appointed by the Regent and the Kirk convened, and have agreed that the book devised in Leith, wherein the order of the election of bishops, with many other good articles, is contained shall be notified in parliament, and also certain of our articles which last were given to the Regent and Council, (1) concerning the declaration of the true Kirk and punishment of Papists, (2) concerning the punishment of "syk as lyis at the horn," (3) concerning successors and gifts with "antidettis" to benefices, (4) touching manses and glebes for ministers to remain in, (5) concerning

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. divorcements and confirmations of testaments. Other things are referred to this next Saturday, when we should convene, and especially "gif malitiose desertis spouse, ante conjugis" shall be sufficient cause of divorcement. The article which your lordship desired me to remember touching the murder is not like to pass, lest it should hold back some that are willing to come to composition. I cannot tell how long the parliament will last, but I suppose all shall be ended this next Wednesday at the farthest. This day the Castle have declared their evil with great shooting, and little harm. This other ticket contains the names of the Lords here present. Leith. *Signed:* David Lyndesay.

Names of the Lords assembled.—The Earls of Anguis, Ergyll, Glencarn, Cassells, and Eglinton, "the erll of Marschellis eldest sonne; the erll of Crawfurdis commissioner, because he is syck," the Earl of Montrose, the Earl of Rothows' [Rothes] commissioner.

The Lords:—Lyndesey, Rowthuen, Maxwell, Heress, Zester, Symmerwell, Glames. Boyde, Ochiltrie, Oliphant, Synclar, Endermeith, and Sempill.

These are here present "by" bishops and abbots.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 17. **520.** ALEXANDER HAY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 4. Although I be slow in writing, partly for want of matter, and partly for fear to be "comptit bissy," yet, when I write, I disclose myself "nakitly," whereunto I would be "laith" if I had not proof with whom I have to do, and of the end I trust your lordship's travails tend to,—which is to have peace with all Christian Scotsmen who can be content to obey God and the King, "otherwyse I wald the side quhair I am wan." [*Note in the margin in Killigrew's hand:* "This man wysched hem selfe ever more to be on the wyning syde."] Captain Cokburne can hereupon tell a tale of the words of the old Laird of Blandrine spoken to the Lord Hume before the conflict at Cockburnspath [Cowbrandispeth]. In preferring matters touching the Kirk and religion, I shall omit nothing lying in my poor possibility, and if I fail therein shall be content to "underly" the verdict of the ministers, you being judge. What the Earl of Huntly will do, I cannot certainly affirm. His servant Alexander Drummond being here had long speech of my Lord Regent, and departed northward "contentit in my awin consail"; to whom I believe he was plain. True it is that no answer from thence is "sensyne" returned, but I look hourly for it. A friend of mine not unacquainted with the northern state of this county writes to me these words;—that he finds "all safer as he can lerne of the north partes." ("Howsoevir thay seamit outward") [they] yielded in their hearts, and determined to receive peace upon reasonable conditions. The Earl of Ergile came to this town on the 11th instant, and with him James Hamilton of Orbistoun, who has also spoken at length with my Lord Regent. The very offer I know not. The proposition, as we hear, is that a new abstinence might pass betwixt the Regent on the one part, and the Duke and the Earl of Huntly on the other, taking the burden for them for all of that party, and if the Castle would be content of their doing, to be comprehended; otherwise

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. the Duke and the Earl "had mater to appoynt beside thame." I think the most part of our Council be of mind that the Duke and Earl will come to a point for themselves and such as are properly theirs. "Gif others will cum to end with the like conditionis, that thay sall not be refusit." Whether the Duke and Earl agree hereto or not, I remain doubtful, but as things fall out, you shall know. "For thame at Sterling, here ar present the abbotis of Dryburgh and Cambuskynneth. Thingis zit standis in termis as I write last. The circumstances I mon still leif to meting, for I rest in hope that ze sell returne. Zour commendation of that mater be write will not greitly avale, and I doubt but that it be suspected. Zour sute proceidis on my informatioun, qhairin I haif not bene curious nor meant ony thing undewtifully or untrewly, bot ernestly wishis that alliance may proceid, quhilk I think suirlie, as materis now gais, may stand in greate steade to baith the housses, and gif it fall of be cauldnes, dryves, and not zeilding to frindly conditionis, I feir the decay of alliance sall also decay uther freindship, quhilk may do harme. Na thingis ar mair dangerous in this waltering and confusit state nor is disdayn and want of affabilitie; for in the tyme of my unthrifty service I remember the harme hes followed, quhair anye associat freindis dissipat thame selffis. All this poynt must remane untowched, for quhatsoevir is written in that behalf wilbe ymagened to proceid of me. The men quhilkis I write post fra the toun of Dundie at desire of the Forbesses proceidit not further nor Montrose, thair intent being aftir disclosit, sa that mater is not like to cast of ony other gude purpose, quhairunto I heir our northern folkis ar bent. Quhen othir dued weir or dued peax is meant, hard it is for me to dissimulle thair deseignes." I sent the last "occurrentis" that came from you to "Maister Gerge," to Stevreling [Stirling], and in my next letter shall send your commands.

Of the nobility there are already in this town, besides the Regent and the Earl of Anguss, the Earls of Ergile, Montrois, Cassillis, Eglinton, Glencarn, Menteyth, and the Master of Marsheall, the Lords Ruthven, Lindsy, Glammis, Simpill, Oliphant, Maxwell, Somirvile, Boyd, Uchiltrie, Sinclare, Forbes, Cathcarte, *etc.* Buchane, Borthuik, and Hereis are instantly looked for, for my Lord's grace has received letters from them all. Craufurd is deadly sick. Gray says he is sick. The others are far off or not well affected, "or ar out of use to show them selffis honourabilly, and we want zour gude law and custom to exact a penalty of that Baron of Parliament that absentis him self in tyme of public service." We want also your rolls, "and our prelates hes na greit countenance." Your lordship may perceive, notwithstanding my haste, I make a "cocq a lane," always trusting in your lordship, "because ze sa ernestly wishis me to write, and I muste se[nd] the paper with sum mater or other."

Our soldiers' service is somewhat slender; "thay quhisper and mutine" for lack of payment—the question is for the "biganis." In the meanwhile the Castle folk have greater likerty than is seemly, and this day have "brint" St. Cuthbert's Kirk. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Hay.

Postscript.—If your lordship writes any thus hereafter, put it in such terms as I may show it, putting such things in a "tikket" apart, "as ze wald na others wer prevy to."

2½ *pp.* *Holograph, also address:* "To the richt wirschippfull Mr Henry Killegrew, esquier" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Jan. 17.

521. Maitland and Grange to Monsieur De La Mothe Fénelon.

C.P., Vol. IX.

Sir, by a letter which we wrote to you on the 13th December, if you have received it, you have learnt the state of affairs here for that time. Since that day there has been no other change, except that the abstinence ended on the first of this month, in the morning, and we are in open war since. Our enemies have all their forces in this town of Edinburgh in order to assiege the Castle, but have not great means to damage us much, except that they prevent us from bringing more victuals or other provisions for the furniture of the place. Touching the rest, we are injured in nothing. We have good means enough for sending people and letters out, and to have intelligences, and they cannot hinder us from making sallies to our advantage. All that they can do, if they are not assisted by the forces and artillery of England, is to make us eat our provisions, hoping that by want of victuals, when we have not the means to renew them, to make us render the place at last. We have despatched a man to the King [of France] on purpose to advertise his majesty of our necessity and to beg him to succour us. If we had wished to remit ourselves altogether to the arbitration of the Queen of England, according to the instance which her ambassador made us, he promised us wonders, and that all things should be determined to our advantage; but since he has understood our last resolution, that we would not give heed to anything without the advice of his most Christian majesty, he departed from here very badly satisfied with us, and we make no doubt that he acts against us the worst that he can. Forasmuch as the passage of the messenger is not too much assured, and that danger may happen to him by the way, we have thought proper to write to you at present on chance to beg you very humbly to remonstrate to his most Christian majesty the necessity into which we may fall at length, and to solicit him vigorously to succour us as soon as it shall be possible, and for that purpose to send forces into Scotland this spring. The King could not employ them elsewhere in a place where they have the means to do him more service. For assuredly if he does not give order for amusing the Queen of England in something which touches him so nearly, she will stir up a new war against him in some place in his realm, and it is better worth to make war far from the heart of her country. Furthermore, the King ought not in any manner to suffer that this realm be reduced altogether to the devotion of the Queen of England for the consequence which depends on it, which will be, without doubt, if the Earl of Morton and his adherents, who are already rendered slaves of the said Queen, are able to make themselves masters of this place. Wherefore it greatly imports the service of his most Christian majesty to prevent by all means that our enemies and his have the better of us, who are deliberate to live and die at his devotion, under the good pleasure and commandment of the Queen our mistress, of whom he is the protector, and it necessarily behoves that she depend altogether on him. The place is not badly provided with victuals according to the smallness of the commodity that we have had, and we hope, with the aid of God, that for a great part of the summer victuals shall not be wanting to us. But, as you can judge,

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. it will not be good to put off the succours till the last day, for many accidents which may arise. We beg you to have us in recommendation, for in his most Christian majesty, after God, and in your good solicitation is all our hope, and if we are frustrated therein, besides that we shall be altogether ruined, his majesty wlll lose this realm for him and his. It is nearly eighteen months since we had any commodity of writing to the Queen our sovereign. If you have the means of writing to her, we beg you to excuse us to her majesty, and to assure her on our part that, although we have not that benefit of understanding by her letters her good pleasure—which is a heart-breaking to us—so will we remain firm and constant to her devotion, come what may. If there is danger of her person, as the ambassador of England has many times threatened us, we pray you to continue to make for her preservation the good offices which you have been accustomed to make. We do not doubt at all of your goodwill, for you have already given us enough ample and good proof of it. Edinburgh.

Postscript.—May it please you to adventure a little word of letter to comfort us as often as you can, for we think very long to hear some news as well of France as of the Queen our mistress.

1 *p. French Cipher. Addressed:* "A Monsieur, Monsieur de la Mothe Fenelon, Chevalier de l'ordre du Roy treschrestien et ambassadeur pour sa majestie resident en Angleterre."

Contemporary decipher of the same. *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Jan. 17. **522.** NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

This other letter was written before I received your last, of the 15th of this month, for answer whereof you shall understand [that] the Duke and the Earl of Huntlye are both in terms of appointment, and "will hald in thend" I assure you, if their "dres" takes not good success, for my lord's grace is so inclined to peace that he will refuse no means lawful to settle the State in quietness, so that in honour and conscience it may be done. "Mare sik as hes resevit injures of ye erll of Huntlye, ze sik damage and skaytht as yai ar wterly wrackit yerby, seikis to be redressit befoir he and his obten yair pardone, and harm will stond an greit difficulte." The other matter, I doubt not you know perfectly, cannot nor may not at this time be touched, because presently the murder may not be spoken of, seeing some suspected thereof to be in terms of appointment, as I shall at meeting cause you more clearly to understand, but of this matter I hope hereafter to see a good beginning. As to "Sende Segottes besynes," it appears you are misinformed thereof, for Mr. Randolph's servant is satisfied with the order taken.

"The order we keipe with the castell, Captain Brikwell will declair onto zow. With Goddis grace schortlye yair liberte to sort furcht will be cuttit frome yame, quhilk as zit culd not be done, as ony man of jugement may well understand, sence we culd place na men vpon ye west syd till prowision be maid for yair sayfte, for yeit yai wse to sorte fwrcht. I mein at seint Margettis postern, on ye west part of ye castell, neir to seint Cwthberttis Kerk." It will please you to be remembered to hasten 500*l.*, but rather 1000*l.* if it be possible, for at this time it would hold in and kept unspent 2000*l.* hereafter.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Our men of war can by no means be satisfied without whole payment, "or ellis to leyf service, and the trencheis degarniset of men." You need no spur, I am sure, to advance such things as are reasonable. Sir James Balfour has returned to this town to follow out the course begun for his reconciliation. "Gif her majeste's mynd cum heir in dew tyme" it will serve greatly for him and others, "and specially to be convoyit with zour presens," which appears by your letter cannot be had till you hear from the Court. God send you good news from thence, and will to return towards us. Edinburgh. *Signed:* N. Elphinstone.

2 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Jan. 1572. N. Elphinston to M^r^ Killigr."

Jan. 18. **523.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

After I had written to your honour this morning I met on my way hitherwards Captain Brickwell and others at Dalton [Daton], who brought me letters from my Lord Regent's grace, which I sent to Mr. Marshal of Berwick, desiring him to convey the same with Captain Brickwell's report of his journey to your honour. When I came to this town I found here these inclosed, by another messenger, which I also refer to your honour's consideration. In the great matter, I cannot see what is to be done, nor yet tell what to judge of the Regent's intention towards the Duke and the Earl of Huntly more than your lordship may have seen in his grace's letters and others touching that purpose; but I fear they that desire appointment will have the same so ample that it will anger a good many of the King's party, and so the Regent may become afraid how to proceed, but I leave to guess any further till I may be able to advertise your honour of some certainty, which I shall do with all the diligence I can, beseeching your good lordship that my revocation may be sent me by the first [post], for it shall not hasten my return if I shall find probable cause to stay for her majesty's service and the advancing of the purpose I came hither for.

I desire your lordship's mind touching my suit for Alexander Hay, and whether her majesty would have me enter into any terms with the Earl of Argyll or any other that may seem likeliest to "bear the bell," if God should call this Regent. Dunbar. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 19. **524.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Sends herewith a packet now received from Mr. Killigrew, with his letter to him. Captain Brickwell noted that they of the Castle at their issuing out made repair to a well near the Castle, between the same and St. Cuthbert's church, where they carried in of the water, which shows scarcity of good water within. This he [Brickwell] secretly made open to the Regent, whereupon order was given by the Regent that the well should presently be taken away from them,

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. which, in his simple opinion, will be of no small consequence in contrary to them of the Castle. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Henry Killigrew to Drury.)

Wrote two words to him this morning by Captain Brickwell, and sent him the Regent's letter, one of Alexander Haye's, and one from Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone. Now writes to the Lord Treasurer, to whom, among other things, he sends the printed paper, whereof he [Drury] has received divers. Sends a letter received from Sir James Balfour this morning, but he had no leisure to weigh it till now, and because it deserves answer, he despatches this packet by this honest messenger, who of right ought to be "canvesed." Trusts he will use his discretion towards him, and send this packet away "to the comfort of M^r^ Randalles [Randolph's] subjectes." Thanks him for all courtesy. Prays him to tie the inclosed packet with thread, for he can get no sealing thread here. Dunbar. 18th Jan. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 20. **525.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

Harl. MSS. 6991, fol. 12. Books *etc.*, sent to Mary. Practices with Mr. John Revell. Thomas Comberford apprehended. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Indorsed.*

Printed at length, Wright's Elizabeth, vol. 1, p. 457.

Jan. 20. **526.** HUNTLY TO ARGYLL.

According to my last letter sent to your lordship from Aberdeen, I have directed my cousin and servant Alexander Drummond to communicate with your lordship, who is fully instructed of my mind; praying, therefore, your lordship that by your labour and procurement a further abstinence may be had betwixt "the haill leigis of this realme," with as favourable and reasonable conditions to the castle of Edinburgh as conveniently may be thought needful to be granted, [and] that the same meeting of the nobility may be had, whereby the matters now standing in debate may be the better compounded by their convention, which without further abstinence generally granted cannot be had; at the which (if any so happen to be) it is most meet that some of my Lord Duke's "maist specialles" should be present, that their advice might be had in the same. Huntly. *Signed:* Huntley.

½ *p.* *Indorsed by Killigrew:* "20 January. A coppie of therle of Hontley's lettre to therle of Argile. 1572."

Jan. 23. **527.** SIR JOHN FOSTER TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 8. I have this day received a letter from Mr. Killigrew concerning Pharneyhurste, and another from Pharneyhurst, which I send your honour here inclosed, beseeching your honour that I may be

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. advertised what the Queen's majesty's pleasure is therein, and how I shall deal touching the same. Considering that neither Regent nor Warden of Scotland will take in hand for answering for Pharneyhurste's men, I continue in the same band that the Earl of Sussex left when he departed forth of this country upon Pharneyhurste's own band for the quiet stay of the Borders, and if I had dealt any otherwise it could not be without very great charges to the Queen's majesty, considering that there has been no answer made by the authority of Scotland, nor is like to be as yet. My lord, neither the Regent nor Warden of Scotland can bring the Borders to that obedience if the bands which were taken when the said Earl of Sussex was here, and such other bands as I have taken since that time for the quietness of the Borders, be broken, but that the Queen's majesty will be driven to the charges of *300 men** in garrison, and therefore I thought I could do no less than send your honour my opinion herein what I think will be the sequel of this matter. Their own particular causes, one upon another, in Scotland, I fear will bring us to much unquietness on the Borders if it be not now foreseen. Pharneyhurste's offers are very great if he will lay in his son or other sure pledges for the accomplishing thereof,—and a great stay to the Borders. Some experience I have myself of late: the Laird of Buccleuch was taken prisoner within my office, and with him 300, and a number of them gentlemen of the best of the Borders of Scotland. If I might have kept them it had been a good stay for our Borders. The Laird of Murrowe and the Regent that now is made suit to the Queen's majesty for their liberty. It followed that Buccleuch, who married the Earl of Angus' sister, was one of the greatest receivers of our rebels in all Scotland, and entered England with them, and burned and spoiled a great part of the Borders, which I thought in like manner to put your honour in remembrance of, for that experience has taught me that it is good to keep such bands as I have, than to set any of them at liberty, "for I see not but as they get time they will take it"; and therefore, without respect of any in Scotland, I seek nothing but to have the Borders in quietness, and thus, as I understand the Queen's pleasure, I shall be ready to do what way shall be thought convenient.

The order of the commissioner's book is, that whosoever is a fugitive or rebel should be proclaimed by the Wardens, that none should receive them either in England or Scotland, and that done, it is lawful for none to receive them; which is not done accordingly on the part of Scotland, and if things were done in order as they ought to be, it would be an occasion that none should be received. And further,—our rebels that fled out of England are daily received with them, and lie on the Borders, and make daily spoil upon the same. Whereof I wrote to the Regent, and was promised answer, but as yet can get none. I thought I could do no less than put your honour in remembrance thereof *etc.* The occasion why I write to your honour at length is that I would your honour understood the whole matter as touching the premises. Alnewicke. *Signed:* John Forster.

1½ *pp.* *No address etc.* *Marginal notes in Burghley's hand.*

* The words in italics are underlined, and noted in the margin by Burghley.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Jan. 25.

528. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Arrived here on the 17th instant. On the 20th he spoke with the Regent, who was desirous that he should take occasion to move him in the presence of the Lords to condescend to some reasonable accord with the Duke, the Earl of Huntley and their adherents being out of the Castle. He had thereupon audience the next day of the whole Parliament, where, though his eloquence was bare, yet was her majesty's credit and the reverence borne to her by that company so persuasive, that the intention took good effect, as he trusts the sequel shall witness.

On the 16th they shot out of the Castle eighty-seven cannon and culverin shot at the town, in hope to have driven the Lords from the Parliament; which proved otherwise, for all their shot did no more harm but killed one dog going to the Regent's house. They have shot much since, but done no harm. From the time that they were put from sallying at the blockhouse or spur towards the town—which is their ordinary way into the Castle—they used a postern gate beside St. Cuthbert's church, where, until Captain Mychell came from Dundee with his band, they had liberty to go in and out, and to fetch water at St. Margaret's well, hard beside. After his coming the well was poisoned with white arsenic and new lime stones, and filled up with dead carrions. The Regent has drained the ditches, so that they shall be driven to some inconvenience. Received the enclosed there, and made the answer thereto annexed. Lethington's cunning appears in the discourse which he sets forth for his avail, but that which is written by him [Killigrew] is of weary length. The Regent's proclamation, which he sends herewith, is well and truly grounded.

The surveyor of Berwick and Mr. Fleming, the master gunner there, were at Edinburgh eight days and have drawn the plat for the Regent to frame his trenches by, which now go on apace. They have returned to Berwick, and there will put things in better order to send to her majesty. The master gunner told him in secret that he would "jepart" his life with 12 cannons and 6 sakers to beat down the Castle in 3 days after his battery were placed, which may be done in two places without danger to the planters. The one battery should cross the other, as will appear by the plat which shall be sent by the next. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2¼ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Robert Melville to Henry Killigrew.)

"Brother Harrye," I have hazarded this boy to convey to you the answer to a proclamation which our adversaries made their advantage to set forth in your absence, thinking thereby to persuade all men that we have refused all manner of reasonable conditions which you "proponyt" to us, that we may be the more odious to the people; and in respect that you were the only instrument that travailed between them, I thought convenient to advertise you hereof, seeing the report touched you in honour as well as us, and if we have not made a sufficient answer, we remit to your judgment, wherein we doubt not but you will do your duty to cause the truth

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. to be known. I will pray you to send this boy safe again. Edinburgh Castle, 23rd January. *Signed:* R. M.

½ *p. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "23 and 24 of Januarye. The Copyes of M^r Melvin's lettre to me and myne aunswer unto the same."

Second inclosure:—

(Henry Killigrew to Robert Melville.)

Has received his letter and discourse, but it came to the Regent's knowledge. Has obtained favour for the boy. The writings are long, and contain many heads more than he can in so short time consider of. Where he alleges there were more circumstances used, he forgets them not, and shall bear witness of them with a good conscience. Thinks that if their public deeds deserved love of the people, no papers or writings could make them hate them. There was a time wherein he thought he might have been an instrument to do them good. If they send any reasonable demands during the Parliament, he will prefer them the best he may. Edinburgh, 24th January.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsement on the preceding document.*

Jan. 26. **529.** SURVEY OF EDINBURGH.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 15. "A Survey taken of the Castle and towne of Edinbro in Scotland by us Rowland Johnson and John Fleming, servantes to the Q. ma^tie by the comandement of S^r William Drury knight, Governo^r of Berwicke, and M^r Henry Killigrave her ma^ties Embassador, as folowethe."

"Furste;—we fynde the castle standinge upon a naturall mayn rocke on great hightes lyke vj.C. foote longe and iiij hunderethe foote brode. On the fore parte estwarde next the towne stands lyke xx iiij foote o[f] the haule and next unto the same stands Davyes towre, and from it a courten with vj cannons or such lyke peaces in loopes of stone lookinge . . . the streatwarde, and behynd the same standes another teare of ordina[nce] lyke xvj foote clym above the other, and at the northe ende stands the con[sta]bles towre, and in the bottom of the same is the way into the castle with steppes—xl^ti."

"Also we fynde upon the said este syde a spurre lyke a bulwarke standing befor the foot of the rocke that the said courten stands on, which sp[urre] inclosethe that syde flanked out one bothe sydes; on the sowthe syde is the gaite wher they enter into the castle. Which spur is lyke xx foote high vamyred with turfe and basketes set up and furnished with ordinance."

"The lowest parte on this syde of this courten waule is xxiiij foote h[igh] and the rocke under the fout of the waule wher it is lowest is xxx f[oot]. Davyes towre is above lx foote hye, the constables towr is lyke l f[oot]. We fynde that ther is no myndinge [*mining*] can prevaile in this rocke, but only battery with ordinance to beat downe the waules and so to make the clyme."

"The reason wherof is the rocke is of such a massy substance, and so m . . . hard of the stone it self that it can not be entred into, by no meanes that a man can devise in reasonable tyme, and when a

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. man hath don w[hat] he can doe, and plased his powder, he shall not be able to stoppe his ven[t] to rayse that rocke and waule, but the powder will brust out at the vente and will not prevaile to serve that purpose."

"We fynde it most requiset that a battery of xij peaces of great ordinance should be placed ther, of cannons, demy cannons and culveringes on ether syde of the streat wher the spurre is, vj batteringe peases to beat Dav[yes] towre, the courten waale wher ther ordinance standes, and the constables towr, and so to make a bratche; and on the south syde where the haule is, the lodginge, the store houses for ther munishon and victuals, we thinke it necessarye to place vj battering peaces not onely for the beating down of the said haule and lodginge, but also to answer the crosse battery on the said fronte estward wher thother xij peaces of ordnance bea[t] the said courtinge."

"Also we thinke it requizet to have viij demy coulveringes and sakers not only [to] beate the backe parte and to dismount those peces that lyethe that way, but also to remove them from place to place, and to beat the loopes and such other places as nead requirethe."

"And if please the Q. majestie and her honorable Counsell to have it won by p . . . . in this furme befor expressed appoyntinge such honorable men of Goverment as that service requirethe and this proportion of ordinance and munishion . . . for the same, we thinke by our judgment and poor experience, with great dilligence, that castle may be at her majesty's commandement within xx dayes after the battry be placed, or neare therupon, and so we will not onely . . . . our poore credittes of the same, but also be content to hazard our lyv[es] in this her majesty's service for the accomplishment therof if it so please the Q. majestie." And for the more perfectness of this declaration the said Johnson is making a "platte" which declares every thing accordingly. *Signed:* Rowland Johnson, John Flymmyng.

1½ *pp.* *No indorsement etc.*

[Jan.] **530.** OCCURRENTS IN SCOTLAND.

The Regent espying great default and corruption in the policy of the Kirk, has caused great travail to be taken to provide a remedy. Inquiry has been made of the number and names of the preachers, and livings and stipends are to be assigned out of the readiest revenues of the Kirk. Good diligence is made to execute the Acts of Parliament against Papists. The Regent has persuaded the Lords to agree to an order for shortening and deciding of all old causes and processes. A table is to be drawn of all actions and processes, which shall be hung in the Tolbooth.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Occorrentes 1573."

Jan. **531.** OCCURRENTS IN SCOTLAND.

Conditions to be proposed to Alexander Erskin anent the keeping of the King's person, which are not yet put in form, and he shall have time to advise with them, wherewith he seems to be reasonably well satisfied, and if he refuse the conditions, or fail in the performance of them, these persons are nominated as keepers—the Earls of Glencarne

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. and Buchane, the Master Marscheal, and the Lord Glammis. The Parliament has approved and confirmed the infeftment made to the Lord Charles of the earldom of Levinax. There is hope that Alexander Stewart shall serve the Regent's turn in dealing with Mr. James Kirkcaldy, now being in the "Blakness." A charge is sent against the master skipper and mariners of the French ship to compear before the Council in the morning, The Regent and Estates this day pass to the Tolbuith for confirmation of the Acts and other matters done in this Parliament, which I think will end this day. If Lord Huntlie is satisfied in the point of the Chancelry, I find great likelihood of his conformity. His men have not spoken to the Regent. Till you hear of these things by others keep them to yourself, and destroy my tickets.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Occurrentes. Scotl."

Jan. 27. **532.** JAMES KIRKALDY TO HUNTLY.

My lord, this present is to advertise your lordship of my arrival here, which has made some alteration, "sic as ye erll of Mortoun is myndit to cumpas this house round about bayth be sie and be land." Nevertheless I doubt not but it might be sufficently and well kept if we had sufficient provision of victuals. "Alwayis" we shall keep it as long as we may possibly at your devotion, and if it be your pleasure to hazard a boat charged with malt and meal, and other victuals, with some good soldiers in it, "and I sall pay bayth boit, victuallis and soldartis," and all other such things as shall be necessary for the maintenance of this house, otherwise it will perish. Further, I assure your lordship that help is so near hand that neither the Queen of England's forces nor they can be able to resist it, as the King's majesty's own writing, which I have, will show to your lordship. Therefore your lordship shall be of good courage, "not caring the hazarding of samekeill," for if it comes safely through, the honour thereof will be your lordship's; "and it wilbe ye saiftie of yis howse, or gyf it will . . . . to send sic a force heir with concurrence of my Lord Dwikis grace a[nd] vthir freyndis heir as may be abill to convoy me with the sylver I haif towardis zour lordship, I wilbe glaid to rander my self and all yat I haif into zour lordship's handis, quhilk wilbe abill to go greyt help in ye caus, or ellis to hazard sic furnetour to yis house as I haif desyrit. For I asswir zour lordship thair is nane heir bot Lammie with a few scoir soldartis and Carmichhell with a fourtie horsmen." I beseech your lordship for answer hereof with all diligence. "Blaknes." *Signed:* Jamis Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address:* "To the richt nobill and potent Lord Erll of Huntlie lieutenant in ye north for the quenis ma[ti] our soverane." *Indorsement partly torn off.* *Armorial signet.*

Jan. 29. **533.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

His man arrived on the 26th with her majesty's packet, and therewith he received Burghley's of the 19th instant. The wisest think the Castle will never abide the cannon. Means, with Mr.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Marshal's advice, to send her majesty a perfect note of all things pertinent by Captain Arington, who knows the Castle without and within. Is sure her majesty had rather send the cannons than any men, and that, he thinks, would please the Regent, although he desires 500 men for the guard of them, but the surer way were to send 1000, especially if he [Burghley] be advertised that the French King send any men, as Sharleboys [Sarlabois] *etc.* There are no pieces of ordance or munition here except two culverins, whereof one is in Tantalon and the other in Stirling Castle, which he has desired the Regent to prepare, and some small field pieces to guard his trenches, also to make provision for gabions or "mandes" for the battery. Thinks a month's pay will end the matter. The miner will be superfluous if the battery be made, nevertheless for terror he may come from Berwick, and put her majesty to no charge. Pioneers, some footmen, and 200 horse of England are necessary. Hears there will be 300 footmen. If any of her majesty's ships might come in time it would do well. Has given the Regent warning of Sandy Ramsey and Nysbet. James Kyrkcaldy arrived at "the Blaknesse" on the 25th, in a French pinnace which carried a Scottish flag, as they say. He brought 24 calivers, 20 gilt morions, and, as he hears, 1000 crowns in gold. Both he and all that he brought, by God's providence and the Regent's wisdom, are like to be at the Regent's devotion this night, and the Blackness also. The day he arrived the house was environed and his pinnace taken. Thus God uses them that follow so good a mistress as the Castilians. Hears say that James Kyrkcaldy says that men will soon follow for the relief of the Castle. The Duke of Chatelherault had letters of late from him that shot the good Regent how this summer the Pope, Emperor, France, and Spain have conspired to send against the Protestants of Scotland and England in favour of the Queen of Scots. Shall not think his time long here if her majesty go through roundly to unite this country and make them hers by good neighbourhood. Has written to his wife to quiet her. The bishop of Galloway is in the north. On the 15th of this month [*sic*] he will meet with the bishop and Huntly, and then observe his duty in that behalf. Christ and his cross were never separated from his slander, being a portion thereof. Their hate and malice is for His cause, who will defend their honours [Burghley *etc.*] and reward them. Cannot think that Lethington would assent to so vile a deed. Gordon is to be suspected, and such as he is great with in England. Beseeches him to remember his suit for 20*l.* pension for Alexander Hay. Incloses an Italian letter. Desires to be instructed how far he may use her majesty's name in case the Duke and the Earl of Huntly desire her majesty's promise or favour for their security after the accord be granted. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—There has been some ado about jewels between Mr. Marshal and Mr. Randolph. He [Killigrew] has gotten them into his hands.

5 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Giovanni Ambruogio de Sardi to Henry Killigrew.)

After the departure of your lordship (now three years ago, if I remember rightly) from Dresden, together with Signor de Vesmes, I

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. have not written to you as much through not having any great reason to do so, not having been able to know with certainty where you might be, seeing that it was reported here that her English majesty was availing herself of your prudent and vigilant intelligence as well in the tumults of Scotland as also in various diplomatic missions in France. However, Signor Huberto Languetto having returned, or rather escaped, a few days ago from the tragic and unhappy wedding in Paris told me that your lordship was at present in London, and having now some cause to write to you, I have determined to take advantage of your most courteous and kind disposition, of which I have had experience both in London and Dresden without any merit of my own in your regard. And, to come to the point, I think you should now be informed that it has pleased Almighty God to withdraw from this life Dr. Cristoforo Montio in Argentina now two months ago or rather more. Now, seeing that he had a decent salary from her majesty the Queen of England, and it appearing to some of my patrons and friends and especially to Signor Cristoforo Karlevitzio and to Signor Huberto Languetto that I might perhaps be a suitable person to do the same services for her English majesty here in Germany which the said Dr. Montio did, I have allowed myself to be persuaded by these gentlemen and friends that I should have recourse to my patrons with whom I have served in England, in order that I may be placed in the position of the said Doctor, and so have honourable support in this my sad exile. Of all, then, the lords and gentlemen with whom I have served in England, from three principally, without any merit of my own, I have received every favour and courtesy, viz., your lordship, Mr. Francis Walsingham, now the most worthy ambassador, as I understand, of her English majesty with the King of France, and also Mr. Henry Knolles; and seeing that, of these three, your lordship is most in the way of being able to help me in this business, as well through being present at Court as also by means of the illustrious lord your brother-in-law [Burghley] (concerning the honour conferred on whom of being included in the number of the peers and of being recently created Great Treasurer of England, I heartily congratulate your lordship), I have wished to make my petition to you by this letter, truly dictated in haste, that, provided you think me fit to perform the same service to her majesty which Doctor Montio used to perform, you may be pleased to assist me in the matter, seeing that if her majesty shall be pleased to accept me for her humble servant I will show such zeal that your lordship shall be praised by her on my account, and by me ever gratefully regarded as the sole cause and author of all my welfare. I remain, therefore, awaiting what your lordship may be pleased to write to me in reply, directing your letters, if you think necessary, to Hamburg. As for news, there is nothing certain which I can write to your lordship, seeing that the Germans are very little curious—or rather, let us say, indifferent—it appearing to them that events in other countries do not concern them. It is now time that they should bestir themselves, but this will be when God wills. Concerning matters in France, Flanders and Spain, you will have better information than we have. However, in order that it may not seem that we are entirely without any, I mention to your lordship that it is here stated

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. that in France those of the religion have assembled in great numbers in Aquitaine, and that they of Rochelle have already placed themselves under the protection of her English majesty, that Marechal Monmorancy is at the head of them, notwithstanding that he is of the pontificial religion, that in Lyons, among many others there were killed four burgesses of the Canton of Berne in Switzerland. The King wishing to clear himself with the Senate of that city by means of an ambassador, putting all the blame on the Huguenots as having formed a conspiracy against his person and that of his mother, there stood up one of the Senate and said to the King's ambassador to his face, that the King, his master, had lied impudently, and that there would soon come a time when he would repent of so cruel a slaughter. They write that the Senate of that city with great difficulty have been able to restrain the youth of that city from cutting this French ambassador to pieces. From Flanders it is announced that the Prince together with his brother Count Ludovic of Nassau has retired to Holland and Zealand, and that the Duke of Alva has already sent some ships at their expense. From Venice it is reported that the allies have suffered a severe defeat from the Turks, so much so that two-thirds of their fleet remained there, and that at Venice they are working night and day in the arsenal with the greatest haste and diligence: it is also reported from the same place that the Pope has published a Jubileo for the happy successes (as he says) of the most Christian King against the heretics and the preservation of Flanders, and that there may be a good election of a King in Poland. A report is current here that in Spain the Moors have again rebelled. From Poland comes news that they are resolved to elect a Pole as their King, and that it is a question of the election of Prince Radzivil, a Lithuan, or Alberto de' Laski, nephew of Giovanni de' Laski who formerly was superintendent of the church in London. This is the news here. Your lordship will be pleased when replying to me, at your convenience, to send me the news from your part of the world, and I, in turn, as soon as I know that you are in London will not fail day by day to inform you of what happens. And now I kiss with all my heart your hands, begging you to be good enough to favour me with the business above mentioned. The Signor Christoforo Carlevitzio has begged me to greet your lordship on his behalf and to offer his services to you: his lordship left here yesterday. The Signor Doctor Mordizio died about Pentecost last, his liberty having been restored to him about two months before by the illustrious Elector, his master. The said Elector has shown symptons of great grief at his death, and it is the belief of Signor Carlevitzio that if he had lived his position would have been greater than ever. I have truly lost a good friend and the Elector a good servant. Leipsic, 3rd November 1572. *Signed:* Giovani Ambruogio de' Sardi, Doctor of Laws.

Postscript.—We have had news here from Hamburg that one Shozzi has planned the seizure of the Isle of Wight, and his plan not succeeding, he has turned towards Scotland in order to be able to harass the Queen of England's affairs from there, and that Captain . . . . and the captains of Portsmouth and Southampton were conducted to the Tower for having had a hand in the design of the said Shozzi upon the Isle of Wight, and that the Queen of England

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. was putting in order her ships of war. I pray God to grant her majesty all prosperity and every benefit of his Holy Church.

Next Christmas will be two years since I came to Leipzig, where I have remained till now, but your lordship may be pleased to address your letters to Signor Gio. Battista Bertelotti, in Hamburg, where I have said we have a good address, but if your lordship would have a shorter way of writing to me than by way of Hamburg address the letters to Leipzig, to the street commonly called in German Katrengassen, at the house of Peter Vercken, where I have my lodging.

4⅔ *pp. Italian. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Jan. 29. **534.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Thanks him for three letters he received on the 26th instant, and therewith her majesty's pleasure in answer to the Regent's demands, which he has communicated to him to his great satisfaction. Sends the names of the hostages. Has procured a conference with the Duke and Huntly, and stands in good hope that upon their accord some good may be done to bring them of the Castle to conformity. Her majesty's answer touching Hume Castle well contented the Regent, but he desired him to put her majesty in remembrance of his suit for Alexander Hume of Manderston. It is said that such ships as shall come out of France shall wear the Scottish flag. The Regent and he are of opinion that they of the Castle will never abide two peals of the battery. A ship for conveyance of the ordnance from Berwick is necessary. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed. Notes in the margin by Sir Thomas Smyth. Marked:* "Conway Papers."

Jan. 29. **535.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 19th from Mr. Killigrew. Has sent skilful and expert men to the Regent. Flemyng and Johnson returned yesternight, whose opinion, with the plat, his lordship shall shortly receive by express messenger. The 27th of this month there came a tall ship and a small barque near to Fern Island, and made with some of the boats that were returning from fishing to the land, and asked if there was not one of them that could serve for a pilot into the Firth One answered he could, whom they took away with them, and made. sail towards Scotland. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—It seems to him that the last packet he sent to his lordship with a pair of gallows, there was not matter within to wish the same speedy direction: the bringer of the packet from Mr. Killigrew so wished him to hasten it. Meant well in the same.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. [29]. **536.** NEWS OUT OF SCOTLAND.

The Castilians being put from sallying at the Castle gate, where Captains Crayford and Hewme lay with their bands to keep them in, had repair to a postern in the north side of the Castle, where they

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. fetched water at their will. To prevent them, Captain Mychel and his band came, who after three days destroyed their well. The Regent's trenches are advanced, so that the water lying on the south-east side the Castle is environed. The 16th of this month the Castilians bestowed 87 great shot upon the town. The men, women, and children go as quietly in the st[reets] as if there were no shot. There have not been slain of the Regent's side since the first instant six persons, three within the Castle, and as many hurt between the Tolbooth and the spur of the Castle. There are three traverses made overthwart the streets. The Tolbooth and the church are fenced with a ramp[art] of turf, fagot, and other stuff, so the Lords of the Parliament sit safe in the Tolbooth and the people go quietly and safely to church as before the war began. The Regent and the Lords, after the Parliament,—which shall end the 26th instant—prepare for the fields. There is an abstinence granted for the Duke and the Earl of Huntlye and . . . . adherents until the 24th of February. Sir James Balfour is come to the Regent's grace, and has received a pardon, who deals to further the accord between the abovenamed and the Regent. His grace and the nobility prepare for the worst, and to make sharp wars upon the Duke and the Earl of Huntley unless they come to agreement. The Borderers are come to answer for their followers. The Earl of Argile is made Chancellor of Scotland. Alexander "Askin" [Erskine] is to have the keeping of the King's person, upon certain conditions. From the 25th to the 28th the Castilians have bestowed few shot. Mr. James Kyrcaldy arrived at "the Blacke Nesse" on the 25th instant. Captain Bruce sallying forth with others to get in some victuals were taken by the Regent's men. [*Copy of the list of Lords given in No. 514 follows.*]

4 *pp.* *At the head:*— . . . from the 20 of Januarie, for affayres of Scotlande, 1573." *Marked:* "Conway Papers."

Feb. **537.** CUSTODY OF JAMES VI.

The Regent thinks convenient that the King shall still remain in the Castle of Striveling, and that Alexander Erstan [Erskine] of Gogar should take the charge of keeping and governing his majesty's person and his Castle of Striveling. Cautioners and sureties are bound that the said Alexander by himself and the servants and friends of the young Earl of Mar, his "nepho," shall keep the said Castle to the King's behoof, and keep and observe the King's person within the said Castle. His highness shall continue under the nouriture of the Countess of Marr, his governess, as toward his mouth and ordering of his person, and shall nowise be removed to any other place. None disobedient to his authority, or known not well affected to him, nor their wives, bairns, or servants, shall be received within the said Castle. No earl shall be received in the Castle with more than two servants, no lord with more than one, and no gentleman but alone, and all without armour or weapons. The instruction and education of the King in literature and religion "under Masters George Bowchannan and Peter Younge his present pedagogis or sic as shalbe hereafter appointit be the saied Lord Regent to that charge, agreing in religion with the saied Maisters George and Peter." The exercise of religion as it is approved by Parliament and publicly used

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. in the Castle shall nowise be altered or "innovat," nor his present pedagogues or officers be removed without special warrant of the Regent.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Feb. 1572 for y^e^ keping of y^e^ K. person in Strivling"; *and by Burghley:* "by Alexander Arskyn as y^e^ Regent Morton shall order."

Cott. Calig., C. IV. fol. 20. Copy of the same.

Feb. 1. **538.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Nothing has fallen out since his last worth writing, more than is contained in the "occurrents." Came to this town yesterday to confer with Mr. Marshal upon the despatch of this bearer, by whom he is sufficiently instructed of all things necessary. The man is well known to Burghley, and is able to make report upon his own knowledge of the weakness or strength of the Castle as [well as] any man he knows in England or Scotland: there is no place of advantage either within or without that he knows not. It may please him, therefore, to hear him before he makes his report to the lords, and to give him more trust than the plat or report of the surveyor or master gunner, for their experience in that place and judgment in the circumstances are nothing like his. He and Drury think this man fittest to be master of the ordnance for the journey of any other he [Killigrew] knows, because he knows how to place the ordnance to most advantage, and would deal warily and substantially in his charge. Howbeit he leaves that to his honour's direction, and refers himself to this bearer's report and to Mr. Secretary's packet for all things concerning the expugnation of that den of troublers themselves and their neighbours, which, it is thought, will be very easily done with the charges mentioned in the estimate set down by Sir Valentine Browne. Has sent in Mr. Secretary's packet six letters of Mr. James Kircaldy's taken since he came to the Blackness, whereof two are in cipher, and the other four written with his own hand. The bearer has instructions touching such ordnance *etc.*, as the Regent can furnish; also touching the hostages, which, if they be allowed of, will be in readiness the 15th of this month, at which time he must be at St. Johnson's or "Lythqw" about the conference, where there shall be for the King the Earls of Argyle and Montrose, the Lords Boyd and Ruthen, the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Justice Clerk, or four of them. The siege of Blackness makes him carry in with him the other 500*l.* remaining here, whence he departs the 4th instant, and hopes in the meantime to send him certain word of the rendering of that Castle, for he saw two letters in the Regent's hands written to him by the Captain thereof tending to such an end, unless treason were meant. At the "scaling" from the Parliament Lord Herries came to visit him, and made great show of his good devotion to the Queen's majesty and the amity, and in the good hope he had of her goodness. He asked him if he [Herries] thought any French were looked for to land in the west, and he said no: 'because,' quoth he, 'if they come weak they will not pass unfought with to the succour of the castle, and if they come strong they will not go so far about, but come the next way to Lieth.' Having asked him whether they

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. were hard for the King in that quarter, he said he knew none suspected but Lochenvar, whom he took upon him to answer for. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2⅓ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 21. Extract from the same.

Feb. 1. **539.** JOHN MAITLAND TO HUNTLY.

I wrote to your lordship lately all that occurred before that time. There has been little exploited since by either party worthy of writing. I marvel we hear not from your lordship. We would be glad to hear amply from your lordship. Mr. James Kirkcaldy has lately arrived at "the Blaknes." Immediately thereafter Morton sent a company to inclose on the land side. We sent ample direction to him, but have received no word as yet if he be gone north to your lordship or remained. If he be come north the Lairds of Grange and Ledintoun pray your lordship to cause Captains Ker, Halkerstoun, Wauchop, and Patrick Bellenden with their whole companies to take ships and come to release "the Blaknes," which may easily be done, and thereafter take either "Sanctcolmis Inche" or Inchekeith, "sa sall the weir be haill drawyn out of zour lordship's boundis and the seige of this house raisit without dangier." They shall receive entertainment from Mr. James [Kirkaldy], who has money to serve the turn till such substantial support comes as will cast the balance, which will linger no longer, and will be here sooner than is looked for. If Mr. James be come north your lordship will understand further by him. As other things shall happen to fall out your lordship shall be advertised as occasion shall serve. Edinburgh Castle, this 1st of February. "From Johne Maitland to the Erll of Huntly."

⅓ *p. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 1. **540.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 16. Touching the preface to the answer to Mr. Buchanan's book, because I learned that the bishop of Galloway was not with the Earl of Huntly nor assured that he would be at the meeting, I took occasion, on her majesty favourable consideration of the Duke's case, and the Earl his nephew's, to insinuate into his favour, and the letter done, I added a postscript on the other side as though I had received news presently from a friend of mine out of France touching his son's busy dealing in so odious a matter, being sorry for his sake and others to whom his son, by slandering of great Councillors of ours, not naming them, should assuredly procure more displeasure, and danger to his friends, than commodity or profit to himself. This I amplified to persuade him to write to his son to desist, and to bury such blasphemies under silence; exhorting him to come to the meeting, where he should be witness how careful my sovereign, by the advice of her good Councillors, was of his house. I mean, if he comes there, to deal further—especially with the Earl of Huntly—as occasion shall serve.

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. Touching the great matter; the cause why there was nothing done this Parliament was the intention to accord with the Duke and Huntly, and to surcease from prosecuting the King's mother for a time. I have some hope yet of that matter, though I dare assure nothing till I see a more firm ground.

I have left the jewels in this town with Mr. Treasurer secretly for avoiding of unkindness at this time of service, which were needless; also because, whatsoever may happen to me, they will be safe for her majesty. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my L. Tresorer of Ingland." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Feb. 1. **541.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 21. The happy landing of Verac in these parts is not the least argument of God's good meaning towards the Queen's majesty and this country. He is the man that would have been best welcome to the Castilians. Has declared something of him to the Earl of Huntingdon, who sent a gentleman to Mr. Boynton's, where he is. Under his lordship's correction he is not yet to visit Scotland.

¼ *p. Contemporary extract. In the margin:* "Ex originali."

Feb. 3. **542.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO [HENRY KILLIGREW].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 19. "My werrey good Lord," I received your lordship's letter dated at Edinburgh the 29th day of January on the 2nd of February. "Quhair zour lordship vrettis that knawing my effectioun to peax togidder with my abhorring of the lait moist crewall murdour in France could nocht abstene in respect of yes lait abstinence obtenit be zour lordship for my Lord Duikis house, ouris and oure frendis to adverteis me of ane assemblie appointit at Perth the xv day of yis present, quhair my Lord Duikis grace, my Lord Huntlie, and my nepho and your frendis sould meit certane of the nobilite of the Kyngis party, quhair zour lordship also is commandit be the Quenis majestie zour soverane and to be ane mediatour amangis ws for pacifeing of sa ongodlie and onnaturall veris, and so vald be glaid that I vor thair to do gud offices as I have bene alvayse reddy and villing. My lord, albeit na sic occasione vor of sa vechty and greit importans as the pacifeing of sa unnaturall trobles and so prejudiciall to the Christiane religioun, I think it moir nor my dewite to tak fordir panis to do zour lordship honour and plesour nor to trawell so far within oure awine cuntrey to zour contentment. Zee, and it ver at zour sempill desyre I vald be laith to refuse the samyn. And be assurit zour lordship sall nocht be frustrat of zour good opinione of me to be villing to mak peax and to abhore all crewaltie, and specialie sic as is committit upone the professoures of the treuth. I sall thairfor, God villing, keip trist with my Lord Huntlie, quha vill nocht faill to mak me certane of his diettis, for without him my trawell vald serfe for no thing. As to the postscript of zour lordship's letter concernyng my sone, I vald be verrey sorie that he sould onyvay inwey aganis ony counsailaris of the Quene zour soveraine, of quhome he hes ressavit sic honour and commodite in tymes past. Bot quhat sklanderus and venemus libelles of infame that Maister George

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. Balquhannen hes furcht aganis my self, I vill nocht raikin yame, bot remittis my reveng thairof to God, quha is abill to recompans him as he deserfis. As to my sone, quhair zour lordship vissis me to varn him to bevar, I can nocht hawe sa spedy moyens as be zour lordship's handis, thanking zour lordship moist hwmylie of zour frendlie admonitioun, as also I will moist ernnestlie requeist zour good lordship to tak panis yat yis my wretting to my sone may com to his handis be zour lordship's procurment, and eftir zour lordship hes redd ye samyn that ze vill do me that favour as to clois it, and sic anser as cumis from him to zour handis agane, reid it zour self, quhair zour lordship may best juge my parte. For laith vor I that I or myne sould gif occasioun of ony offence to the smallest subject within the Quene zour soverains realmes or dominiones. I persaif yis abstinence particular for my Lord Duikis house and myne, and vold vise of God that it had bene generall, evin for thois in the castell of Edinburcht that nane sould be loist, and specialie sic as professis oure religioun that mycht be win, quhair in I sall schaw zour lordship my fordir opinion at meting." Toungland. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

Postscript.—This bearer is an advocate before the Lord of Session, and has been in trouble, and now is "myndit" to all things that become an obedient subject.

1 *p.* *Hologroph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Feb. 5. **543.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMYTH.

Returned to this town after the despatch of Captain Arington from Berwick. Huntly is so far off that he looks not to hear from him till the 10th instant, howbeit his servant Dromond told him that he found the Regent reasonable in his answers to the Earl's petitions and requests. His honour may see by the other papers inclosed what the Regent's purpose is if the accord grows not at Perth, and if he may have reasonable support he is like to bring this country to the King's obedience before the French King or any other shall be able to hinder his purpose. The whole consists in the taking of this Castle, which will be done with that proportion Captain Arington carried with him, within one month at the uttermost. Was with the Regent at Leith for shipping to transport, and there shall be no want, nor of horses. The number of men may be reduced from 800 to 300 footmen and 50 horsemen, and from eighteen pieces of battery to twelve. It is thought assuredly that after the conference at St. Johnston's, if they agree there, the Castle hearing of her majesty's ordnance to be in the road at Leith and her men marching from Berwick, would never abide the battery, but yield in hope of favour. If he mislikes the hostages, the Regent has given him the names of the Earl of Eglintoun's brother and the Lord Uchiltre himself. If there were but six battery pieces sent before, abiding the rest, it is thought it would give a great assay to the winning of the Castle. If her majesty be resolved to send, there was never fairer weather—a comfort to the King's side and a marvellous hindrance to the adversaries' designs, who of late have lost the Blackness, where James Kirkcaldy and his 15,000 francs were taken, and thereof 3300 crowns brought to the Regent. The rest of the money, 5900 francs odd, was bestowed in apparel, armour, and such like. Kirkcaldy should be

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. brought to the Regent to-day. The Regent is content he should be a mediator for his life. The Regent told him that this Kirkcaldy cannot afford France a good word, but he yet cannot trust. He also told him how this money came out of the Scottish Queen's dower.

Whereas it pleased her majesty to will him to declare her opinion to the Regent for suspending the murders of the King's father and the Regents for a time, he desired him to procure him some warrant, or to give him some public witness thereof for his discharge, which he put off and said he would write thereof, although his grace should need no such thing *etc.* A letter of the Regent's with a supplication annexed is inclosed. There be letters of Lethington's in cipher to the Earl of Huntly taken in the Blackness. Beseeches him to use his wisdom and to persuade that the Regent may have some reason to bind himself to her majesty's devotion, for he is a man deeply to be considered of. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

5 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 21b. Copy of the same.

Feb. 8. **544.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 23rd of January on the 7th instant in this town, and touching the first part of it, which makes mention of the Regent's request, he trusts by this time he is satisfied by Captain Arington. They take the enterprise here to be more feasible daily, and the Regent's reputation and authority increase. Since his regency there have come in and subscribed more than had done before —the Lords Oliphant and Gray, the sheriff of Ayr and his son, the Lairds of Buccleugh and Johnson, borderers; the Laird of Lochenvar Lord Herries has undertaken for. What the Duke's intent is might appear by his last to him, which he sent to Mr. Secretary, and now he sends the like from the Earl of Huntly, whose man came to him yesterday and assured him that the Earl [says] by his letters that he will not only come to St. Johnstone's at the day appointed, but also to show himself conformable to reason *etc.*, so that the country being in this towardness of peace, and the Castle so beseiged *etc.*, he cannot see but her majesty sending the aid desired by the Regent may soon reduce it to obedience; and this is true and probable, whatsoever may be said to the contrary. Beseeches him to help it forward now whilst the time serves, for hearing that the Cardinal of Lorraine now begins to manage the affairs of France, he doubts not but he will use all diligence to hinder this purpose, and if any go about to persuade his honour or her majesty that the Castle will be won upon composition without force, he judges they be utterly deceived. George Pryngle was commended to him by the Marshal of Berwick. Desires to know his lordship's opinion how far he may promise him favour. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 8. **545.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Touching the second part of his lordship's letter, he wrote somewhat from Berwick what he had already done and meant to do at his

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. meeting with the Earl of Huntly, who seems to be beholden to him [Killigrew]. For the qualities of Gordon and Chambers with all circumstances he will inform himself by all the means he can. Concerning the question to be moved to Grange, what should be the cause why he and Lord Hume left the Earl of Murray, he will also remember on the first occasion. In the meantime, he would it were any of their fortunes to come into Scotland during his abode here; he means Gordon, Chambers, Biggons, or the French, for he would make him good acccount of them. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Kyllygrew.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 8. **546.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 24. Having written these other letters here inclosed in the forenoon, I met after the sermon with Mr. Alexander Hay, and required him to send me some notes of the qualities of Gordon and Chambers, which I send your honour here inclosed, and add thereto for Gordon, that he deceived a bookbinder in Paris of a good piece of money and lately counterfeited the Earl of Huntly's hand, and by that deceit got money of a Scottish merchant to the sum of six score French crowns, which the merchant could never have again of the Earl, because he denied the bill to be of his making or consent. Moreover, I understand by them that came out of France that he persuades the King of Navarre, to whom he is put to seduce him, that it is lawful to go to mass if the King command him, or to do anything the King commands, which is contrary to the profession he made before of religion, so that there can be no greater token of atheism—which is a reproach not to be excused. As for Chambers, he is taken to be the chief "pandre" between Bothwell and the Queen, and he that brought the Lady Reres first to credit with her. As I shall be able to learn more I shall advertise your honour, and also enquire a more certainty of these particulars above written. Touching Chambers, I am informed that some of his friends will be suitors to me that he may come home; which coming to pass I shall know how to use the matter, and if your honour send the ambassador in France word that he use him with discretion, it will not be amiss to trap him, When my Lord of Murray was against the Queen, Gordon wrote to his lordship out of France advertisements contrary to the Earl of Huntly and the French intentions, which letters, because they were written long since, Sandie Hay cannot give me at present, but says he will seek them out for me. This would serve to put him out of credit in France, and therefore I will solicit the obtaining of them. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Feb. 12. **547.** SIR THOMAS SMITH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 86. I have moved the Queen's majesty as touching the aid of the Regent * at this time for the reducing of Edinburgh Castle into the King's hands. Her majesty told me of a device she had to do this without any such charge, by a letter written to them *etc.* I showed her majesty that it was but protracting of time, and that which they

* *Marginal note:*—"Earl of Morton, a Protestant, made Regent of Scotland by the Queen's procurement."

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. desired. Now the F[rench] being thoroughly occupied is the best time to do that enterprise which is to be done. *In fine* her highness condescended to my opinion, and showed herself very well pleased that your lordship was making provision in this while to have powder and a ship of Newcastle, and other things necessary provided beforehand for the doing (as I told her majesty your lordship would do), and said that she thought you would be here on Saturday night, or Sunday at the furthest, and that her highness would fully determine with you of all those matters to be set forward with speed.

Two men were here with me this day, to whom my Lord of Shrewsbury gave commission to seek out "conjureres and masse mongeres," who, as appears, have done their endeavour very diligently. Many pretty books and pamphlets of "conjuryng" they have showed me this day, and to-morrow they will bring the rest, with a good account of their travail in writing, with a discovery of a pretty nest of Papists and "conjurers." Greenwich. *Signed:* T. Smith.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my good Lord the Lord Treasorer of England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "M^r^ Secretary to my L. Treasurer," *etc. Wafer signet.*

Feb. 14. **548.** Sir Thomas Smith to Burghley.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 88. I showed her majesty yesternight late this Scottish news and the request which Mr. Killigrew makes whether he should deliver in writing the Queen's majesty's opinion touching the suspension of the pursuit of the King's and the two Regents' deaths. In both these she desires to commune with your lordship, and said that she doubted not your lordship would be here this day, so that on Sunday she might resolve on all Scottish matters; the which, in my mind, were very necessary to be done. But if the Regent has already lost "Blaknes" before he had it, and not "happed" the money either, then I must needs think it an unhappy and negligent mischance. But yet, methinks, they should be still besieged, and not able long to hold out. "Here is also com more *Judicia* of those conjurers who be all redy taken, and a fowle knot of papisticall Justices of peax discovered, and of massyng priests." It were well done some were sent for "out of hand," and others laid hand upon if they could be found. When your lordship comes this may soon be done. Greenwich. *Signed:* T. Smith.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Fragment of seal.*

Feb. **549.** Advices out of Scotland.

In this last Parliament the Regent took his oath before the Estates, and they were sworn to him. The Earl of Eglinton protested against the Act for religion. Lord Lindsay protested that he might be tried whether he were an heretic or no. There was some hold about the confirmation of the earldom of Lennox. When the Act concerning a league with England was read many gave their voices to it. The Earl of Eglinton since the Parliament and his protestation comes to the sermons with the Regent. It is now reported that Sir

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. James Balfour discovered the coming of James Kircaldy to the Blackness, and prepared his way; further, that he is a great mean to bring Huntlye to composition. Blackness is in great distress for want of victual. The 30th of January Captain Michell found an arrow, which was meant into the Castle, with a letter in cipher. Before James Kircaldy's coming out of France it is thought one Robert Hamilton of Milbron was sent by the Duke and Huntly to demand aid. There was never so fair a winter seen in Scotland. The 3rd instant the Blackness with Mr. Kircaldy and all that he brought with him was rendered to the Regent, who intends to deal honourably with him. There are divers letters in cipher taken. It is thought the Duke and the Earl of Huntly are like to accord with the Regent shortly. All Pharnehursts's followers have come in, and as for Lochinvar his father-in-law, the Lord Harreis is become bound for him. The Castle is now environed, and there is great want of water, for which they of the Castle spend their blood. When the great ordnance goes off Lethington is carried into the low vault of David's Tower, because he cannot abide the shot. On the 4th of this month they sallied in the twilight and hurt four or five soldiers and killed a boy, but were soon repulsed. If the Regent be driven to go north, for which journey the summons is proclaimed against the first of March, there shall remain for the siege of the Castle the Earls of Glencarne and Eglinton and Lord Lindsay. An Act is proclaimed the 2nd of this month that no man out of the King's obedience shall enter action or answer action against any that serve the King till he be received to grace and put in caution to serve the King truly. Neither the Duke nor Huntly would have the French to land in Scotland.

[*In Killigrew's hand.*] The Captain of the Blackness brought the Regent 3300 French crowns, which his grace showed to him [Killigrew].

2¾ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Advises owte of Scotlande from Mr Kyllegrewe."

Copy of the first part of the same.

Feb. 17. **550.** SIR THOMAS SMITH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 90. I send this bearer to you, who came with a letter from the Mayor of Rie [Rye], and these two depositions. I have examined the two Scottish men, as may appear by their examinations which I send herewith. I see nothing in them but such common talk as, indeed, may appear to be common now in all France, for that nation is full of babble and words, and all for magnifying of their doings and threatening what they would do. The merchants cannot say that James Frazer affirmed it, and James says he had no ways to know it but by common talk as he came from Italy into France. They were searched at Rye by the Mayor there, and no letters or other things suspicious found about them. Yet it were well done if Mr. Randolph or some other who knows Scottish manners and matters better somewhat considered of them, and if there be no matter, to dismiss them, in my mind, were best. Young Mr. Lane kept promise, and, as I was set at

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. dinner, had the packet of your letters and mine to my Lord of Leicester. Greenwich. *Signed:* T. Smith.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indosred* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

Feb. 17. **551.** NEWS OUT OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

James Frazer, born about Aberdyne, confesses that, talking with certain merchants of England, they said that it was a common bruit in France that the Duke of Anjou, as soon as Rochelle was won, would make war with England as lieutenant for the French King; and, indeed, that was and is a common talk in France at every table. Then this examinant said, "Indeed it were a proper thing for a King's brother to have such a kingdom as this is"; and this he saith was but their merry talking by the way, as men do freely use to talk of all things: and as for the "Te Deum Laudamus," which was sung in Italy after the murder of the Admiral, he saith he heard it not himself, but it is most true that it was sung in Rome, as all the world doth affirm, but he denies that he affirmed it to be true. He saith that he told that he heard say in France and that it is common bruit that the Pope, the King of Spain, and the French King will, as soon as Rochelle is won, make wars with England, and the pope had promised a sum of money to the maintenance thereof. He saith he is a kinsman and belonging to the Lord Lovet, and that his going to Italy was to see the countries and the army against the Turk, which he did in Sicilia. *Signed:* James Fraser.

Alexander Megnies [Menzies], merchant of Aberdeen, saith he was in company with the two merchants John Nicolson and Lawrence Blaklock when James Frazer and they were communing together, *etc.* *Signed:* Alexander Menzes.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "17 Feb. Thex. of ij Scottishmen."

Feb. 18. **552.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

The Lords on both sides arrived on the 15th, and on the 16th they met at his lodging. Sees great likelihood that there will be an accord for the house of Hamilton and Huntly and all their dependers. Beseeches him to hold his hand, that the aid demanded by the Regent may be hastened. St. Johnston's. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 18. **553.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [SIR THOMAS SMITH].

Came to this town on the 15th instant. The same night the commissioners for the King arrived. The Earl of Huntly and Lord Arbroath came accompanied by 200 horse at least, well appointed. The next day they met at his lodging, where Huntly, for himself, and Lord Arbroath (who was for his father and his house), desired to be made sure for any damrge in body, lands, or goods since the taking of the Queen at Carberry Hill, and to be restored to livings, benefices, *etc.* The King's commissioners answered in general terms, but more coldly than Huntly looked for. The next day they agreed upon many

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. articles, as far as they might by their commission. There is nothing demanded touching the King's murder, but of his Regents', of whom one was slain in war, and the other escaped. Sir James Balfour came hither at his instance, and has done very good offices betwixt him and the Earl of Huntly, who, with Lord Arbroath, have referred their differences to the Queen.

The first article concluded was touching religion. There now remains but the Castle to make the King universally obeyed, and the realm united. St. Johnston's. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—The bishop of Galloway is not come to this "diett." Finds Huntly very reasonable and inclined to depend on the Queen; such as be wise here and love the Queen think good that he were encouraged by some liberality of hers, though it were but a piece of money to continue in that devotion. Has not yet had time to deal with them about Gordon. Huntly seems to think well of him, and confesses to him already that the Castilians abused him. He [Huntly] also says that if the Regent consents to his desires—which truly be but reasonable, all circumstances considered—he will declare more that shall be for her majesty's service. Has now written to the Regent accordingly, who does what he may that her majesty may be honoured and loved in Scotland.

4¼ *pp. Holograph. No address or flyleaf.*

Feb. 19. **554.** WILLIAM WARDALL TO HUNTINGDON.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 23b. This day six Scottish ships lately come out of Dieppe arrived here driven by the tempest from their course to Scotland, and in one of them Mons. Verac, appointed to arrive at Aberdeen with letters and treasure, as it is supposed, and partly by secret device known already, whose passport he incloses. After examining Mons. Verac and the master of the ship, has put them both in safety till his pleasure be known. Does not advertise him of the circumstances, because they be long, but has referred them to Mr. Marmaduke Lacy, who was at the examination. Scarborough. *Signed:* William Wardall, one of the Bailiffs at Scarborough.

⅔ *p. Copy. At the head:* "From Wm. Wardall one of y^e^ Baylifes of Scarborough to the Erle of Huntingdon."

[Feb. 19.]* **555.** NOTES OF SCOTTISH MATTERS.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 436. [*Extracts.*]

Perfect amity, with continuance of all treaties. A special confirmation of the treaty of Edinburgh in July 1560, to . . . Rebels to be delivered. Remedy to be made for the thieves on the Borders. Not to procure offence to the Queen or her issue. To stay men of wont to repair into Scotland. No intelligence to be had with any in England without the Queen's knowledge. The murder of her husband to be followed. To promise performance by writ, seal, and oath. To interpone other Princes for fidejussors on like promises. That other Princes would become her enemies if she broke her

* The date is taken from the Calendar of the Cottonian MSS. It cannot now be read in the MS.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. promise. That the whole nobility of Scotland promise in like sort. That the three Estates in England and Scotland grant the premises and all necessary . . . That the laws of Scotland be exemplified under the Great Seal and the seals of the nobility. That by Parliament, by her free consent, she forfeit her title to England if she break it. That another be substituted. That the Queen may justly, upon violation, set up the King, and the subjects of Scotland must aid her. That principal persons of her party remain hostages. Other hostages until all things be performed to be done upon her present return into Scotland. That she or her son may remain in England for hostages. To keep Hume and Fast Castles for a time, or a castle in Kintyre. Hostages to be had out of France. Some principal strengths to remain in custody. Nobility depending on the King to continue in their offices. The principal offices to be bestowed by the Queen of England's advice. That religion may be established. That upon her breaking, her son may be lawfully set up. That such as depend on the Prince shall have immunity. That the Queen of England be bound to see all things performed. All subjects breaking this agreement to be traitors.

1 *p.* *Indorsed.*

Feb. 19. **556.** THE REGENT MORTON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

My lord, I received your letter, and by the same and the report of Alexander Hay have understood of the proceedings there, and of your own great care for quieting of our troubles, wherein, as I would [not] wish your travails should be frustrated, so will I assure you it shall not be in my default if matters succeed not to the end looked for. Touching the two points remitted to the Council and advice of the Queen's majesty, I agree to the doing of the King's commissioners: howbeit I doubt not your lordship considers the weight to me of those causes, and what they may import "gif I sall enter in conclusioun of thame be myself." Her majesty's *own resolution** by her special "write" *must** both warrant me and satisfy the people, which I doubt not your lordship, after consideration, will think requisite, and therefore I leave the matter to your own wisdom, "quhairanent" I have commanded Alexander Hay to confer with you. "Only I will effectuusly pray zow in thir materis to considder my awin state, and that I spare not to proceid furthwarthly, althogh with sum hazard, and not without the discontentatioun of mony."

"Touard" Sir James Balfour, I am well contented of his being there at your desire, and the rather for that by you I understand of his good offices. And for the meeting with the Earl of Huntly, since your lordship conceives that it will work good, I will therein follow your advice, and for that purpose shall address myself to come to Aberdour as you advertise me upon your conference had with my Lords Boyd and Dunfermling in this behalf, to whom I have given knowledge of my meaning. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Notes in Burghley's hand in the margin.*

* Underlined by Burghley.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3.
Feb. 20.

557. SIR THOMAS SMITH TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 92.

I have sent your lordship as much as appertaineth to the munition and things required for that Castle [Edinburgh *in the margin*] either in the Council chest or in my chamber. Mr. Sutton had two other remembrances of me for the wants of Berwick to show to your lordship. It were pity that good work should be stayed. In sending back again the examinations of the "Masse-mongers," the letter [*in the margin:* Now the former letter is come I have caused it to be signed with so many hands as were here, and so sent away to your lordship] which your lordship signed was left behind. It was not in the packet. Wherefore I caused Mr. Tremayne to write anew to the same effect, and to be signed by so many as be here, and so I return it to your lordship again to have your hand to it, and then to be sent immediately away.

I received from my son these articles or communication betwixt my son and Sarleboy. I pray your lordship take pains to read them over and to think upon them against you come next to the Court. I showed them to her majesty; and some she liked, some she disliked, as that article of religion, and she willed me in any ways to move her on it again as soon as your lordship comes, before she went her progress; because (she said) your lordship knew what has passed heretofore in that matter: and I would also know her resolution betimes. For I would not that my son should pass too far without sure warrant in such matters. Greenwich. *Signed:* T. Smith.

Postscript.—After the writing of this letter I received from your lordship the letter that was forgot, and a warrant for 3000*l.* to be sealed with signet and privy seal, which shall be expedited with all speed. Your lordship does not forget a letter or warrant to the Lord President of the North or some other for men to go with the ordnance, or else it were not well to trust the Queen's ordnance with them for all their hostages. Sir Edward Hastings has been divers times in hand with me, that if my lord his brother sends any more men from his presidentship he might have the charge of the conducting of them. Your lordship knows his goodwill to serve. Because Kirrie, the officer of the Privy Seal, is not here, I am fain to send the Privy Seal first to him to set his hand to it. My Lord Chamberlain is in the same mind as your lordship and I, that these Justices will rather cloak than open, excuse than accuse those who be worthy of accusation, are doubtful whether they will hinder the discovery of the nest, that would be broken, yet I condescend to your opinion that their doings for this once may be tried.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb.

558. WANTS FOR SERVICE IN SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 17.

"Notes of remembraunces and wants in Barwick for service in Scotland, by Arnington [*sic*]," viz.—First,—warrant to Mr. Marshal for such men, artillery, and munitions *etc.*; to write to Mr. Treasurer for money *etc.*; to have 30 horses to draw the ordnance from Leith to the places, which will better serve than 100 of theirs in Scotland; planks to be provided at Newcastle by Coxe. None in Scotland to be

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. had. Four hoys for transporting the ordnance. One barque (*the Phœnix*) or pinnace. Powder. One man of skill to have the charge of the ordnance and munitions. 300 footmen to be levied at Berwick. Letters to my Lord Warden of the Middle Marches for 200 or 300 horsemen, if need shall require, for two or three days' service. That the Master of the Ordnance do furnish all necessaries appertaining to this office, viz.—horse gear, saddles, *etc.* Letters to the Lord President of the North to levy 500. Out of Berwick 300; to be levied at Berwick 200; out of the rest of the north 500; pioneers and gunners 200. Captains. Hostages. Victuals, *etc.* The wardens of the frontiers to make preparations and devices to stay at home any such as may likely attempt to repair to Edinburgh to the comfort of them in the Castle. Pioneers and tools. Keeping of Berwick in Drury's absence. Wages of Berwick soldiers.

2¼ *pp. Copy. Notes in the margin.*

Feb. 23. **559.** SUBMISSION OF HUNTLY AND THE HAMILTONS.

At Perth, the 23rd of February 1572, the noble and mighty Lords, Archibald Earl of Argile, Chancellor and Justice General of Scotland, John Earl of Montrois, William Lord Ruthven, the King's Treasurer, Robert Lord Boyde, Robert, Commendator of Dunfermlinge, the King's Secretary, and Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul, knight, Clerk of his majesty's Justiciary, Commissioners to the effect underwritten, of the one part, and George Earl of Huntlie, for himself, his friends *etc.*, and Lord John Hamilton, Commendator of the Abbey of Abbirbrothok, for himself, and taking the burden for Lord Claude Hamilton, his brother, and all others the kin, friends, servants, and partakers depending on the Duke of Chastellheraulte, their father, and the house of Hamilton, of the other part, have concorded as follows:—That all persons who shall claim to enjoy any benefit of this pacification and of the King's pardon should acknowledge, affirm, and profess the profession of the Christian faith now publicly preached in Scotland, and assist against enemies that have joined to execute the "Holy League." (2) That the Earl of Huntlie and Lord John Hamilton, for themselves *etc.*, submit to the King's obedience and goverment of his Regent, and acknowledge themselves to be "debtebounde subjectis" by their oaths and subscriptions, and such of them as have vote in Parliament to give their assent thereto. (3) They confess that all things done or assisted unto by them in the name of any other authority has been unlawful and shall have no execution. (4) It shall be "statute and ordanit" by Act of Parliament that none of the subjects of this realm shall assist any of this realm or strangers that shall privily practise or openly pretend any treasonable fact, uproar, or hostility against the true religion aforesaid, the King, or the Regent. (5) Persons professing the King's obedience dispossessed during the troubles shall presently repossess their houses *etc.*, also all goods movable now extant in the possession of the first intromittor. (6) The house of Spyne shall be delivered to the King on 15 days warning, without prejudice. (7) That the Master of Forbes, James Glen of Barr and his sons, and all other prisoners be set at liberty with all possible diligence; that Lord Simpell's band and all others' bands

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. for entry of prisoners, or bands and promises for payment of ransoms preceding the date hereof be discharged. (8) All things promised by abstinence shall be performed, and all things [done] to the contrary thereof fully restored, according to the "simple avale," at the judgment of John, Earl of Montrose, Lord Glammis, and Sir John Wischert of Petterrro, knight, conjunctly, for all attempts benorth the water of Tay, and they to sit at Perth; and of Lord Boyde, Mark, Commendator of Newbottell, and Sir John Bellendene, Justice Clerk, for all attempts be south the Tay, they to sit at Edinburgh, without any limitation of time in respect of the non-publication of the said abstinence at certain places, saving at the discretion of the Judges, and that they shall "decerne" within one year after the pursuit of the action. If the parties scaithed pursue not within a year and a day after the publication of this pacification, that then they "tyne"* their actions for anything attempted against them since the according to the said abstinence. (9) The Earl of Huntlie and Lord John Hamilton shall presently break and discharge their men of war. For the better assurance of the persons now returning to the King's obedience, cautioners and sureties are to be bound. (10) In respect of the which conditions agreed to, it is accorded that by Act of Parliament it shall be declared and decreed the processes and sentences past by "domes" of forfeiture, and hornings, and penalties following thereupon, which have been "ledd and deduced" against the said Earl of Huntlie, Lord John Hamilton, Lord Claud, William, bishop of Aberdene, Alexander bishop of Galloway, Adam Gordoun of Achindone, Andrew Hamilton of Goislington, knight, John Hamilton of Stanthous, Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, George Barclaye of that ilk, Jame Hamilton of Rowchbancke, James Hamilton of Woodhall, John Hamilton of Drumrie, Gawen Hamilton of Roploch, Robert Hamilton of Garriyn and John his brother, Robert Hamilton, younger, of Dalsers, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, his brother, Mr. James Hamylton in Neilislande, Andrew Hamilton of Leprevike, Alexander Hamilton of Netherfeilde, John Hamilton of Cowtecoit, Arthur Hamilton of Myrritoun, David Hamilton of Monkton Maines, James Hamilton of Kinckavell, Mungo Hamilton of Perdoven, James Hamilton in Burnebraye, Archibald Hamilton and Andrew, "brother sonnes to umwhile" Andro Hamilton of Cochnoct, Thomas Hamilton of Preistisfeilde, James Hamilton of Sprouston, James Murrhead of Lauchop, Alexander Baillie of Litlegill, William Baillie of Cormiston, James Glen of the Barr, William his son, or any of the said persons for any crimes since the 15th of June 1567, shall be void. (11) That they have the King's licence to "reduce" their forfeitures for such reasonable causes as they can libel. (12) Toward the escheat of their movable goods fallen through any crime committed in the common cause, or for any other cause or crimes contained in the summons of treason, processes, sentences, or "domes," the same shall "remain with them"; provided always that all goods movable and debts intromitted with and "uptaken," or whereupon decree was obtained by virtue of escheat in time bygone before, according to the abstinence on the penult day of July last, shall remain with the donators of the same and intromitters therewith. (13) An Act of Parliament shall be declared that all persons now

* Lose.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. returning to the King's obedience, or have returned thereto during the troubles, who, by forfeiture, since the said 15th of June 1567 have been dispossessed of their land, heritages *etc.*, shall be restored effectually to their possession thereof. (14) As touching the article requiring that an Act shall pass in Parliament declaring the said persons to be free remitted and discharged for all actions, crimes, treasons, transgressions, or offences committed by them in the common cause since the said 15th of June 1567, against persons on the contrary side (incest, witchcraft, and theft excepted), the same article is agreed and condescended to. Saving in so far as the same may extend to the murders of the Earls of Murray and Lennox, which are matters of such weight and importance that the Regent cannot conveniently of himself remit them, yet in respect of the necessity of the pacification, it is accorded that the matter of the remission of the murders being moved by the persons craving the said remission to the Qneen of England, whatever she shall advise touching the remission of the said murders, the Regent, with consent of Parliament, will perform, observe, and fulfil the same. (15) Remission shall be granted for any crime preceding the 15th June 1567, the murder of the King's father, other murders, "firerasinge," theft, receipt of theft, incest, and witchcraft "allanerlie" excepted. (16) All civil processes passed since the 15th June 1567 wherewith the said persons find themselves grieved or injured, shall be reviewed by the judges ordinary *etc.* (17) As for the fruits and movable goods pertaining either to the King or his subjects, which the said persons have taken, or damages or scaiths done by them since 15th June 1567, because the matter is of such importance, it is accorded that the same being moved to the Queen of England, whatsoever she shall advise, the Regent will perform with consent of Parliament. (18) The rents, fee farms, and "males" of the lands of Pendrich (Petteindrich) and third of Dumfreis in Murray, being part of the King's property intromitted with and "uptaken" by the Earl of Huntlie, are freely remitted and discharged. Touching the rents of thirds of benefices, common kirks, or "Freir Landes" intromitted with and "uptaken" by the Earl of Huntlie and Lord John Hamilton, the Regent shall make suit to the Kirk at the General Assembly thereof for procuring discharge, the Earl of Huntlie doing the like; special declaration being made by the said Earl and Lord John what is taken up in their names. (19) That all men comprehended under this pacification be indifferently received as the King's free lieges, and that nothing done during these troubles be accounted as "deedlie foode" in judgment. (20) That the heirs and successors of persons forfeited, properly comprehended under this pacification, and now departed this life, shall be restored, "rehabilitat," and made lawful to enter by "previs"* to their possessions, and to "exerce" all lawful deeds in judgment, notwithstanding the forfeitures against their fathers or predecessors—especially of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Gawin, Commendator of Killwynninge, Andrew Hamilton of Cochno, John his son, and Captain James Cullaine,—and an Act of Parliament to pass hereupon. (21) That the captains of men of war underwritten, with the members of their companies, shall be comprehended in this pacification, as also all the

* Proofs.

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1572-3. soldiers who served under their charges, for attempts and crimes committed during the troubles and before the last day of July last,—being always subject to answer for all things done since the abstinence was accorded unto. Viz.—Captain James Bruce, John Hamilton in Kilbowy, his lieutenant, John Robsoune in Bradewodside, his ensign, Captain Thomas Carr, James Arbuthnet, his lieutenant, Thomas Dawlinge, his ensign, Captain Gilbert Wauchop, Matthew Aikman, his lieutenant, Corporal Jonnet, his ensign, Robert Crauforde, called "ganlettis," and James Olyphante. (22) The articles and conditions before specified shall be further extended, if need be, in such form as may serve for the surety of the persons now returning to the King's obedience, the substance not being altered, and amply interpreted and extended in favour of the aforenamed persons for sufficient surety of their lives, lands, livings, pensions of benefices, honour, and goods movable and immovable. (23) This pacification does not extend to any persons presently forth of the realm, nor to any persons specially excepted in the first abstinence accorded to the penult day of July last. (24) The King's commissioners and the other noblemen above written solemnly promise and swear the true intention and faithful performance and observation of the whole articles and conditions of this pacification in the presence of the Queen of England's ambassador aforesaid, and have subscribed these presents with their hands; and the said Commendator [Arbroath] promises on his honour that Lord Claud Hamilton, his brother, shall subscribe them. (25) No hornings for payment of thirds executed against the persons now returning to the King's obedience shall be "valiable," but the present pacification is to be sufficient relaxation. *Sic subscribitur:* Archibald Earl of Argile, Huntlie, Montrois, John Abirbrothok, Ruthven, Boyde, Dunfermlinge, Bellenden.

7 *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "23 Februar. 1572. The submission of y Erle of Huntley and y Hamiltons at S Jhons town;" *and marginally noted by him.*

Feb. 23. **560.** PROMISE BY HUNTLY AND LORD JOHN HAMILTON.

"Be it kende till all men by thir present letters," we George, Earl of Huntly, and Lord John Hamiltoun, lawful son to the Duke of Chastellerault, and Commendator of the abbey of Abirbrothok, that forasmuch as, at the earnest motion and solicitation of the Queen of England made on her behalf by "Maister" Henry Killegrew, "esquiour," there is an accord and pacification of the public troubles and civil wars within this our native country made and concluded, and the same favourably extended towards us for surety of the lives, livings, honours, and goods of us, our kin, friends, servants, and partakers now properly depending on us, and that we have required the said ambassador in the Queen his mistress' name, by virtue of his commission, to promise for us that we shall truly and faithfully observe and keep the said pacification and all other articles and conditions thereof for our parts, and that her majesty will interpone herself as surety and cautioner for us to that effect to the King's majesty our sovereign Lord and James Earl of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith, present Regent. "Thairfore to be bounden and oblissit and by the tennour hereof faithfullie and upon our honnours bindes

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1572-3. and oblisses us for my self; and I the saied Lorde John Hamilton takinge the burden on me for the Lorde Claude Hamilton, Comenditar of Pasley, my brother, and others our kin" *etc.*, depending on us, that we shall truly and faithfully observe and keep the said pacification and all articles and conditions of the same for our parts, and shall relieve her majesty of the band and promise made as surety and cautioner for us by her ambassador aforesaid in her name, under the pain of defamation; wherein also, if we fail, and are content and "accordes" that her majesty declare herself our enemy, and may in that respect aid our sovereign Lord and his said Regent against us in punishing of our defection and violation of our said faithful promise. In witness hereof to these presents "subscrivit" with our hands, our seals are affixed. Perth.

⅔ *pp. Broadsheet. Indorsed:* "23 Febr. 1572. The Erle of Huntlees and Hamiltons accorde [*and in Burghley's hand*] to abyde the Q. Ma^{ty} ordre in all ther causes."

Feb. 23. **561.** HENRY KILLIGREW'S PROMISE FOR HUNTLY ETC.

The Earl of Huntly and the Commendator of Abirbrothok being urged to deliver pledges and hostages for observation of the pacification have required Henry Killigrew in place thereof, in her majesty's name, by virtue of his commission, to promise for them that they shall truly and faithfully observe and keep the said pacification, which he has done, the same being most agreeable to the mind of his sovereign.

1 *p. Broadsheet. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "A Copye of my promes made at Perth to therle of Hontley and the Dukes chyldern."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 32. Another copy of the same.

Feb. 23. **562.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HUNTLY.

We have heard of your lordship being at "Saynct Johnstones," but as yet have gotten no advertisement what has proceeded betwixt your lordship and them that met with you, whereof we are most desirous, praying your lordship to write amply to us thereof. We doubt not but Mr. Killigrew will use the persuasions he can to your lordship, and perhaps threatenings in his mistress' name, but we all trust that will not make you hastily to yield, for we are assuredly persuaded that the Queen of England will not send forces nor take the matter plainly on her to meddle openly, for if she so do she is assured to provoke France to the like, and by that means bring more cumber to herself than is convenient, and for any forces in Scotland that may be made to annoy your lordship, we trust there is no great danger, for we will give the Earl of Morton and all his men of war enough to do to wait upon us, that they shall not have leisure to take any other thing in hand. If forces be used against your lordship greater than you may resist, then, albeit you take appointment, your honour will be saved, and they will be aye content to offer your lordship measure; but to yield for words before you see likelihood of force, we trust your lordship is wise enough and will foresee both

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1572-3. what is honourable and expedient. We understand by Mr. James Kirckaldy's despatch that France takes this matter of Scotland to heart, and will not spare expense to preserve us. We are not a whit discouraged of this fortune happened to him by treason of them in whom we "lyppenid." If we had taken heed to the advertisement your lordship made us divers times, this inconvenience had not chanced, but it is more honest to be deceived than to deceive, "allwaies we have lost nothing but a lyttle silver which we respect not mekle," for it makes nothing to the weal or the "wracke" of the principal cause. The worst is it will make our debts to be the longer in paying, but that is no matter. He that sent this money hath money enough behind to help that, and we doubt not of his goodwill. We pray your lordship be not "suddayne," for the King of France will not fail to help with men and money in haste, and England at this time dare do nothing. We are able enough to hold their soldiers doing, so that Morton shall not "sparpell"* his forces. We hope after speedy relief, for so hath the bishop of Glasgow assured us. Do all that you can to draw all to assist you that you believe have favour to us. Haste answer again. *Signed:* W. Maitlande. W. Kirckaldye.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Killigrew:* "23 of February 1572. A Copye of the Ll. of Lydington's and Grange's lettres to therle of Hontley."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 27. Another copy of the same.

Feb. 23. **563**. KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Sends here inclosed the Bishop of Galloway's letter, who desired him to procure a passport that his son might return by England, "glad to recover him out of France." He wrote answer, that if he would write to his son he would cause the letter and licence to be sent to the English ambassador in France, who would serve his turn. Having had some general speech thereof with the Earl of Huntley he desired him to convey this inclosed to him, but what he has written, he knows not. Is sure that he [Huntly] would be loth that any offence should be given [to her] majesty or any of her principal councillors by any man that appertains to him. The bishop of Galloway's messenger who brought the letter told him that his master had sent him a letter open to be conveyed to his son, but he assured him that none came to his hands. Perth alias St. Jonston's. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Bishop of Galloway to Henry Killigrew.)

"My verrie good lord, according to my answer to your last vretting luikand for my lord my nephois adverteisment, quhilk I hawe nocht ressavit, quhairby I persaif he hes nocht kepit ye appointit conwentioun in Pert [Perth], quhilk hes stayit me, knawing weill my trawell to be in vane without his lordship's presens, and yairfoir hes send my

* Disperse.

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1572-3. serwand to schaw your lordship my parte and good mynd I bair to ye forderance of yis reconsilicion. I schaw zour lordship in Edinburct Castell and how villing he vos to reteire him, quhairunto I craif zour lordship's maist speciale ayd as I have gewin charge to yis berer to declair to zour lordship at mair leneth, as also I man procure zour lordship's good freindschip concernyng my awin particulare." Toungland, 11th Feb. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To my verye guid Lord my Lord Embassadour of England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 23. **564.** KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMYTH.

God so blessed this treaty that this day the articles of accord and pacification were subscribed of both parts. Is now ready towards Aberdeen, whither he accompanies the Earl of Huntley to embrace the Regent, and, he trusts, to draw on a good intelligence between them. That done, he means to enter into treaty for the Castilians. Trusts he will hasten Captain Arington and his errands forward. Perth. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed.*

Feb. 23. **565.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 26. I have written nothing to Mr. Secretary at this time but a word of the accord subscribed in this town by both the parties, and of my going with my Lord of Huntley to the Regent, referring my despatch till after their conference. Notwithstanding, I thought good meanwhile to send these inclosed to yourself, that you may consider what I was driven to for the knitting up of this matter, without the doing whereof nothing would have been done: but contrary, the King in danger to be stolen, and the Regent slain, the Castle siege levied, and a way made to receive the French. All which appearing to be probable made me wade so far and to bind her majesty as I have done, which I beseech your honour to make her take in good part, and to write to the Regent accordingly.

The Earl of Huntly and the Hamiltons will write to her majesty their humble thanks—as they have good cause. All was done in my house to her majesty's great honour and credit in this country. I trust both the Duke and Huntly will prove as much her majesty's as any of the rest. The Regent truly uses himself very wisely and honourably, void of all particular affection, in my judgment. Now there remains but the Castle, the expugnation whereof is looked to proceed from her majesty, unless it may be had by treaty, wherein I will omit no reasonable occasion. Nevertheless, I beseech your honour to further Captain Arington's "porportion," which shall not be employed unless necessity urges. By that means you will enable me to finish the thing you desired for her majesty's service. What they all say against France is not to be credited "onlesse you hard them speake aswell the preacher in all assemblyes as also these reconsyled Lordes and ther followers." My Lord Huntly told me that the Castle wrote to him since his coming hither to hold out but a while, and France would send support; but it is determined now

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1572-3. upon this accord that the Regent and all the nobility shall subscribe to a league or band to be sent to her majesty according to the motion made in the last parliament. Atholl will be against it, as I am informed, but shall not prevail. I would I might have some comfort from her majesty to give my Lord Huntly, who, I understand, would gladly become her majesty's pensioner. The Earl of Argyll desires me to write to her majesty for a licence to buy four geldings in England and to bring them into Scotland. He has promised me that "Macchowell's" son shall become her majesty's servant. Perth. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk); *and by Drury:* "reseyved at Yorke the last of February at twoo in the mor. William Drury."

Feb. 23. **566.** MAITLAND TO LADY LIVINGSTON.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 27b. This is to advertise your ladyship that I have within these three days received a letter from the bishop of Glasgow dated the 13th of December last, which Mr. James Kircaldy brought, wherein he has most earnestly desired my Lord Hume and me in the King of France's name to cause some travail with Alexander Erskin for sure keeping of the Prince and house of Striveling in his hands as well from the Earl of Morton and the Douglases as from England, because he thinks, if the Prince comes into Morton's hands, he will not fail to be delivered to England, who will press very earnestly to have him in their hands, and so thereafter to use the Queen more extremely.

The bishop writes to me desiring me to assure Alexander Erskin that if he will constantly retain the bairn and house in his hands out of England's and the Dowglases' hands, that he shall have all things of the King of France that he will require, which shall both greatly redound to his profit and honour; for they think in France the preservation of the Prince's person out of England's hands is the only safety of the Queen and of her person, and for that cause the King of France wishes earnestly the sure keeping of the bairn and house from England and Morton. For this effect I have caused Lord Hume to write a letter to his sister, Alexander's wife, referring all things to your credit, which I pray your ladyship to deliver yourself into her hands, and declare the matter, as is aforesaid, to her, pressing her earnestly to deal with her husband for the same effect, and to obtain his direct answer thereanent. You may further assure her that if Alexander will take in hand surely to keep the Prince and house in his hands, Lord Hume and I shall make such assurance of the King of France's good mind and affection towards him as he can require. Wherein we will and can assure him of all things which he will require the King of France to do him, which may tend both to his great profit and perpetual honour. I pray your ladyship for entertainment of this purpose to address yourself to Alexander's wife, and deal continually with her; "yea, and to cast in ane bone to her to nourishe her more earnestely to persuade her husband hereof," as to propose marriage of your son to Alexander's daughter; which will move them the rather to consent to the King of France's desire towards the keeping of the bairn and house, yet to perfect or end

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1572-3. nothing with them, but to entertain them with that fair bone, whereof I doubt not they will well like.

I assure your ladyship I understand by the bishop of Glasgow that the King is very bent therein, and will spare nothing that the said Alexander will or can desire if he will keep the bairn and house in his hands, and will also spur the Queen's deliverance. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* "Yor la. ye know who."

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

Feb. 26. **567.** KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Arrived here yesternight with the Earl of Huntley, and has begun a good friendship. Received a letter yesterday night from the Lord President of York, to whom he wrote the Regent's mind touching the stay of Verac and others with him. Has declared her majesty's good meaning to assist the Regent for the recovery of the Castle, which he takes most thankfully. After some conference with Huntly this day, it will be known how and after what sort the Castilians are to be dealt withal. Beseeches him to hasten the aid. If Verac had arrived in time it would have done great harm. Understands by a man of credit, who was of the Scottish Queen's faction, that for these six months they had no intelligence from her but by way of France. Farnyhurst, who lies under Sir John Foster, wrote a letter lately to the Earl of Huntley that his appointing had undone them all, and that if he had been patient but a while there would have come such support as would have made them triumph over their enemies. Is still borne in hand that there is some device to deliver the Scottish Queen out of England, but can see no ground. The Castilians continue in their obstinacy. Their spies and messengers are discovered, and their intelligence-givers, whereof the chief was Lord Seton and the rest of his friends, who will do so no more if he [Smith] will trust him. Within these two days the young Baron Boghall, who was in the Castle, and his father in trouble for him, is come out, and Robert Kirkcaldy, who was porter, has committed himself to the Regent's mercy. Sends the first article of the pacification. Aberdore. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Inclosure with the same:—

The first article of the pacification. *See No. 559.*

Feb. 26. **568.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letters of the 16th and 22nd instant, whereby he finds his desire to receive his simple opinion touching the journey against the Castle of Edinburgh. Has therefore thought good to send his servant Williams, whom he desires him to credit. Has signified to Mr. Killigrew his opinion for his [Killigrew's] dealing with the Regent how the Queen's charges shall be answered if the Castle by her means be won. His weakness and insufficiency considered, he would have wished the charge of her majesty's forces that are to enter Scotland given to a more able person, but he will to his

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1572-3. power play his part, and if the adventuring of his life will serve the turn, the same shall be put in execution. York. *Signed:* William Drury.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Feb. 26. **569.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

I received your lordship's writings written the 21st of February together with my lord my nephew's and other noblemen being at the convention, whereby I understand all matters to be "componit." [*Thanks him for favour.*] I am evil handled by Mr John Moschrop, advocate in Edinburgh, who received my writings in the Kenmwre to be delivered to your lordship, in the presence of the Laird of Lochinvar, and [he] promised to deliver the same into your hands, with a writing "direct" to my son Mr John [Gordon]. Nevertheless I have requested Alexander Hay to enquire for my writings that they may be delivered to your lordship. "I think him to bauld to have retenit yam quhilkis war direcit to zour lordship." I shall do goodwill to make him know his fault. I hope in God your lordship will perfect this good work which you have begun, and "to do" all good offices to satisfy the nobility and gentlemen in the Castle, as you do the rest, that all occasion of further troubles may be put away, for I found them ever willing to satisfy the Queen's majesty your mistress' reasonable desires. Tungland. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

Postscript.—It will please your lordship to read these writings and send [them] to my son, and to command some of your secretaries to close them.

¾ *p. Postscript holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Sir Thomas Smith's secretary).

Feb. 27. **570.** LAWRENCE GORDON TO JOHN GORDON.

"Richt veilbeloved broder," I have written to you this present as a testimony of my brotherly love and service towards you. Praised be God there is a godly pacification and final "aggreance" made in this country, and that through the "incessive" labours of my lord ambassador of England "insumit" thereupon, whose kindness and loving favour extended to my lord our father is very great, and worthy of our perpetual service. My lord our father has written to you to come home to speak [to] his lordship so that good deliberation may be "tane" concerning yourself. "It may stand that in your cummyng thorou England ze may find me in Cambrage, for I am laboring at my lord my fatheris land to the same effect." Tongland. *Signed:* Laurence Gordoune.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To my weilbeloved broder M. Jhone Gordon presentlye in the court of France." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Feb. 27. **571.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO ALEXANDER HAY.

"Weilbeloved frend," I thank you "hertfully" for your good part towards me in my absence. I am very glad that the nobility are agreed, and wish that those in the Castle might be brought to be

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1572-3. pacified *etc.* My lord ambassador wrote to me at the taking of this last abstinence amongst the nobility, to whom I made answer, and being with the Laird of Lochinvar "ranconter" Mr. John Moscrop, who, after my own servant was ready to depart with the said writings, offered himself to carry them, and promised within three days after to deliver them to my lord ambassador, wherein he has failed. "Praying zow do me that favour as to inquyr him for them," and to deliver them to my lord ambassador with this present, or by your servant, as you think good. The occasion why I am thus offended proceeds of an advertisement that my lord ambassador made me how he was advertised my son Mr. John "suld have sett furth ane booke, and in the proloug therof wreit odious blasphemationis aganis the principall counsellouris of England," desiring me to write to him to stay his "propos"; which I did at his lordship's desire, "and them oppen" to him to be directed to him that he might see my part therein, and now "of new" I save [*sic*] written to him again, for my lord ambassador has taken in hand to send the same to my son. As to my own particulars, I doubt not but my Lord Regent will regard me according to my estate, for none of this realm of my quality has greater loss thereby than I, for I have no "moyen" to keep myself from Mr. Archibald Crafrad [Crawford], who has seven years pension to lay to my charge, but the Queen [of Scots], who has given me also upon her domain in France 2000 francs of pension, 500 to my son Mr. John, and 200 to Lawrence, and since Verak's last arrival in France my son John has gotten a patent of the King of France of 2000 francs to me in yearly pension. What he has of the Kings of France and Navarre by the Queen's pensions, I doubt not but you have heard, and what "entres" I had to St. Andrews you shall know at meeting. "Zit or pacification war nor maid amongis ye nobilitye and that the religion micht stand I had rather quyt all the premisses and ye rest I have behynd." Had matters been handled according to my will, the Queen had been better than she is. Tongland. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To my veilbeloved frend Alex^r. Hey, Clark of our Soverannis counsell." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 2. **572.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 448. By that which Mr. Arrington has brought us, we understand that your sovereign and her Council have resolved to send hither a number of men and battering pieces, with the like proportion of powder, for "expugning" of this place, which are in readiness to come against us out of hand. Whereof, as we are sorry, for the good affection we have borne to her highness in particular, and generally to your whole nation, so can we not imagine what should induce her majesty to intend any such hostility against us, who neither have provoked her by any open injury which honour may move her to revenge, nor have committed offence against her subjects whereof she ought to "suyte" reformation by arms. So that when we "descend with our selffis" to examine our own doings, our conscience lays nothing to our charge which we think might "irrite" her to come to any such rigour, and so could hardly persuade ourselves that such

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1572-3. hostility were meant in deed, if the affirmation of such a personage did not move us, who for his place and credit has good cause to know what is determined in your Court, "and whome we know not accustomed to speak without a ground." So that, for his authority, we will believe that which otherwise we would not. We see good cause why we should give my Lord Treasurer hearty thanks, as well in that he has forewarned us of the harm intended towards us, as also for the care which it appears he had of our well doing and friendly advice given us to avoid the peril, which, being friendly extended to both, is more particularly directed to me, Lethington, although in some place mixed with bitter words and sharp sentences. Yet I interpret the whole to proceed of abundance of love and a singular affection and zeal towards me in respect of our old acquaintance. And that it has pleased him heretofore to use me more familiarly and to impart his conception to me more frankly than, I think, he has ever done to any of my nation, I take that he thinks this kind of salve more fit for my sore, than if he should use a more soft, for sometimes expert "chirurgianes," according to the nature of the wound, are compelled for the good of the patient to apply corrosives. I do not require in him more skill, neither find I lack of goodwill to cure me. This only I wish,—that his lordship had been more rightly informed of the quality, accidents, and circumstances of this cause—which is taken in me to be a disease—and of my whole disposition. Whereof being truly advertised, he would, I doubt not, both think better of me, and esteem me worthy of better consideration than that for the pleasure of my enemies so great a Princess should "bend" her forces against me and another gentleman, who, if we had in some points overshot ourselves (as towards her highness we have not), yet are we not *digni ire et foris*. We perceive by his words that the conclusion of the Council is grounded on this position; —"seing thay in the Castell will not accept reasonable conditiouns for thair lyves, thair landis, thair goodis and honouris as farforth as possibilitye can extend *etc.*" If we were so unreasonable, indeed, his lordship had good cause not only to esteem it in us a foolish obstinacy, but even a very madness. But true it is that to this hour our adverse party has never offered us any measure in those points, neither yet have we at any time refused any reasonable conditions. We have demanded things reasonable, not without example, good and necessary for ourselves, prejudicial to no man, and so convenient to be granted; which, nevertheless, of malice have been denied us for the desire some have of the continuance of these troubles, who make their advantage thereof, and have great gains by other men's losses. It is easy in the general position to say that we shall have conditions reasonable in honour and surety, but when we bring the matter *ad hypothesin*, then may we easily collect what reason is intended towards us, and thereupon have occasion given us to stand the more on our guard. Words cannot content us. Deeds are required. Before I be condemned of persisting in a singularity, I would his lordship would charge me with the refusal of conditions reasonable, and therein descend particularly; then, if I be not able to purge myself and give him good reason of my doings, I will not refuse his judgment. All things that may be inveighed against Papists, the enemies of true religion, the bloody persecutions of Christ's

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. members, and such like, which be "commen places," and will "ministre" sufficient matter to furnish whole declamations, let be a missive letter, are not competent in my person, who neither am chargeable with those crimes nor have any fellowship, confederacy or association with any such persons in those cases. Let me be taught wherein I have either comforted or encouraged any man to overthrow religion—to shed the blood of the professors thereof, and then I will acknowledge my offence and amend it accordingly; but sure I am there is no ground to charge me therewith. I know how sorry I am that any should die on either side, and therefore am not afraid the God who searcheth the hearts and consciences of men shall judge me guilty of the blood of them that have been or shall be killed on both sides in this siege. Let the blood be on the heads of those that have been and shall be the authors, procurers, instruments, and prosecutors of the siege. Our adversaries nor any others have just nor necessary cause to siege us, for we can be well content to live in quiet without offending any man. But we are driven to our necessary defence, which the laws of God and nature do well allow—compelled *vim vi repellere*. We trust God herein will justify us. If we have begun the war—if we have been the first assailers, let us be contemned. But if we both resist those that invade us and go about to preserve ourselves, let the blame and reproach be turned to our adversaries; who are content with any kind of hostility that customably hath ever been executed between nation and nation in time of war, have invented extraordinary and new devices—not sparing poison and such abominable toys, which the heathen and most barbarous "Scythes" would have detested.

My Lord Treasurer, methinks, with better reason may charge the Earl of Morton with all those heads wherewith he burdened me: who, not satisfied to have (by what means I know not) "stratched in his handis" the whole realm of Scotland, whereunto, God knows, he hath as little right as I have to the Castle of Edinburgh—whereunto I pretend none at all—cannot be content that the said Castle, being a small parcel in respect of the whole, remain in the custody of the ordinary and lawful captain, who will be answerable therefor to the Prince and whole States of the realm, and had given good proof by hazarding his person many times in the defence of his country, the liberty thereof, and of the religion, that he is worthy the charge.

I take this to be the ground of the present war,—that the Earl of Mortoun having "by hooke and by crooke alwayes by extraordinary meanes intrused him selff in ane usurped autoretye" over this realm, cannot find himself well assured of the continuance of this his estate (as all unlawful regiments are always suspicious) unless he have the Castle of Edinburgh in his own hands. For which cause, being so bad a ground, I trust no Christian Prince will take a war on hand. For my part, my interest in the matter is not great (for neither have I, nor [do I] desire to have commandment in the said Castle), but, indeed, am only friend to the Laird of Grange, and his well willer, whom, for amity's sake and my duty—professing myself his friend—if he ask my opinion, I cannot advise to do anything prejudicial to his honour and surety, or yet presently to do that rashly which afterwards he may repent, and the Prince may charge

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. him withal. I know that in law *favorabilior est conditio ejus qui certat de damno vitando, quam ejus qui certat de lucro captando.* And therefore (if my affection does not transport me), I think the Laird of Grange, who, by keeping the Castle, goes about only to shun inconveniences, is worthy to be better considered of. "Alwayes" we both see no reason [that] may move her majesty to bring her forces against us in this quarrel, seeing the custody of the said Castle by the Laird of Grange neither hath been nor shall be hereafter prejudicial to her majesty in particular nor to anything wherein she may pretend interest, and that we have not in particular offended her. Hardly will Christian religion allow a Prince to move war unless they be drawn thereto by just and necessary considerations, and that their quarrel be more grounded on defence than invasion, and so rather an execution of justice *ob justiciam denegatam*, and so necessary [rather] than wilful or voluntary. If we have killed her men, if we have spoiled her people, of whom God hath appointed her to be the defender, and being required to reform such enormities, have refused, then may she justly (we confess) plague us with war; but if we be not guilty of any such matter and will offer to do to her majesty not only whatsoever justly she may crave of us, but also whatsoever is convenient for the subjects of another Prince to do for her pleasure and service, then, we trust, she will better consider of us, and not be induced by the persuasions of our enemies to take an unnecessary war on hand, to hazard her subjects, to bestow her charges, to spend her powder against men whom she may without these "inconvenientis" have lawfully at her commandment. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* "your old acquaintance, W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy."

Addressed: "To my Lord Ambassadour off Engl." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Faded and torn. Paper signet.*

March 2. **573.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO DRURY.

By your letter and credit committed to Mr. Arington, which he has communicated to us at good length, we understand the continuance of your friendship towards us, and the care you have of our well doing, wherefore, as we give you hearty thanks, so shall you perceive a correspondency of goodwill on our part, and it shall appear by our doings that you have credit to lead us to do anything which conveniently we may without our utter undoing, and for that honesty which we have found in your dealing with us, we trust you would not wish that we foolishly should cast ourselves away; "alwayes" you may be assured that no man of your nation shall be able to do with us so much as yourself and he who presently has authorised you to deal with us, whose friendship we know may greatly avail us, so will we presently employ it, and if we may find it in effect such as we look for, he shall "reciproquely" perceive such moderation in all our actions as may be required at the hands of true men, and that his dealing shall breed no disadvantage to the Queen his mistress' service, as by that we have declared to the bearer you will well understand. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. March 2. **574.** LEAGUE WITH ENGLAND.

Forasmuch as the enemies of God's truth are "conjurit" to suppress the same and all true professors thereof, it is, therefore, found expedient by the King, the three Estates, and full body of this present Parliament that the Regent move the Queen of England for a league betwixt the King of Scotland and her for resisting and repressing of the treasonable cruelty of the Papists, and that she may be moved to draw into the said league other professors of the true religion in other countries, and that there may be "solempnit bandis" and promises amongst the professors of the true religion within these realms to join for resisting the common enemies, and if they be found negligent or corrupted, to be "estemit fals treyir,"* and excommunication to follow against them.

½ *p. Written on a broad half sheet of paper. Indorsed by Killigrew.*

March 2. **575.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

His last to him was from the Regent's house of Aberdore, whence the Earl of Huntly departed homewards from his grace well satisfied and content. The 27th of February Captain Arington came, and on the morrow after went to the Castle to move them, as the Duke and Earl of Huntly had done before by their letters, a copy whereof he incloses. Grange would not deliver the Castle, but be bound to keep it to the King's use. The proclamation of the peace was published this day, and the honour thereof attributed to her majesty. The Parliament was denounced to be holden the 23rd of April next. Trusts he will think it necessary to hasten the forces. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Sir Thomas Smith. Marked:* "Conway Papers."

March 4. **576.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

The morrow after Captain Arington came from the Castle he participated his answer, here inclosed, with the Regent to see whether he could like of the conditions; whereunto his grace made anwer that unless the King had the Castle in sure hands there could be no sound peace, and that Lethington's answer was but to delay time. They in the Castle had knowledge—he knows not by what means—that Verac was stayed in England. He moved the Regent for some recompense in consideration of her majesty's charges, to which he answered that the King was so poor that he had nothing to give her majesty, but the same conditions that were granted at her majesty's sending to Leith, and to join with her in a good league were all he thought could be done; and further, to encourage the soldiers, they should have the spoil of all that was within the Castle of gold, silver, or goods that appertained to any man except the King, or the value thereof in ready money. Has stayed his messenger for that the Regent will write himself to the Queen and him, and to the Earl of Leicester touching that which has passed, and also somewhat more. Has not

* Traitor.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. yet the Duke's and the Earl of Huntly's letters. The Regent willed him to write to him that the pledges and hostages might have the favour to lie with some noblemen or gentlemen for ease of their charges. The ships that were stayed with Verac arrived this day. The Regent would have no more sending to the Castle until the army and munitions be ready to enter, and then to have it openly summoned by an officer of arms according to the custom in such cases. The Regent has an instrument that goes into the Castle and conveys Lethington's letters. On Saturday he shall be taken. Lord Seton's eldest son is newly come home out of Flanders, and one Peter Douglas with him. They say that the Duke of Alva prepared 10,000 men to be shipped in 50 great ships, and 100 victuallers to go with them. Mr. John Hamilton has made his commendation of service to his grace. His grace is in purpose to lay hands on Lord Seton and to put him in safe keeping, because he continually deals with the Castle. Stephen Wilson, that carried letters from the Earl of Argyll into France, is taken by the Regent. Mr. James Kirkcaldy has confessed no more. Has gotten his wife leave to speak with him. The Regent confessed that as long as the Scottish Queen lived there would be treason, troubles, and mischief. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Killigrew.

Postscript.—The Regent is minded to proclaim a raid upon the thieves.

5 *pp. Holograph. No address. Indorsed by Burghley:* "H. Killigrew's letters."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Answer of Maitland and Grange to Nicholas Errington.)

"The answeres of the Ll. of Ledington and Grange to me Nicholas Arington, sent unto them by the Quenes majesties ambassadour by the derection of my Lord Burley, Lord Hight tresorer of England, ij^{d} day of Marche 1572."

They are content to obey the King on condition that the Laird of Grange may remain as Captain of the Castle and keep it, with the accustomed allowance, for the King, to his only use and for his service. *Item*;—they are content to put in sureties to the Queen of England of four, six, or eight noblemen, earls and lords, the most part of them having always been of the King's faction, that they nor any of them shall procure any strangers to come into Scotland, receive any within that house or without, or directly or indirectly favour, comfort, assist, or aid any, whereby the Queen of England or the King of Scotland may be molested or troubled, but shall be mortal enemies to them if any such shall come.

"There demaundes uppon the same." That the Queen of England will be a mean to the authority for them and theirs being within that Castle, and for the Laird of Farnyhurst that they shall possess and enjoy the liberties of their country, their lives, lands, possessions, rooms, offices, and honours *etc.*; and to have at her majesty's hands, or by some means, a portion of money towards the payment of their debts and creditors, otherwise they shall be constrained to sell all their lands.

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. This is their last and determined answer, otherwise to abide all forces or extremities that shall be prepared against them and theirs."

1 *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "1572. 2 Martii. Thanswer of the Ll. Lidyngton and Graunge to Nicholas Aryngton."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 33. Copy of the same.

March 5. **577.** NICHOLAS ERRINGTON TO DRURY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 36. "Sir, it may pleise you." I have been with the Castilians, with whom I have used all good persuasions that my simple head could devise. I have let them understand at length your solicitation for them, [and] my Lord Treasurer's care and dealing in their cause. I have assured them of that which is prepared for them with all expedition, and finally what extremity is resolved upon if they will needs urge her majesty's forces against them, with all other good means that might either sound to their surety, credit, or commodity, as also to their utter ruin, infamy, and discredit. But in this long discourse [I] find such secret and particular hatred by them towards the Regent, whom in nowise they will trust. They think her majesty's ambassador over much addicted to the Regent, notwithstanding his friendly dealing with them at the first, till such time as he found no hope of their reconciliation. I procured a letter from them to him in answer to my Lord Treasurer's letter sent to him by me. I send herewith a letter from them of the Castle to your lordship. To be plain, I find no good success to come from them unless it be by force, or else that some noblemen of great credit with her majesty were here to deal in the cause, who is not hated of the one side, nor over much addicted to the other side. I wish to God my Lord Treasurer were here but five days. The place is strong; they are become desperate, our proportion small; their hope of France is great. This that follows is as much as I can get of them—but no secret from their adversaries. I assured them it would do them no good for that they denied the delivery of the Castle, which was the principal point; and therefore made them no promise nor yet put them in any hope of answer to their demands. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Nicholas Arington.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Inclosure with the same:—

Original of inclosure with No. 576. *Signed:* N. Arington.

1 *p.* *At the head:* "The offers of the Castillyons to me Nicholas Arington the iij[d] * daye of Marche 1573." *Written on the flyleaf of the letter and indorsed therewith.*

March 7. **578.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Sends herewith Mr. Herrington's letter, and also a letter from the Castilians. Understands by Mr. Herington that they provide to their uttermost for their defence. They have little earth, but with planks and timber they are doing. They get water, which only serves the "landerer." Either amongst their men at home or from France

* 2nd in the Public Record Office copy.

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. they receive some comfort, and little weigh the harm of a Scottish siege. In his simple opinion, the sooner her majesty's forces are to enter the better, and, under correction, a greater number than yet he has lately named is requisite. The enterprise in sundry respects is great. The inconstency of that nation his lordship well knows, and, were it but to guard the ordnance, 700 were too few. Of the 500 footmen here in pay, 100 are appointed to Hume and Fast Castles. In the opinion of all that speak of the journey, they think 1000 too few. God forbid that the enterprise should be taken in hand and not brought to pass. God is his judge that he speaks it not for fear, but for duty's cause, for his lordship and the world shall be witness what his part shall be. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¼ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 35b. Copy of the same.

March 9. **579.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 3rd instant, and is glad her majesty takes in good part his poor and simple service, but no less sorry to see, as it were, a stay of her purpose to assist the Regent and nobility *etc.* Sees three causes which may stay her. First;—doubts of war with France; second;—great charges *etc.*; third;—now that the Castle is left alone, it may be compassed by other means. It is not unknown to him the goodwill he came hither with to do them of the Castle good, how near they were at a point once or twice, and that all was but dissimulation to win time, which has appeared since by many circumstances, and by the Earl of Huntly's confession, and Sir James Balfour, who left them because he saw their purpose to bring in strangers. He found since by sundry observations that they had promised to France that they depended only upon France. Is informed that they sent the French King word to hasten his forces, that they will put it [the Castle] into his hands and go into France themselves, whither the Earl of Athol also threatens to go, if he be put at for religion. Lord Hume was offered his houses and living in case he would put his son in pledge to obey the King, which he refused, but said he was contented if her majesty would give him leave to go through England into France. His honour says to him that Lethington's letter to him [Killigrew] and his offers and desires written by Captain Arington seemed to carry with it more conformity —for his part he thinks all dissimulation and nothing else meant thereby, but to delay time and to stop her majesty's supply of aid; whereon, if her majesty be so resolved, he beseeches him to consider of the circumstances, and the sequel that may follow in England and abroad. As for the charges and hazard of her majesty's people and munitions, he answers that point with the example of the journey to Leith, and the other of doubt of war with France, adding thereto their due circumstances according to this time, and will not trouble him with enlarging of them other than this—that he is out of doubt the commodity will far exceed the charges, or the doubt of the war, which can have no ground upon this enterprise; but God's will be done. For his own part, if this Castle be not recovered—and that with expedition—he thinks he sees the beginning of sorrows, and her

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. majesty's hitherto peaceable reign decaying, as it were, in post—which God of his mercy defend. The reasons be so apparent that he need not trouble his honour with them, whose shoulders, next her majesty's, shall not carry the least burden.

The Regent has had his hostages ready ever since the 15th of May. There is as sure account that her majesty will send, as though they were come already, both because Captain Arington has so reported of her own mouth, as that they see the cause so necessary and of so grave weight [that] if they come to Berwick there may be some device used to summon the Castle before the forces shall enter, and at that time to tempt them with new offers. If the Castle continue obstinate and her majesty comes not in, the siege will be long, and the charges great by reason thereof, which will be craved of her majesty. If she denies, they must seek further *etc.*, and so practices in the meantime of all sides. Seton has been in hand with the Regent to win him to France. Verac had a commission to insinuate his goodwill to the end he might have had access to Stirling, where his purpose was the corrupting of the castle of Dumbarton with money, and to have stolen the King thither, as fittest place to convey him into France. He [Verac] had further commission to persuade them to beware of the Queen's majesty's practice, to have him to give pensions to suffer no league to be made with England, and to nourish division in this realm; all which is confessed by Mr. Stephen Wilson, lately come out of France, who has bronght letters to the Castle and to other noblemen from the French King, the bishop of Glasgow, and other noblemen. Sends him (abiding more) the inclosed of his confession. Further, he confesses plainly the pope's intention, and the rest of the league's against Scotland and England, and that one James Urie is to come shortly with the Pope's money for to begin the matter. This Wilson has been of long time a pestilent instrument for the Queen [of Scots] and the Papists. He [Killigrew] made him be taken. He says that assuredly they have intelligence in France from the Scottish Queen by La Mothe's means. There be two practisers more taken newly come out of France and Flanders, and one come with letters out of the Castle, whereof he will write more by his next. In the meantime, for the love of God, his Queen, country, himself, and all that profess Christ, let him do what he may reasonably to persuade her majesty to win this Castle and this nation. Sends him a copy of the late pacification. Edinburgh, in haste. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott Calig., C. IV., fol. 38. Copy of the same.

March 11. **580.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Incloses two letters which Mr. John Gordon wrote heretofore to the Earl of Murray, at which time the said Gordon was in France and "depended another way"—a witness of his falsehood and doubleness. These other letters came to him from Alexander Hay also. Mr. Stephen Wilson has confessed that Mr. John Chayne brought one of the books set forth in Paris by Mr. John Gordon and his associates, which he destroyed. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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Elizabeth.
1572-3.
March 12.
Add. MSS., 5,754, fol. 32.

581. COMMISSION BY ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

Forasmuch as the French King and she have by mutual accord, for the desire that she has, and that he professes towards the reduction of Scotland to an universal peace, sent at sundry times heretofore their ministers jointly and severally (whereof he himself has been one) to treat, and persuade the parties being at controversy to come to some reasonable peace, or otherwise to assure them in whom manifest default shall be found that they should be compelled to conform themselves to such orders as the Estates of that realm should by parliament ordain; since which time of her beginning to deal with them, although there have been many obstacles devised by such as have appeared to regard more their private ambition than the public quietness of the realm, yet she certainly understands that the three Estates in their last parliament fully anew accorded to continue their obedience to the King, and that of late those principal noblemen, namely, such as for some time withdrew themselves from the obedience of the King and the Regent, have voluntarily submitted to the King, and have assented to acknowledge the Regent, so that she, to her great comfort, now sees manifest likelihood of that which she and the French King have intended; and therefore, considering how necessary a thing it is for the weal of that realm and for conservation of the peace betwixt their realms, which has hitherto been much hindered by certain private presumptuous persons that in nowise can like to live in peace—she wills, and by these presents fully warrants and authorises him, that if the Regent and the nobility there for the King shall let him understand of any discorded persons upon the frontiers that shall not submit themselves to the King and the State for keeping of peace on those frontiers and for answering to her subjects just amends according to the laws of the Borders, or of any that shall detain any castle of the King's, or shall levy any forces against the King, thereby seeking to renew the civil war, or to bring in strangers into Scotland for that purpose, and shall require aid of him to concur with the King's forces for the reduction of such disordered persons to obedience, he shall with such forces as are there in her pay, and with any others that shall be sent thither or may be levied by him, and with such munition, artillery, and other things thereto belonging, join with the Regent and nobility for the King at such time and in such manner and sort, and with such numbers of her subjects as he shall be further particularly directed by her or by her Privy Council by writing to be sent to him, upon knowledge given to her of the demand of the said Regent, and of the necessity thereof, as it shall appear certainly to be for the behoof of the King, to the repressing of any of his rebels or peace breakers, or of such as shall obstinately refuse to accord to the common peace in that realm accorded upon by the three Estates, and to the maintenance of the mutual quietness to be preserved on her Borders. And for all things which he or any other by his direction shall do in this behalf, this shall be his sufficient warrant to command all her ministers and subjects to be aiding and assisting to him herein by sea or by land for all manner of things hereto necessary. Greenwich.

1 *large p. Copy. Indorsed:* "Copia. S W^m Drury his Comyssion from the Queenes Ma^ty."

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Elizabeth.
1572-3.
March 13.

582. DISCOURSE BY THE REGENT MORTON.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 44.

"Discours deliverit be the Regent his grace to my lord the ambassadoure for the quenis Majestie of England. At Edinburgh the xiij of Marche 1572."

Calling to mind what time has passed, and what matters of importance have intervened since his last writing to the Queen of England, he has thought it convenient to signify to her by his own letter the present condition of their affairs, and how they have proceeded this while past, and therewith to crave such aid as they have need of. Thinking it would be tedious for the Queen and Lords to read so large a letter, has written his meaning in a memoir to Killigrew, from whom her majesty can receive the true information.

Reminds him of the state of Scotland after the death of the Regent Mar, and how at her majesty's desire he accepted the regency, being to his "greit travellis and panis and not without sumptuus chargeis." But as he entered on the charge chiefly for her satisfaction and continuance of the amity betwixt the realms next to the King's preservation, so he looks not for any relief saving that comfort, aid, and support which he has found and still "lippynis" to receive at her hands. Has been willing to follow her majesty's advice, especially in the pacification of the King's disobedient subjects, although with the misliking of a great number zealous in the King's service and his own near friends, "quhilkis being far behind the hand throw the tinsale, bludesched and long imprisoning of thair freindes, the dimolishing of thair housses and spoylzeing of thair guides hes greatlie stomachat and takin indignatioun at my proceeding." Yet the whole nobility and subjects, in effect, are come under the King's obedience, and have approved his regiment, except the few that detain the Castle of Edinburgh. He can also report what reason was offered to them of the Castle at the "owtrynning" of the last abstinence, and upon how slender occasion the war was renewed in their default. Is assured that her majesty understands it, for the only cause was a particular touching themselves, and not that common cause whereof they gave forth to the world that they were so careful. Not contented with their provision made during the five months preceding *etc.*, they would either have liberty to furnish the house with new wines, powder, bullets, and other provision for longer detaining it, or then wilfully renew the war,—as they did. Which not only they but the Duke's sons and the Earl of Huntlie misliked. Wherefore the Duke's sons and the Earl of Huntlie, taking heed to themselves, seeing in him [Morton] no intention of war, and that it was renewed without their knowledge or allowance, took particular assurances for themselves and their friends. Whereupon, by his [Killigrew's] earnest travails, followed their late convention at St. Johnston; and seeing that some of the most special and weighty points are referred to her majesty's advice, his expectation is that in this, as in all other things, she will so direct her doings as may most tend to the honour and surety of the King, and to the weal and quietness of his good subjects, and that also he shall receive her promise and obligation as surety for the Duke's sons and the Earl of Huntlie that they shall observe the conditions of pacification according to their band.

Touching them in the Castle, he doubts nothing but her majesty condemns them as the occasion and instruments by whom this trouble

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. continues *etc.* After the pacification was accorded to, the Duke's sons and the Earl of Huntlie wrote by their own servant to the Castle signifying their discontentation of the renewing of the war without their advice, and earnestly desired them in the Castle to consider their own estates, and not to live further upon uncertainties—meaning the French support—but rather that they would come to some reasonable end, and if they would be conformable thereto, they offered all good means they could for the weal and safety of them in the Castle, not doubting to bring the same to good conclusion, seeing his [Morton's] goodwill so bent to quietness. But how slender and arrogant their answer was is "notour." Killigrew can report it "with thair haill maner of procedingis." As was before suspected, and now daily by proof grows more manifest, they having "deliberat" to follow France, soever what inconvenience it might bring to religion or the realm, could be satisfied with no surety unless the King's side had passed from the ground of their honest cause, taken on them the blame of their crimes, and given them a declaration to have been honest men in all their proceedings, which they could not do, the contrary being so well known through the most part of Europe, and especially to the godly and honest in both the realms. How ungodly and abominably they proceeded in the late war is well enough known, "in that thay have not sparit the sons of God, the people being thair convenit in tyme of devine service, thinking in that place be schott of ordinance to have murtherit the gretair multitude, and be discharging of thair ordinance aganis wemen, childrene, and impotent personis, quhais slauchter on the streitis hes bene thair gretaist victory, as alsua be fire raising in the toun, quhilk they thocht utterlie to have destroyit sa sone as they fund the wind favorable to the executioun of thair pre-cogitat mischeif, liberallie spending thair schott quhair ony apperance wes to quenche the flamme," so that they doubt not their cruelties have been brought home to them, and their doings "to be detestit" of all the godly and honest, who, they hope, shall not now find them worthy [of] the mercy and favour that heretofore being offered they rejected, but will allow that they be recompensed with such punishment as they justly deserved.

Good consideration is to be taken of the practices betwixt France and them, which now are not obscure, but daily become more manifest, as from time to time they give him [Killigrew] knowledge, according to the intelligence that falls into their hands. Foreign invasion is the less to be thought of if this one impediment remaining were removed, and it is not to be doubted but that France "anys having orderit thingis within the self," as they brag shortly to do, will study to proceed further with them in all likelihood, such affection standing amongst the confederates of that unholy league to execute their decrees, and therefore it is to be weighed, if reason and good policy allow that "tymous" provision in removing inconveniences should be omitted till the armed enemy set foot on land, or not. Thinks no other goodwill is looked for at their hands, and that their attempt had not been so long protracted if their domestic impediments were not the cause. Doubts not that her majesty and her Council sufficiently understand what the strength of the Castle is, and what force of men *etc.*, will be able to recover it. The matter taking effect by her majesty's means, it will not only put "their cuntreis" in surety at her friendship and

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. devotion, but spare charges to her, wherewith heretofore she has been burdened and still will be so long as the State is not "throuchlie quietit," for they are not able to recover it by force themselves, the King's whole "invintionis, pulder" and bullets being within the Castle, "and the lingering of the assege in sic sort as it is now preissit be famyn, haldis all thingis still doubtfull, dryves ws to continewall chargeis, and makis ws unable to stand hir majesteie in sic stead as utherwise we micht, gif she suld have occasioun to employ ws." Her majesty's favourable aid being granted for the quieting of this State and recovering of this Castle, they offer to do to her all such honour and friendseip as at any time heretofore has been offered, and especially the like conditions as are contained in the contract made at Berwick before the "incuming" of her majesty's support that came into this realm for expelling the Frenchmen out of Leith; and, further, they will enter in league with her and the realm of England for maintenance and defence of the true religion and professors thereof in both the realms against the persecution of the cruel Council of Trent "and personis quhatsumevir being in the societie of that unhaly league, and to mak all convenient securitie in that quhilk may tend to the welth and suritie of baith the realmes." Are content to enter hostages for the security of her majesty's forces and "invintioun" that shall come into Scotland. If their ability "answerit" their goodwill, her majesty should be relieved of the great charges which she has sustained through the King her cousin and his realm in his "zoung aige," but in place thereof, as he [Morton] is assured, she will find him thankful when he is of age. In the meantime her majesty may be well assured to find such friendship and readiness of Scotland to do her lawful service against any that press to annoy her or her estate, and that her favour and charges are fruitfully bestowed, and that she has not dealt with "unthankfull" people. It rests, besides the removing of the "inconvenient" by detention of the Castle, that speedy and "substantious" resolution be taken for quieting the Borders and suppressing the insolence of the "disorderit" subjects of both the realms, whereby the peaceable people may live unspoiled, and the fugitives of both the realms may be apprehended and delivered according to the treaties. Is content to enter into strict and special conditions hereanent. *Signed:* James Regent.

3 *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "A discourse sent me from the Regentes grace the 13 of Marche." 1572.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 43. Copy of the first part of the same.

March 13. **583.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorable and my verie gude lord," I have this long while forborne to trouble you with my letters in consideration of the truth, diligence, and sufficiency of him who is here her majesy's ambassador, by whom I doubt not your lordship has had ample information of all our proceedings from time to time. The same form of dealing I presently use, having delivered to him my mind both by speech and "write" to be communicated to her majesty and her Council, especially to your lordship, to whom, albeit presently I use few words,

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. yet my sure expectation is that your lordship will be a good mean to her majesty that such things as I have mentioned may be speedily considered of, and provided for accordingly. The enemies of God's truth and of the present state of both the realms sleep not. I pray your lordship "effectuuslie" that I may know her majesty's good pleasure and resolution "howsone" may be, for that the time is precious. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 14. **584.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Is still of the same mind he was of in his answer to his lordship's of the 3rd instant from Theobalds. By all intelligence that comes hither, there is no appearance but that France will have war with England as soon as they may possibly, which he leaves him to have judgment of upon such advertisements as he sends by this bearer, whom he has borrowed of Sir Valentine Browne. Will answer the two points of his letter which he left unanswered before, to wit, how her majesty might oversee the murders, and what pension might be bestowed here. For the first, he assures him that unless he had granted to the writing he delivered to the Earl of Huntly and the Duke's son, there would have been no peace. The necessity of the peace made him grant thereto to avoid many dangers to the King, the Regent, and this whole Estate, which could not in his opinion have suffered without their trouble and charges. Had further for him that her majesty's former ministers here had gone as far, yet prevailed not therein. The reasons why her majesty may now in honour consent, in his poor judgment, be to save the King and State from shipwreck. "The first Regent had the contriver of his death, the bishop of St. Andrews, hanged, and the doers be yet excepted." The second, although the war was not just, "was slain, as many more examples have been of the like, and yet the murderer and the enterpriser of the exploit executed." Now to follow a war still with so great danger to the King for a more ample revenge, he knows not *per quam regulam.* If Lady Lennox can persuade the Queen to send the Regent means to win the Castle of Edinburgh, he thinks she could not be better revenged, nor do her majesty and this young babe greater service. The thing desired of her majesty is but her private letter to the Regent requesting him to oversee those things for the King's weal and common peace, and to avoid the danger of shipwreck, which are Mr. Secretary's words to him. The bond her majesty must make as surety for the good behaviour of the noblemen received to mercy may "take some light" from their own band unto her majesty, which he sends in this despatch; and surely, as he has written to Mr. Secretary, he thinks the Regent could do her no more honour and service, than with the rest that were at the King's devotion before, to make them also that are now come to the same obedience become "debt bound" to her. If his doings have herein been contrary to her majesty's intention, he craves pardon.

Touching the pensions, these be the men to be considered of—the Regent, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, the Lord Boyd, who is able to keep Argyll in tune, and bears a great stroke in the west, Sir James Balfour, and Alexander Hay. The sum to content them and to keep this country at her majesty's devotion is, after his calcula-

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. tion, 1200*l.* sterling by the year, whereof 500*l.* for the Regent, 200*l.* for Huntly, 200*l.* for Argyll, 100*l.* for Lord Boyd, 100*l.* for Adam of Gordon, and the other 100*l.* between Sir James Balfour and "Sandy" Hay, to wit, 100 marks to Sir James and 50 to the other. As for the Castilians, he can say nothing. If her majesty will bestow but 1000*l.* sterling, then Adam of Gordon, Sir James Balfour and Hay must be left out. Has felt the Earl of Argyll, who will accept 200*l.*, yet is sure he may have 2000 crowns of France at present, and Huntly, Athol, and others as much, yea, he knows the Regent himself has been dealt with by Lord Seton, but if her majesty will take the time and occasion, he is sure France shall fail of her purpose.

Has written another letter to him by this bearer, wherein are certain letters that he made mention of in his former these days past. The Earl of Argyll desires him to write for a licence to buy four geldings in England, and the Regent desires another for half a dozen, as these wars have spoiled them of horses. Thinks though they have their licence "their purses be not so full to send for geldings this year." As for the pensions, he would know whether he should go forward or stay. The Hamiltons, by her majesty's procurement, have Arbroath and Paisley, which be good things, and therefore need no pensions, but a gentle letter, if her majesty thinks good, in answer to their letter, which he sends by this bearer. If her majesty does not send or use means to reduce this Castle to obedience, it will come evil to pass; the Regent will be constrained to press her for money against the end of May, for he can furnish no longer, and he will not break with his soldiers. Therefore, if he be denied by her majesty, his honour may judge what he will be driven to do. He [Burghley] will say that Grange may keep the Castle with those conditions that Captain Arington sent him. Would rather go to Rome barefoot than deliver that answer. Beseeches him that if there be not good meaning to proceed in these causes, he may be revoked. The matter now here to be done depends on the accepting of the offers the Regent makes, and the taking or rendering of the Castle, "which being resolved apon of or on, wyll breade an end, and this resolution wyll grow, I trust, before this bearers retorne, whereby I may understand my fare"; for if the Regent finds once that he begins to halt or wax "tepidus"—whom hitherto he has found so true—"he will smell a rat," and, he fears, provide for a "dear year." Is desperate to do any good with the Castle unless there may grow any new occasion. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—His brother William Killigrew has requested him to beseech him to be his good lord for a groom's room in the privy chamber. There is somewhat in Mr. Stephen Wilson's confession touching the Captain of Dombritayne [Dumbarton] which he saw confirmed by other letters, and therefore the Regent's advice is, to avoid the worst, that Lady Lennox should be persuaded to make him receiver and overseer of the earldom of Lennox. The Earl of Angus' marriage with the Earl of Mar's sister is concluded to be celebrated in June.

6 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 40 Copy of the same.

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Elizabeth. 1572-3. March 17. Add. MSS., 5,754, fol. 36.

585. IMPREST FOR DRURY.

Warrant by Elizabeth for Sir Valentine Browne to imprest such sums as shall seem requisite to him for the service of Sir William Drury and others for extraordinary service in Scotland. Is not to pay above one month's wages to any new bands. Is to cause coat and conduct money for such as shall come from the President at York to be paid to such as the Lord President shall appoint. All other payments for carriage of ordnance, victuals *etc.* for this service shall be made upon the warrant of Sir William Drury. Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Queen."

March 17. **586.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

After his carrier was despatched the Regent sent him this inclosed, which is a copy of Lethington's letter to Lady Livingston. There are three long letters yet at Stirling, undeciphered, whereof two are from Lethington to the bishop of Glasgow, and the third to John Chisolm, now in France with the said bishop. One of the letters to the bishop was written since Captain Errington was last in the Castle. These letters were taken by these means;—the Baron Boghill had a son in the Castle, nephew to Grange, and the Regent had intelligence that his mother sent by a boy to him and received letters from him by that means; whereupon he sent for the father and made him believe that unless he did somewhat to cancel this fault, it should cost him dear. Of this it came that the father practised to have his son come out, which was granted by them within, in hope both to send and to have intelligence by his means, with whom they concluded that he should send a man of his who knew the manner to come to them. This young man came forth when the Regent and the Earl of Huntly were at Aberdore, and was made to confess what he had, and how he was to be made an instrument; for which he was suffered to deliver some of his letters, and to send his man for more, who was there a day after Captain Errington departed; and after the letters had come forth, the father, mother, and son were taken for saving of their honesty, and so this intelligence was cut off. If the King's master cannot deciper these letters, he will have them to see what Mr. Sommer can do with them. Young Baron Boghill says they depend wholly on France, and have sent the King word that they will deliver him the Castle and go into France themselves, and further, they would rather die than fall into the hands of England, against which country they were entered in mortal hatred. This the Regent told him himself, whose words he has hitherto found so just that he does not believe they were uttered of policy. This Baron Boghill has also confessed that Lord Seton, Lady Livington, and Athol were the only conveyers of their letters, and the persons most trusted of the Castilians. The Regent has determined, therefore, to lay hand on Lord Seton, has sent for Lady Livingston to come to him, and has written to the Earl of Athol and his wife, by advice of the Council, to come plainly to the King's obedience and do his duty as others do, and not to remain neutral, for it cannot be borne any longer, and to give him warning to abolish his

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. mass according to the law, or else he must look to abide the penalty. To give more credit to this message, the Earl of Argyll is gone to his country beside Athol, and still wishes for some occasion to be upon him, and Huntly, on the other side, is glad of this dealing towards Athol, for now that they be come to the King they would have all do the like. To these three noblemen the French King directed Verac and others to make them his by pensions and promises, who now are nothing near that matter, for two of them are bent to receive her majesty's pensions, and to depend upon her next to their own Prince. Prays God that her majesty neglect not this occasion. The Earl of Argyll came to his lodging twice, and has made a large show of his goodwill to her majesty, and as for the Earl of Huntly, he thinks himself assured of him. The old Duke has made solemn vow that rather than consent to have any French masters in Scotland he would die in the field against them. His [the Duke's] son told him the words, as also how much his father and all they thought themselves bound to her majesty, and how injuriously they were used by France. The Duke himself, since the pacification, wrote him earnest thanks with offers of his humble service to her majesty. He wrote to his lordship that Lady Lennox was to be persuaded to betake the government of the earldom into the charge of the Captain of Dumbarton, and since, upon some occasion of speech with the Regent, he perceives that he is desirous that, if she be minded to show Drumwhassil that favour, he would it to pass by his means and through his hands, because Drumwhassil detains certain church lands, which in this assembly of clergy in this town were called upon. They have agreed with the Regent that to recompense Lord Semple and George Douglas, they shall have the thirds of Paisley and Arbroath until the King may be able to do them good by other reward. This assembly is ordinary twice in the year. The preachers cry out against France in all their sermons and prayers as though the fact had been committed but yesterday, and if her majesty helps them to win the Castle, this people will hardly in many years be won from her majesty's devotion; so fain would they have the Castle that without it nothing would please them. [*Their joy at the arrival of Colbrone's ship.*] Beseeches him to have in remembrance that the Regent wrote in favour of Alexander Hume of Manderstone. Understands that one William Leslie is to come home out of France shortly. Cares not how few such men come hither till the end of the next parliament, and therefore is to put his lordship in mind that the Regent would not have Verac come hither before the parliament be ended, for avoiding of inconveniences that may otherwise grow. The Laird of Lochleven and his friends were of late to hold a court at Murroes [Murus], when it was thought the Laird of Buccleuch would have made some business, but no harm was done. The Laird of Buccleuch is become a suitor to the Regent for Farnyhurst, who married his sister, and promises before the end of May he shall come to the King's obedience. This delay of his is to be considered. The Regent was advertised that there was a meeting betwean Lord Scrope and Sir John Foster, where also Farnyhurst, Martin Elwoold, Buccleuch, and other Borderers would be, which made him enquire of him whether he knew of any such matter. It seemed to him [Killigrew] the Regent marvelled what it should mean. They of the Castle turned out within these three days two prisoners whom they took in the beginning of the siege, which

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. makes some think they begin to spare their victuals. One Captain Edmonstons is now hither for soldiers and mariners to carry to the Prince of Orange. The Regent and the noblemen think assuredly that her majesty will send in her forces, and therefore, as he is informed, he has taken order since he spoke with Colbrone, who accompanied the munitions to Berwick, to make gabions for the battery. The Earl of Glencairn and Lord Oliphant, being bound home for a time, came to his house this day and took their leave of him. There be eight condemned persons of such as were against the authority in this town, who shall suffer. Thinks this day [there will be] some death and some banishment out of the country. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—A pensioner of her majesty's, called Mr. Cressy, came with Sir George Cary to Berwick, and thence made a step to this town, where he [Killigrew] made him dine with the Regent and see the trenches and such things as were to be seen here.

7 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 49. Copy of the same.

Inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland to Lady Livingston.)

At the head: "From Lethingtoun to the Lady Levingstoun discipherit."

This is to advertise your ladyship that I have within three days received a letter from the bishop of Glasgow dated the 13th day of December last, which Mr James Kirkcaldy brought, whereby he has most earnestly desired my Lord Hwme and me in the King of France's name to cause some travail with Alexander Erskin for sure keeping of the Prince and house of Striveling in his hands as well from the Earl of Mortoun and the Douglases as from England, because he thinks, if the Prince come into Morton's hands, he will not fail to be delivered to England, who will press very earnestly to have him in their hands, and so thereafter to use the Queen more extremely. The bishop writes to me desiring me to ass[ure] Alexander Erskin that if he will constantly retain the "barne" and house in his hands out of England's and the Douglase's hands that he shall have all things of the King of France that he will require, which shall greatly redound both to his profit and honour; for they think, in France, the preservation of the Prince's person out of England's hands "is only the saulfty of the quene and of her persoun," and for that cause the King of France wishes earnestly the sure keeping of the "barne" and house from England and Mortoun. For this effect I have caused my Lord Hwme [to] write a letter to his sister, Alexander's wife, therein only referring all things to your credit, which I pray you "effectuuslie" to deliver yourself into her hands, and declare the matter as is aforesaid to her, pressing her earnestly to deal with her husband for the same effect, and to obtain his direct answer thereanent. You may further assure him that if Alexander [Hume] will take in hand surely to keep the Prince and house in his hands, my Lord Hwme and I will make such assurance

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Elizabeth.
1572-3. of the King of France's good mind and affection towards him as he can require; wherein we will and can assure him of all things which he will require the King of France to do for him, which may tend both to his great profit and perpetual honour. I pray your ladyship for entertainment of this "purpois" to address you to Alexander's wife and deal continually with her, "zea and to cast in ane bane to hir to nurische hir mair ernistlie to persuade hir husband heirof," as to propose marriage of your son to Alexander's daughter, which will move them the rather to consent to the King of France's desire towards the keeping of the bairn and house, "and zit to perfite nor end nocthing with thame, bot to intertein with that fair bane," whereof I doubt not they will well . . . . I understand by my lord of Glasgow that the King is . . . . . bent thereon, and will spare nothing that the said Alexander will or can desire if he will keep the bairn and house in his hands, "as alsua will spurre the quenis deliverance." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* "your La. ze knaw quha."

(Maitland to the Bishop of Glasgow.)

Does not hazard writing to him in the usual cipher, fearing that by the taking of Mr. James Kircaldy, who had the copy, the alphabet has fallen into the hands of the adversaries, and therefore he is constrained to use John Chesholme's.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

March 23. **587.** HUNTLY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 52. "My Lord, efter maist hartley commendatione." I received your letter of the 12th instant, whereby I perceive your earnest and diligent labours for the pacification of this troubled realm, continuing as you have well begun, "quhilk I pray God tak guid success"; and for my own part, assuredly all things by me promised shall be faithfully performed, and I pray your lordship to continue in your requesting for the poor men of Edinburgh and in all other causes of mine, as they occur, like as my cousin and servant, Alexander Drummond, will be present to inform you. I must thank your lordship heartily for your goodwill to me, which by all honest means I shall go about to acquit, and have ordained the said Alexander to confer therein with you at length.

As for those in the Castle, I am sorry they should use themselves any ways to bring or entertain division or war within this realm. But for myself I will "mell" no further in their causes than my Lord Regent thinks expedient. As for your performance of articles passed in part at the Queen your mistress' command, I doubt not but you will fulfil the same truly in all sorts, according to the place you bear, and if anywise I had doubt thereof, I would have been loth to have proceeded in the manner as I did.

Touching the men of war I had, they are now in *au plus offerant* so I shall do all in me to make them depart with favour out of these parts, because I think not to have the like ado with them again, "and the soner anny cum that wald heave sic, the gryttar number tha vill finde." You shall not find me changed from the good

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Elizabeth.
1572-3 intention and mind you left me in, like as more particularly the said Alexander will show your lordship in all behalfs when you shall meet. Albeit, I hear of the retention of one James Glen, and fortifying of the places of Arbroath [Arbrothok] and Paisley, yet I have left nothing on my part unfulfilled. I hope my Lord Regent will take order therewith accordingly. Spyne. *Signed:* Hwntlye.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address.* "To my Lord Ambassadour for the Q. majeste of Inglandde." *Part of the paper cut off. Faded.*

March 23. **588.** HUNTLY TO [ ].

Accepts the Regent's answer in good part. [*Marginal note in Killigrew's hand:* "This is ment by Mackentosch and the L. Lovet which did mak incorsion uppon hem during his being at St. Johnstons]. Will continue to keep the peace. Has let Archibald Douglas' master see by proof his performance of "randering" of houses, "takkis, and stedingis," with the "breke" of the men of war, so that no fault shall justly be found in him. Has "endit" the band, and sent it to his cautioners "till use likuise," but has desired the Regent to continue the registering thereof till his own coming, when, God willing, he will satisfy his grace therein, and any other reasonable matter he requires.

⅓ *p. At the head:* "The erll of Huntlie in a lettre to a freind from Spyne the 23 of Marche writteth thus." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March. **589.** NOTES OF LETTERS, ETC., SENT BY HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

"Letters and other writings in this packet," viz.:—a letter from the Queen to the Regent; a letter to her majesty from the Earl of Huntly and Lord Arbroath, and a copy thereof; the articles of pacification at St. Johnstoun's; a copy of the proclamation upon the pacification; the answer received by Captain Arrington in the Castle, 2nd March; Huntly's and Lord John Hamilton's band to the Queen; examination of Stephen Willsonne; Peter Dowglas's confession; the Regent's discourse to the ambassador; copy of the ambassador's promise to Huntly and Lord Arbroath; copy of Lethington's and Grange's letter to Huntly of 23rd February; form of the band for observation of the peace; proclamation for the parliament; Act of Parliament concerning the league; secret advertisements drawn out of letters and examinations; Sir James Balfour's letter of 6th March to the ambassador; copy of Robert Dowglas's letter to the Regent from France.

⅔ *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Martii 1572. A note of lettres and other writings sent to M^r^ Secretary from M^r^ Killigrew."

March 25. **590.** CHATELHERAULT AND HUNTLY TO [ ].*

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XV., fol. 2. After our hearty commendations:—we have heard by the report of Mr. Arrington and by your writings sent by him that you have

* Misplaced. The date is 1572, and it should follow No. 201.

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Elizabeth.
1573. conceived and taken some fear in your repairing to this town through the misbehaviour, boasting, and evil bearing of the soldiers there, and are sorry, misliking altogether that any man here should move such occasion (if any was); for we mind no other ways but your honest and gentle handling, and if we had been sure of any such boasting, would not only have found fault therewith, but have punished and put order thereto "as according": therefore we have spoken to the captains and whole soldiers therein, and taken such order therein as we dare, and will promise on our honour that your repairing to this town, remaining therein, or therefrom departing you shall neither be troubled, injured nor molested any manner of way. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hammylton. Hwntley.

½ *p.* *Indorsed:* "25 Marche 1572. Copie of a lettre from the D. Hammilton to Hwntlye of assurance."

March 25. **591.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received by his servant, Williams, the Queen's letters and commission, with instructions from the Privy Council and his private letter. Having perused the contents of the whole, he has presently despatched Captain Errington to Mr. Killigrew to make him acquainted with all. Thought it his part to put him in mind that it were requisite that both in Yorkshire and the bishopric [Durham] some more men were in readiness. It has always been the order that on entering into Scotland from these parts the same have been supplied from more inward parts to prevent all attempts;—"the notableness" of the Scots his lordship well knows. The powder is in surety arrived here in a very proper vessel of Rye, being very well appointed for her burden, which he has thought good to make stay of, her majesty's charges not being increased thereby, but saved. Has used, and will use the advice of Sir Valentine Browne in anything that may concern her majesty's service, whom he finds both willing and ready in that he may. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Even now are come into the haven the hoys from Newcastle with things needful for the journey.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 26. **592.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

How the affairs of our estate here have passed of late, I have remitted to the information of the Queen's majesty's ambassador, your lordship's good friend here resident, by whom, I doubt not, from time to time you have understood it, and how willing I have been of late, at his motion, to yield to all conditions that might have spared charges and avoided inconveniences to her highness, I trust you will bear record; but since hope of their winning by gentle means is past, and they have "dedicat" themselves to be instruments of such present wickedness, and to procure further the "inquietatioun" of both the realms, I pray your lordship, according to your accustomed care and wisdom, to be a good mean and furtherer at her majesty's hands, that by her speedy aid and forces the dangers here may be "tymouslie" removed, and the foreign and domestic enemies "frustrat"; for the Castle once recovered, I hope the strangers should find their advantage

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Elizabeth.
1573. small or none, and if they "addressit" themselves against her majesty "we suld be found als willing and reddy to oure power as ony of hir awin subjectis." I have received her majesty's recommendation procured in favour of Pharnyhirst, and have written my meaning towards him in my answer to her highness' self, "quhairunto," since I look your lordship shall be made privy, I will forbear to use repetition. Her majesty has found in me, and shall find her advices followed, although the danger in many respects be evident, but for this man I trust her majesty, being rightly informed of him, shall nowise think it meet that the country (well quieted by his absence) shall be troubled by his restitution, wherein (if it so should be) there is no less inconvenience apparent to her majesty's own subjects, than to the people of this realm. My expectation is that your lordship in giving advice will travail that the "bipast deserving" of that man toward both the realms, and the danger and commodity of his restitution and presence may be advisedly considered, and then I doubt not of the resolution. "Halyrudehous." *Signed:* James Regent.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 27. **593**. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 18th on the 25th instant by Captain Arington, wherein he sees her majesty's desire and his earnest charging of him. Nothing has been left undone that might reasonably be done to end this trouble without the Queen of England's forces. One clause in his letter of the 3rd instant made him become one of St. Thomas' disciples, and being of that mind, he may well think he would not encourage the Regent, but rather induce him to take the best way, whereunto he ever found him ready enough, so far as he might do the same with the King's surety, which could not be, they having the Castle; whereunto he adds this further consideration, that, besides Lady Livingston's practice, he has discovered others, and therefore caused his cousin, Archibald Douglas, to be removed to Dumbarton Castle. The Castle once in the Regent's hands, he will take better order for the security of the King, but he dares not take him out of the hands of the Countess and Master of Mar, who have the custody of the Castle of Stirling, and are Papists, because he has no other place of assurance. Besought the Regent to leave no means undone to have the Castle by composition, assuring him that in so doing, and in relieving her majesty now of this burden, it would be so thankfully accepted that he was assured she would not be forgetful of it when he should have cause to use her favour to this avail, whereunto, after a little pause, his grace said that he had done what might be done, and called him to witness as follows.—That at his [Killigrew's] first coming, before Du Croc went hence, they made certain demands which were unreasonable; whereunto, although they had a reasonable answer, yet they would not be satisfied; after Le Croc's departure he procured a meeting at St. Johnston's, where they came not who should have come, yet as much was there granted in substance as the lords had by this last accord. But that would not serve them, because nothing might content them till their aid came out of France, for the which they sent by Verac when Le Croc departed, and made him [Killigrew] believe, in the meantime, that when Le Croc was

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Elizabeth.
1573. departed he should agree the matter *etc.* When the nobility were assembled, then they found fault that all were not there, especially such as they knew would not or could not come, and thus they drove time till the breach of the abstinence, which by their default only, without the consent of the noblemen of their side, as may appear in their letters written to them since the pacification, wherein they made mention they were well used, and offered to be suitors and dealers for them, if they would employ them; whereunto they never made answer, but sent a scroll subscribed to the effect that if the lords' men would come to the Castle they should have an answer to their letter. More than this they never wrote or sent, but, before the pacification, they used all the means they could indirectly to keep them from accord. Now he knows there was more reason that they within should make an answer in writing to the lords' men. He knows all this as well as the Regent, and therefore he may judge whether he may do any more than he has done. He [the Regent] has consented for his part to a peace with the noblemen with the danger of his life and with the loss of his friends and kinsfolk, who lose thereby, and he is menaced secretly in many ways, whereof he [Killigrew] is not ignorant, and this has done to please her majesty, and that, the pacification once perfected here, he might be able to stand her in some stead in these troublesome days, which he will do as willingly and truly as ever Regent did. "And yet," quoth his grace, "I have not said all, for in case that Grange would have rendered the Castle, I offered for his safety the choice of three castles, to wit, Blackness, Fauckland [Falkland], and St. Andrews, and for some relief to themselves in recompense of his charges, I offered him the lease of the priory of St. Andrews for ten years, which is worth much money, and withal that he should nominate to bishop there whom pleased him. Besides this, for their surety and good usage, I think your lordship's self in your sovereign's name did make large offers to them." He [Killigrew] will see they practise with France both to steal the King and to continue sedition: to which end Verac was sent and divers others to the end that, if the Castle holds out long they may be able to work some mischief. Prays him to think well of this matter.

Confessed his grace had done very well, and that all that he had alleged was true, and that he had from time to time made report thereof. Notwithstanding, seeing he had prospered so well by yielding to peace, in consideration of the inconvenience above specified, he desired his grace to condescend to some further yielding than had been granted, whereby he might crown this work and make the Queen of England beholden to him. Told the Regent that if Grange and Lethington would put in pledges to keep the Castle for the King and the authority, as the Earl of Mar has done for the keeping of the King's person, he thinks it may make an end. With this his grace was amazed, and said that, although he would be so mad, the nobility would never grant thereunto; for the matter was propounded in the last parliament, and it was concluded on his [Killigrew's] motion that there should be favour shown the Duke's house and the Earl of Huntley's, in hope that her majesty would assist them for the winning of the Castle, and to that end it was agreed that the hostages should be sent into England, and therefore that was a thing not to be thought of, much less to be agreed. This much being passed, his grace

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Elizabeth.
1573. resolved to write again to the Queen of England for aid, and desired him to do the like, that no time might be lost. The letters were "made," but Captain Arington came with his [Burghley's] letters on the 26th instant, whereupon he took occasion to essay the Regent anew, that although he would not grant that they should keep the Castle, yet he besought him for many reasons that they might have the like assurance for their lives, lands *etc.*, as the other lords had. He again desired him not to make him that request, for it would endanger the King's estate as well as his own life. Moreover, that it was not to be granted by himself without the advice of the council of nobility, which was absent. Howbeit he pressed him so far that he said he would hazard all to pleasure the Queen of England and to avoid her charges and the trouble of bringing in an army, and therefore condescended that he should send Captain Arington to them with the offer that they should have the like surety that the lords had at St. Johnston's. This message Captain Arington received of his grace's own mouth, and went to the Castle the same day and dealt with them at length, but could have no other answer but this;—that when they saw the articles of pacification they would make answer whether they would stand to them or no. He inquired wherefore they had not sent for them on receipt of the lords' letters. They answered that they would have spoken with their men, but could not. "No," quoth Arington, "there was no reason why you should." He left them in no hope to have the articles. He remarked at his being there that there was much labour bestowed on fortifying since the first of this month. He supposed the house stronger by ten lasts of powder and 100 men than it was then. He said they were "ill like" in the face with over working or watching, and that Robert Melvin was in his mind much amazed. When he heard this answer he yet again procured of the Regent that they might see the articles, which he said they might have had sooner if they had desired them. He sent them by his man in the morning, with a letter, a copy whereof he incloses with their answer, which he [Killigrew] utterly mislikes. Burghley may see Lethington's cunning in his answer: he will neither deny the assurance for offending the noblemen nor allow of that, for fear, if he did, he should forthwith, by confessing the King, be constrained to render him his Castle as his own, and not to be kept against his will. His man, who carried them his letter and the articles, told him he thinks they will yield, and therefore he will once again seek to speak with them before the summoning and the unlading of the ordnance. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

8 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 54. Copy of the same.

Inclosure with the same:—

(Henry Killigrew to Maitland and Grange.)

Whereas they were desirous to see the articles of pacification accorded at St. Johnstone's, he sends them the same day by this bearer, by whom he prays them to return them with their resolute answer in writing, whether they can like of them or no. This is all

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Elizabeth.
1573. he can obtain for them, and if they do not accept them at this instant he believes they shall never have the like offer again, for so it is determined, and with what difficulty this much was obtained for them he omits to write; therefore, God grant that they may bethink themselves in time, for there will be nothing added nor diminishd of these articles for their assurance. It was agreed by the noblemen that the King should have his house, and, if he be not deceived, when they hear they refuse such appointment as they have accepted, it will nothing content them. If they can like these conditions for their surety, and render the house to the King, he will promise that they shall find no less friendship in England than the Lord Treasurer's letters to him, which he sent them by Captain Arrington, offered. If they dare trust him they shall not be deceived. Sends Grange a copy of her majesty's letter in favour of Farnyhurst, whereby he may see her good nature, whatsoever occasion has been given her majesty to the contrary. Has also sent a letter of Lady Athole's to Lady Lethington, that she may see he has not forgotten to help to preserve her house, which others go about to overthrow. Tells Lethington that for the private request he made touching the reduction of a forfeiture by one Byston, he performed his desire. Prays them now to be good to themselves and not undo their friends. Assures them that their enemies would not have them yield, and, further, that there is no support for them; therefore, if they render not the house, they shall feel the cannon within eight days, as he is credibly informed. If they answer not directly in writing and render the house they need never look to hear from him, nor that the like offer shall ever be made again. 27th of March. *Signed:* "By your old aqwayntaunce and frynd hytherto." Henry Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "My lettre to Lydington and Grange 27 of Marche."

March 28. **594.** THE REGENT MORTON'S ANSWER TO ARTICLES SENT BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO DRURY.

Let harbingers be directed before, and they shall have the choice of the town of Edinburgh for the place to contain the companies together. Thought the six hostages which he nominated before to be sufficient, viz.,—George Douglas, son to his [Morton's] cousin the Laird of Kylspindye, being sister's son to the Earl of Craufurd, and nearest of blood to the house of Angus; the Earl of Argyll's base son; the Earl of Eglintoun's brother, William Mountgomerye; the Earl of Glencarne's nephew of his son or brother; Lord Ruthen's brother Alexander; and Lord Symple's son, named John Simple of Brintshelis. Since he understands that more were required, he has burdened the Earl of Cassills for his cousin Archibald Kennedy's son; the Earl of Montrose for a son of one of his nearest friends of his name; the Earl Marishal for a son of the Master Marishal's son; Lord Lyndsaye for one of his next cousins; Lord Olyphaunt for a son or brother; Lord Zester for his brother; and Lord Uchiltre for a son. Amongst these he trusts to find as many as shall be sufficient if more than six be required. Must be advertised what day they will be prepared to be entered, and what day the ships of war will be in readiness to conduct the hoys and

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1573. ships, if it be thought necessary, seeing that there is no peril appearing. Oxen shall be provided for drawing the ordnance *etc.* Such pioneers as may be had shall be enrolled, and horsemen shall be provided to accompany the footbands by land to Edinburgh. The lodgings of the soldiers shall be in the most convenient places of Edinburgh at the discretion of the harbingers who shall be sent before. The victualling is not to be doubted, for the longer the stay the greater abundance shall they find, and all things the better. The Marshal shall be fully allowed to use his authority in Scotland over the English subjects. Such as shall give the assault to the Castle shall have the spoil of all there is within it, and the prisoners also, according to the manner of war, to be divided amongst them, except the ordnance and munitions, royal plate, jewels, wardrobe, household stuff, registers, and records belonging to the King and crown of Scotland. Grange, Lethington, and Lord Hume shall be reserved to be justified by the laws of Scotland, and England's advice shall be used. As for the soldiers that shall happen to be slain or hurt, they will accord to the contents of the article as far as the Marshal and the Queen's ambassador here shall find reasonable and possible, and they will likewise accord for her majesty's ordnance that shall happen to be broken by service, as the article imports. After the exploit is done all favourable means shall be used to expedite both the English soldiers and the ordnance.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "28 Martii 1573. Y^e^ Reg. answer to Articles sent from y^e^ Counsell to S^r^ W^m^ Drury."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 66b. Copy of the same.

March 29. **595.** SIR JOHN FOSTER TO [THE TREASURER OF BERWICK].*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 59. Immediately after the receipt of his letter he sent to Sir Thomas Karr, Laird of Fernihurst, and declared to him that the Queen of England had written to the Regent in his behalf, who [Farnyhurst] sends a man of his own to the Regent to understand his pleasure in the answering of the Queen's letter, and desires him [the Treasurer] to go to the Regent with Fernihurst's man, and to give his good word and furtherance for the said Laird in obtaining an answer. Farnyhurst is content to fulfil all the conditions he made to the Queen and the Regent for the maintenance of the King's authority, so that his friends and tenants may be in surety both of their lives and livings. Prays him to let him understand what answer the Regent gives. Thinks he will obtain a better answer if his man goes to the Regent with him [the Treasurer]. Alnwick. *Signed:* John Forster.

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *At the head:* "S^r^ John Forster to the Lord Th^rer.^"†

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 61. Extracts from the same.

March 29. **596.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

On the 28th of this month he communicated to the Regent such instructions as he received from the Privy Council, and concluded as may appear by the articles. The first hostages were so

* Sir Valentine Browne. † This is apparently an error.

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1573. long in this town that they withdrew to their friends. They and others are now sent for. Whereas it was desired that the Duke and the Earl of Huntley shall send hostages, as they are not yet fully restored, it must be done in the parliament, and by her majesty's advice to the Regent, which is not yet come, but he beseeches him to hasten them farther. They have not brought in their caution, which they put over till it be near the Parliament, that they may have their full surety together upon the giving of their cautions. Notwithstanding, the Regent has written to them both, but would be loth the aid should stay upon them, for he will prepare others sufficient, and they shall be sent after, which he promises shall be done so soon as they arrive. Has put the Regent in remembrance to have in readiness all such furniture as he promised for his part, whereof he sent the particular, and now sends another. The Regent has taken order for the same with greater care than has been commonly seen in this country. Trusts her majesty shall not have cause to repent any favour bestowed on him. He [Killigrew] can almost desire nothing in her majesty's name that he will deny him —neither in matter of justice or favour. There were eight burgesses of this town condemned about this civil quarrel and ready to be executed, whose wives did so hang upon him that he was driven to write in their favour: his grace pardoned their lives and banished them the realm, which was the women's desire, who pray daily for her majesty since the peace at St. Johnston's. He keeps his promise truly, and suffers no occasion that may be occasion of breach or unkindness. The Duke and the Earl of Huntley have hitherto done the like, and no appearance to the contrary, and yet the devil is busy. Has sent some advertisements to Mr. Secretary; may it please him to call for them. The Regent thinks no unkindness in Sir John Forster for suing for Farnyhurst, who is a wicked man, and God knows the cause why the Lord Warden shows him such unkindness. Sends herewith a supplication presented against Farnyhurst by his mother. This night at supper it was told him that Farnyhurst lay in ambush to trap them of Jedworth [Jedburgh] with the help of some English, but he cannot assure it, although a gentleman who was there made the report.

The Regent has in way of talk enquired of him whether there be no marriage in England fit for the young King. Leaves his honour to consider of it. The Regent now writes to her majesty and the Earls of Sussex and Leicester. The young King and the Countess of Marr write to the Queen of England [and] to the Countess of Lennox, who has the delivery of them; the King's letter contains thanks, with desire of aid of her as the Princess under God whom he most leaneth unto for help. Lady Marr's letter contains an excuse for her silence, with thanks and offers to deserve her favour. Lord Livingstone, Verac, and Mulins be, according to his [Burghley's] advice, provided for: the Regent has written his mind therein to Mr. Marshal, which he has sent away, therefore he writes somewhat in Mr. Secretary's letters. Now, if this castle were won—whereof the Regent and men of experience here make no doubt, those men being entertained after the proportion be sent—his honour will keep this country at her majesty's devotion, but the league for religion will bind the universality no less. Understands there be two "romes"

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1573. of the Garter void. If he could procure for this Regent to be one of that order he thinks her majesty bestowed none better in her days to any stranger. Beseeches him to send him his opinion therein. Touches the same to the Earls of Leicester and Sussex and Mr. Secretary at this despatch. Knows Argyll is much sought by France, and therefore, seeing 200*l.* pension may stay him, desires to know his pleasure what he may do further therein. Wrote for a licence for him to buy four geldings in England, which he would fain he were gratified with. By Burghley's letter of the 23rd, which came to him yesterday at noon, he perceives his mind, and shall unfeignedly do his uttermost, as he has before written, and is determined to go to them to the Castle himself on the first reasonable occasion. Sure he is that none of the King's side can stay the peace for greediness, if the Castilians will deliver the house, for the Regent has so assured, whose word he has cause to trust to: he has assured him on his honour that they shall be as well assured if they will enjoy their own in Scotland as any of the rest that are come to the King's obedience. Whether Lethington has had any reasonable conditions offered him, he refers to his judgment upon reading his other letters herewith. In his letter to Lethington and Grange he may see what surety is offered if they doubt to dwell in Scotland truly. If his father were in the Castle he would desire to pleasure him no more than he has done them for the causes he alleges both of her majesty and himself, which causes are as tender to him as his life in manner. If [the Duke] d'Aumale be dead he shall not conquer England with 10,000 men, as he has heard said he undertook, and is sure he did so. Hears the Chevalier is shot through the body. He [Burghley] shall not want diligent advertisements from henceforth. If he can do nothing with the Castilians before the Marshal comes, it is thought assuredly on his summoning they will render, which God grant. The letters in cipher written by Lethington to the bishop of Glasgow have not yet come from Edinburgh by reason the party that had them to decipher was absent, but when they come he will send them. Sends him a copy of Lord Hume's letter sent to his sister, whereof there is mention made in Lethington's letter to Lady Livingstone, which he sent him before. Left the jewels with Mr. Treasurer at his coming from Berwick, and willed Beverly to carry them to Mr. Randall [Randolph], and if he has not shown them to her majesty, the cause, he thinks, is for that one of them was a little scratched lying with a diamond before they came to his hands. They would be worth the money and as much more as her majesty has sent into Scotland since his being here, which was 2500*l.*, he is credibly informed by good lapidaries. Beseeches God grant her majesty long to enjoy them. Thinks he should have written touching the Regent's answer to the Privy Council, but is pressed that he is driven to beseech him to excuse him. Shall do his duty therein hereafter. Where he says he cannot find Lethington's answers to Huntley, it is mistaken, for he knows of no other answers than they sent Huntley's man in a scroll. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—Sends herewith another copy of the letter sent by Lethington to the Earl of Huntley.

5 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 61. Copy of the same.

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1573. March 29. **597**. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Sends herewith such letters as he has lately received from the Regent and Mr. Killigrew, whereby he may see their opinion and desire for the hastening of her majesty's forces to enter Scotland. Has sent to the Earl of Huntingdon to hasten the men hither who are to come from him. His lordship may also see the Regent's opinion concerning Lord Livingston and Mollynes. In his opinion it were better they stayed there. By Sir Valentine Browne he will see an estimate of the charges likely to grow in this service. Sends the plat of Edinburgh Castle. Gathers by Captain Errington that the Castle side are victualled till Michaelmas. Is advertised by one that had some secret dealings with them, who heretofore has not fed them with untruths, that they have made some promise to hold the Castle till Whitsuntide, and have received promise from France in that time to be relieved. Sends some heads, whereof he prays him to procure him some resolution. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March. **598**. NICHOLAS ERRINGTON'S REPORT.

Was sent to the Castle on the 27th instant by the Regent and Mr. Killigrew once again to prove them. Was willed to say to them that if they would be content to take such conditions as the Earl of Huntley and the Lord of Arbrothe with all theirs had accepted, he would be a mean to the Regent and the rest of the Lords for them, which after that time in nowise would be granted to them—with divers other discourses in assuring them of the Queen's majesty's forces to be at hand, the troubles in France great, the hope they have of them vain, the dangers threatened to them as well by her majesty's forces as by their adversaries *etc.* He procured their answer to the ambassador [Killigrew] which was, that since their inclosing they never could get the true knowledge of the conditions of their accordment made at St. Johnston's by the Commissioners, whereby they might judge whether it might stand them in as good assurance as the others, and looked daily to have heard word from them, but it was kept from them by the Regent, and, as they thought, only for their lives and livings *etc.*

They desired to have the covenants of the peace in writing under his hand, and they would send answer presently. A copy of the peace was sent them, and a writing from the ambassador withal. They perused the same for the space of one hour, which they thought over short time. They returned the same with a letter to the ambassador to this effect,—that they had perused the confirmation of a great peace between the Earl of Huntleye, Lord Arbrothe, and others, which they did not mislike withal, but that it might be good and sufficient, yet as there are some hard and dark points which by speech and conference of friends work more effect, being plainly interpreted, as they doubt not but was at the meeting of both parties, than either paper or ink can make show of. Wherefore, if they would suffer the same noblemen and gentlemen who were for the King's part to speak with them for the better interpretation of the same peace, they doubted not but that it might work the like effect in them as it had done in the others. What the Regent and Mr. Killigrew will do

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1573. herein, he knows not. Perceives they yet look for aid from France. Fears lest for want of conference, with some good offers by their friends, which he perceives the Regent is not willing they should have, they be driven into desperate minds rather to die than yield, and so to save their honours, which they stand not a little upon, and trust to the strength of the place, which truly is strong. They have, since his former being there, made great fortification. They have gotten much earth in the Spur without the Castle, between the butts. They have made a rampart to cross over from one side to the other at the melting-house called "the smythes forge," and by that means have cut off all the back side of the Castle that hangs towards the north-west, and placed divers pieces of ordnance there, which serveth to great purpose for them. They have cut off the fore part of the Spur, which was before of timber and boards, and now have made one high wall of lime and stone to cover them withal. Surely they leave nothing undone that they may devise for their safeguard. They told him they had saved two or three lasts of powder, looking for his [Drury's] coming, which otherwise they would have bestowed more frankly amongst their adversaries. The ambassador [Killigrew] told him he would use all the means possible to persuade the Regent to use some conference with them, although [it is] much against the Regent's will, as he perceives, for he had rather, and thinks it more for his surety to have the Castilians overcome by force, than that his friends should lose or render those livings of others which they possess. Wherefore, his simple opinion is, that it were not amiss to have or procure some secret commission to avoid all doubts which may happen by their desperate minds or the unknown strength of the place,—whereby the honour to the Queen's majesty, a quick despatch, and saving of charges might be used to them as occasion may happen in such weighty causes, as well by foreigners as others.

2¼ *pp. Indorsed by Drury:* "M[r] Heryng[ton's] reporte off hys late beyng in Scotland, March 1573."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 65 Copy of the same.

March 29. **599.** CHARGES OF A BATTERY AGAINST EDINBURGH CASTLE.

"An estimate of the chardges of a battery to be made against Edenborrowe Castell for thexpulsion of the Kinges Rebelles there, as followethe."

[*Extracts.*]

One general, per diem, 40*s.* 30 "halberters" to attend on him at 4*d.* apiece, per diem, 30*s.* A preacher, per diem, 4*s.* An assistant, per diem, 2*s.* One secretary, per diem, 2*s.* One trumpeter of Berwick, "in reward," per diem, 12*d.* [*altered to 8d., which is crossed through and noted by Burghley*]. One surgeon of Berwick, in reward, 12*d.* [*as in the last item*]. Nicholas Arrington to be the Provost Marshal, and to have the principal command of the ordnance and artillery, per diem, 6*s.* 8*d.* Six tipstaves at 2*d.* apiece per diem, 6*s.* Two guides for conducting the field pieces and carriages at 12*d.* apiece per diem, 2*s.* Flemynge the master gunner, per diem, 4*s.* Twenty gunners of

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1573. Berwick for the great ordnance, 10*d.* apiece per diem, 16*s.* 8*d.* Twenty of their mates, 6*d.* apiece per diem. 32 "serviators" to them, 10*d.* apiece per diem. Henry Hubberd the master miner, per diem 4*s.* 20 carpenters at 12*d.* apiece per diem, 20*s.* 8 smiths at the like wages. 248 pioneers and labourers at 8*d.* apiece per diem, 8*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 1000 footmen of a new supply, with their captains and officers, and as many of them to be left in Berwick as shall be taken thence of the old bands,—every 100 to have one captain at 4*s.*, 1 lieutenant at 2*s.*, one ensign bearer, one sergeant, one drummer, and one surgeon at 12*d.* apiece per day, and 100 soldiers at 8*d.* apiece per day. 80 are at Hume and "Fawcastell," divers are old and sick, and others absent by passport, so that not above 300 able men remain in Berwick. All idle persons in the town or thereabouts will be taken up for labourers *etc.* One Constable to have the charge of 40 light horsemen of the crew of Berwick. [*Items for carriages, drivers, coat money etc.*]

2¼ *pp.* *Corrected and noted by Burghley.* *Indorsed.*

March 30. **600.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Letters come to the Regent this morning from the Earl of Huntly greatly satisfy his grace. Huntly has performed all things, and his caution is coming. Letters in cipher from the bishop of Glasgow and Lord Ogilvy. Two hostages are already come here. The Regent makes diligent labour to have all things in his promise performed. The nobility will be here to accompany him, and at the coming of the army he will call hither another band to prevent the incursions of Farnyhurst and his followers. He has determined that his soldiers shall go to the assault, although he dare not promise so much. The Regent has secretly practised to corrupt the soldiers in the Castle with the offer of 2000 crowns and their pardons if they will leave the Castle. Robert Melvin and one "Patadro" [Pitarrow], constable of the Castle, would gladly be thence. Requires to know whether he shall continue to use George Pringle, sometime servant to the Earl of Northumberland, as he does. Edinburgh. *Signed*: H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 31. **601.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO JOHN GORDON.

Desires to know the truth concerning a prologue which he is alleged to have set forth with a book against "Maister" George Baquhannan, and to purchase the goodwill of the Kings of France and Navarre to come home. Has purchased a conduct of the Queen of England to come that way. Never received writing from him since the taking of the first abstinencè. Tungland. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 31. **602.** FARNYHURST TO THE REGENT MORTON

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 59. The Lord Warden of the Middle Marches of England has caused him, by the Queen of England's commandment, to write to him to

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Elizabeth. 1573. require an answer to her writing directed to his grace. Desires him to let him have his favour by the bearer, for not only will he, for her cause and pleasure, profess due obedience to the King, but will also perform what other offers he has offered to her, himself, his friends, and servants having such sufficient security made to them of their lives, whole "rowmes," and livings as her majesty wills them to have. Chipches. *Signed:* Farnihurst.

½ *p.* *Copy.*

March. **603.** OCCURRENCES IN SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 68. There has little been done of late between the Castilians and the King's soldiers, who keep their trenches and watch now and then for a shot in the night. Those of the Castle, by report, fetch water they have won—often with blood, and not without some slaughter of the King's side. It is holden for certain that there are not within the Castle above 100 fighting men, and they overwatched and wearied with fortifying within, which they began chiefly on the first of this month, after Captain Arrington had been with them to persuade them to reason. Ever since that time they have also spared their great ordnance, unless it were three or four shot of a new trench the Regent caused to be cast on the north-west side of the Castle, which annoys them much. The Master of "Forbose" is at liberty, and all that were detained during the troubles of the Earl of Huntley restored. He has paid his soldiers, in mind to have sent them to the Prince of Orange by one Captain Edmondson, who is fallen sick, and, therefore, it is said for truth that the said Earl has broken and "cassed" his soldiers. Hears of no resistance to the authority nor any abroad taking part with the Queen of Scots but the Castle and Lord Seton. All others at least make show of obedience to the King and present Regent, who is well inclined to keep the pacification in all points. Hearing lately of a combat between a captain of the King's side and one of the Earl of Huntley's, upon some injuries done during the troubles, he [the Regent] sent messengers to stay the matter and to bring it before himself. He has shown rigour to none since he was Regent, nor executed any but one spy who was going into the Castle. He has none of the other party's lands, goods, or benefices. His grace, at the ambassador of England's request, pardoned the burgesses of Edinburgh condemned to die for faults committed during the troubles. Because divers practisers go and come out of France unknown, his grace has made a proclamation that none shall depart or enter the realm by sea without his licence or knowledge. His grace has of late taken up many quarrels between parties;—as between Sir James Balfour and the Earl of Rothes, and between Lord Lindsay and the said Earl. The matter is presently in treaty, and good hope it will take effect, which will be a great strength to the King and his Regent. By a man lately come out of Sweden it is said that there is great war betwen the Muscovites and the said King, that the Elector of Brandenburg's son is like to be King of "Pole," that the Duke of [ ] is like to make war against the King of Denmark for refusing his sister in marriage, that there be men making to go to the Duke of Alva, that the King of Denmark had 20 ships of war ready, that the Earl of Bothwell was stark mad, and had long been so. The Regent has been

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Elizabeth. 1573. occupied the most part of these fifteen days, in the absence of the Lords this Easter, in hand to take order that the ministers may be well answered of their portions, wherein the collectors had committed great abuse to the enriching of themselves.

This day, being the 30th of March, the Castilians sallied at the Blockhouse, a spur towards the tower, and gave alarm to the town and trenches; upon the repair of men they shot off four cannons among them, and divers small shot, but did no harm as hitherto is known. They were repulsed incontinent by the soldiers and townsmen.

Captain Colburne never went from [ ] since he came into Scotland, and says he will not part from him [*the writer*] till he returns. Although this day one of the cannons made a very narrow miss of him, in sort that he took a house and durst not in two hours come out for fear, the Regent has great pleasure in him [Colburne].

2½ *pp.* *Copy.* *In the margin:* "March 1573."

[April.] **604.** [Sir Valentine Browne to Henry Killigrew.]

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 59b. Yesterday I made answer to your lordship's of the 28th of March, and sent you therewith the Regent's [answer] to your letters. Since which I received another from your lordship of the 29th by a man of the Lord Burghley's, bearer hereof, willing to present the messenger to his grace with a letter of the Laird of Fernihurst, which I did accordingly, and preferred his suit the best I could. Howbeit his grace said to me that, touching her majesty's letter and your lordship's, he had made answer to both, and no answer is required to the Laird of Fernihurst's letter until his grace should hear further from her majesty and from your lordship. To be short, his grace liked nothing well of the Laird of Fernihurst's letter—upon what ground, I know not, but your lordship may be well to call for a copy thereof, and then to be your own judge. As for my own part, I could obtain no more comfort at this time at his grace's hands. *Unsigned.*

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *No indorsement.*

April 4. **605.** Henry Killigrew to Burghley.

Since his last Mr. Marshal has sent hither Captains Read, Brickwell, Casse, and Gam, accompanied by the master gunner, the master carpenter, and the miner. They took a new view of the Castle and returned. Finds they all agree that this Castle cannot hold out long, and therefore he marvels at the obstinacy of those within *etc.* The Regent told him yesterday that Lord Lindsay had said to him before the other Regent's death that he should die, and he [Morton] should be Regent, that if England came in the Castle should be won by him, and the Captain hanged over the walls. Has brought his grace to consent that the Earl of Rothes, who is of most credit with Grange of any man in Scotland, should first write to him of the preparations against him, which he is assured Grange cannot withstand. The woman sent by the Regent to the Castle is stayed. If this purpose of Lord Rothes fails, he [Killigrew] will make a voyage to the Castle himself. The Regent thinks some discredit to him that

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Elizabeth.
1573. more hostages should be demanded now than in his predecessor's days both for the coming to Leith and Hamilton. He [Killigrew] answered that at Leith they had men to defend themselves from lurking conspiracy, which now they had not, and that the munitions were of great importance. At Hamilton they had more men, and no ordnance to speak of. His grace was satisfied, and said that he would rather enter himself pledge than fail, and that his life should go rather than any inconvenience happen to her majesty's people or ordnance. The Duke has sent in his sureties' bands, the names of whom he sends him. The Earl of Huntly has [sent] his bands to his servant here, subscribed with four, and is content to receive 200*l.* pension of her majesty. The Earl of Athol offers himself to the King's obedience. The Regent's purpose is to have the Earl subscribe to the band for service of the King, and for the matter of religion to refer him to the law if he offered the same, not minding to grant any liberty to any man. Lord Seton has been a suitor here to be borne withal. This day he is to bring in his answer to the Council whether he will subscribe to the King's obedience. Lady Livingstone is still kept at Dalkeith, where James Kirkcaldy is also. This week she is to be confronted with witnesses and writings. Hears that Mr. Archibald Douglas is moved already from Stirling to Dumbarton Castle. The agreement between the Earl of Rothes and Lord Lindsay is in the umpire's hands, unto whose sentence they must both stand. The umpire is the Laird of Lochleven, who married the Earl of Rothes' sister, and Lord Lindsay his [Lochleven's] sister. The Regent is advertised that the two brethren who slew the Regent [Murray] at Linlithgow are to come home shortly, for whom he lies in wait. Lord Livingstone's coffers are opened, but nothing found in them of any importance. Incloses a letter from Nysbet to Lady Lennox, and some other letters touching the Lord Warden of the Middle March sent for Farnyhurst. The Regent shall have to assist him at the coming in of the army, the Earls of Angus, Argyll, Rothes, Montrose, and Buchan, the Lords Ruthven, Lindsay, Glammis, Boyd, Ogilvy, Oliphant, Yester, Borthwick, Maxwell, and Somervell. Hears of none disobedient but the Castle. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 71. Copy of the same.

April 4. **606.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the last of March. The good success that the Rochellois and them of Haarlem have had is very welcome to those here. For their parts who go now against the Castle of Edinburgh, it will be known to the world that there shall appear both will and courage to enter it, if it may be, though the climb and the rest be so difficult and evil. On Wednesday he sent Captain Reade and others as well for further "countenancy" of the matter as to see what was to be more done to the trenches, which are too low and too narrow, and for Flemyng and Rosse to be doing before their coming by making ready for platforms and defences for the men. The captains were divers times shot at and very narrowly missed.

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1573. The Earl of Huntingdon has signified to him that the Yorkshire men shall be here on Wednesday or Thursday next, after whose coming and a day's resting them he minds to set forward with them and the rest, not tarrying for the wind to serve for sending the ordnance and the rest by sea *etc.* Prays that he may be directed whether he shall yield to the Regent if he require any of his company to be sent from him to offend or defend any causes that may arise during the siege. Would not willingly sunder with any of his force, but would keep it together and drink of one cup. Is sorry if his servant Williams has any way omitted his duty. Has dealt with Mr. Treasurer here how he is to deal with Verac or any of his messengers if they come after he is gone. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 5. **607.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Lord Rothes went to the Castle, and he trusts his doing so will do good. If they have any grace within it will appear between this and Wednesday, when the hostages shall be ready to go to Berwick, and the Marshal ready to march hither. If accord follow he is in good hope that it must be some ways chargeable to her majesty and him [Burghley], wherewith he trusts both will be better contented than that the army should come in, and therefore he does what he may, and must needs burden her majesty somewhat to contribute to pay Grange's debts, and thinks Lethington must be sustained for a time in England. The Regent, by the accord, will have many more enemies than before, by so many as shall lose thereby, and therefore must needs have for some time a guard of soldiers to preserve him. Beseeches him that the Regent may be chosen one of the Knights of the Order. Beseeches him to remember the pensions for the Regent, Argyll, Huntly, Boyd *etc.* If her majesty does not entertain these men France will assuredly do it. The preparations go forward. Lord Seton has agreed to obey the King. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript. The Regent, the Earl of Rothes, and Lord Boyd are . . . with him about this accord.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Injured by damp.*

April 6. **608.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Yesterday morning the Regent, the Earl of Rothes, and Lord Boyd came to confer with him about the Earl's [Rothes] doings in the Castle, touching which his grace would do nothing without his [Killigrew's] advice. It was then resolved that he should go up again, and in case Grange would put the Castle into his hands, to be kept to the King's use, the Regent would grant them sufficient conditions of peace and security, until which were performed, Grange and two men, Lethington and Lord Hume with as many, should remain, if they would, therein. The Earl of Rothes has gone again this morning to the Castle. The Regent is ridden to Dalkeith to examine Lady Livingstone and [James] Kirkcaldy. He may see what virtue the smell of her majesty's

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1573. forces has in making rebels know their duty to God and their King. Has a wife and children and nothing to leave them. Requests him to be a mean for him to her majesty to grant him the fee farm of the lordship he was suitor to him for on his coming into this service. This morning the Regent sends two ships to wait on hoys that are to come from Berwick, and means to leave no preparation for the worst. Before the English footmen be at Berwick the end of this treaty shall be known. Lord Seton has leave till Wednesday the 8th of this month to bring in his sureties. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

609. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

April 7. Yesterday the Regent sent for him to go with him to Dalkeith, whither he took with him the Earl of Montrose, the Justice Clerk, and Alexander Hay to examine Lady Livingston and the Laird of Grange's* brother. Lady Livingston, although things were so evident that she could not deny them, yet would she confess nothing but by tears and silence; James Kirkcaldy said he received the first 10,000 francs about a year past from the King of Spain's treasurer, and the last 15,000 from De Lu, the Scottish Queen's treasurer, in the bishop of Glasgow's house. Further, that the Pope, the Emperor *etc.*, had determined to restore the Queen of Scots home, to reform the religion both in England and Scotland, and to depose the Queen his sovereign from her crown. The French King assured him it should cost him his crown, but that he would see the Queen his sister restored to hers again. Incloses one of the letters in cipher written by Lethington to the bishop of Glasgow. If Verac has a cipher they here would gladly have a copy of it. The Regent has desired him to write earnestly to him that neither Verac nor Livingston nor any such be suffered to come into Scotland before the parliament, for fear lest they mar a great part of that which is well begun. Beseeches him to press her majesty to consent to the pensions for the Regent *etc.*, and so shall he have all this country at her devotion, and seeing they be content to receive so small sums, the sooner they were assured thereof the better; also to move her majesty that the Regent may be honoured with the Order of the Garter. Will send the Regent's pedigree by the next, although he thinks no man doubts of his nobility and the antiquity thereof. The Earl of Athol arrived yesternight late, so that all are now come to the Regent. Yesterday and this day the abstinence continues. Is as yet ignorant of that which has been done by the Earl of Rothes. The Regent desired him to write to the Marshal that he diminish no part of his proportion. Thinks God has made this abstinence for the best, for Fleming has thereby discovered much more advantage than he had done before. The master carpenter says that the Castle cannot stand ten days. He knows how to approach with little danger, and has found a piece of ground of such advantage that there shall not a man within be able to stir for the shot. This night there will be 100 pioneers here from Berwick. Cannot perceive that Grange or Lethington will come into England. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

* James Kirkaldy.

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610. THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorable and my verie gude lord, efter my maist hertlie commendationes;" the Queen's majesty's long desire to have this country quieted to the obedience of the King my sovereign and continuance of the amity betwixt both the countries has taken good "interes" and beginning, praised be God, and therein the travails of her highness' ambassador here have greatly availed, and appear still to do further good, to the satisfaction of her majesty's godly and honourable intention. And seeing the settling of these matters cannot well be till after the parliament now approaching, for that the noblemen and others lately returned to the King's obedience are then to receive their surety by restitution to their lands and livings, it would do harm in the meantime that any evil affected to our pacification, or to the amity betwixt those countries, had here access to practise anything to the prejudice thereof, wherefore I pray your lordship "effectuuslie" to move this matter to the Queen's majesty, and be an earnest suitor at her hands that Verac, the Frenchman, may be stayed "uncummed" here (howsoever her majesty otherwise were minded to give him passage)—at least till our parliament approaching, for I think your lordship doubts not of his direction to be for no good pretence, but rather for putting in doubt things here entered in accord, and as far as in him lies to hinder the amity betwixt these two realms. Although he come, my meaning is not that he shall here stay at his liberty, knowing his message [is] neither direct to the King my sovereign nor to myself as his Regent, but rather I intend to return him, which is meeter to be done after the Estates be departed from the parliament than now, for that some convening might peradventure mislike his usage in that sort. The like stay is needful for the Lord Levinstoun and others repairing from France hither, of whose affection heretofore no good proof has appeared. Halyrudehous. *Signed:* James Regent.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 11. **611.** ELIZABETH TO HUNTLY AND LORD JOHN HAMILTON.

Has read with great goodwill and contentation their letters of the last of February, whereby she perceives their good conformity to the peace and tranquillity of that realm *etc.* Cannot advise otherwise than conform to her first design and purpose, that all quarrels *etc.* among the nobility there might be either clean taken away, or suspended for a long time. And so, for those two murders of the Regents, she counsels that all accusations should be suspended till the King comes to that age as by the laws and customs of Scotland he shall take the government to himself, to whom she will then in nowise derogate any authority, as she has more at large written to the Regent. Has considered the two petitions which they have made to her, the one that she should interpone herself as cautioner to the Regent for them, the other that she should promise for the Regent that all which is agreed upon in the pacification should be by him and his truly observed to them, their kinsfolk *etc.*, and wishes nothing more than to see that realm in good peace and quietness within

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1573. itself, and therefore has already promised for them to the Regent most earnestly under her handwriting and seal, trusting they will relieve her of her promise by firm keeping that wherein they have agreed to, or else she must conceive such an opinion of them that she would be loth to do, and also declare herself enemy to them being enemies (which God forbid should ever come to pass) to their King and the common weal of Scotland. Dares and does promise for the King and all that do or shall depend on him that he and they shall observe towards them all such articles, covenants, and agreements as are on his or their part to be observed and kept, and if any man shall attempt anything to the contrary of the said articles, he shall see it with speed redressed. Promises them by the word of a Queen that she will do all that shall lie in her power to cause the same to be truly kept by both the parties. "Given at our manor of Grenewich."

2 *pp.* *Fair copy in the hand of Burghley's clerk.* *Indorsed:* "11 Ap. 1573. M[inute] to the Erle of Hontley and the Lord John Hamilton in Scotland."

April 11. **612.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Is right glad to understand of the honourable, wise, and moderate dealing of the commissioners appointed by him touching the pacification of the troubles and receiving into grace the Earl of Huntly *etc.*

Whereas in the 14th article, the inqusition, searching for, and punishing of the authors and consenters to the murders of the two late Regents is remitted to be ordered by her advice, although she could wish that most speedy inquisition and punishment should be had, yet considering that the long shaken state of that realm had more need of rest than of further troubles, and that the minds of the subjects there ought rather to be united with forbearing and patience than to be distracted and pulled in sunder by inquisitions, accusations, and such troubles as searching for such matters brings; considering also that the murders have in part been already revenged, she is of the advice that all those inquisitions, searches, and revenges be put in oblivion; meaning, nevertheless, that the parties specified in the first abstinence shall always be excepted out of this pacification and suspension. Is content to promise for them that they shall hold to their word. Greenwich.

2⅛ *pp.* *Copy.*

Copy of the 14th and 17th Articles of the pacification. (*See No. 559.*)

April 11. **613.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Extract from No. 612, commencing "Whereas in the 14th article" *etc.*

⅔ *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *At the head:* "In the Quenis Ma^tie^ of Englandis lettre send to the erll of Mortoun Regent of the xj of Aprile 1571." *1571 underlined and "1573" added in Burghley's hand.* *Marginal note by Burghley.* *Indorsed:* "Copie of the quenes

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1573. lettres to the erll of Morton as lekinge the pacificacion by M[r] Killigrew for the . . . . Scotland xj Aprill 1573."

The words "Put in oblivion," *in No. 612, here read* "suspended, deferred and put over until such time as the said King shall be of that age as by the laws and customs of the realm of Scotland he shall take the government to himself—to whom at that time we do not mean that this our advice should be any prejudice, but that he may in this case do then as shall seem convenient, meaning, nevertheless, that the persons specified in the first abstinence shall always be excepted out of this pacification and suspension." [*Ends.*]

April 11. **614.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letters of the 6th and 7th instant, and by the first it seems that his lordship finds the charges of this journey increase much more than was thought of by their honours there. He [Drury] is not perfect in matters of reckoning, but if he finds not that he does his best to save charges he will willingly refuse ever hereafter his favour. His lordship's of the 7th wills him to understand the age, estate, and quality of the hostages, and to signify the same to the Lord President of the North parts: the same shall be done as soon as he can. Sends Captains Yaksley and Heryngton to-morrow to confer thereof and of other matters, and partly to allow and disallow of a note which yesternight he received from the Regent. His lordship answers that part in one of his letters wherein he desired to understand the Queen's pleasure, whether, if the Castilians should offer to deliver the Castle upon his seeking of them, to her majesty, and not to the Regent, he should receive it, and afterwards deliver it to the Regent, and still wishes that it might be rendered without force, he protests by the faith of a Christian that he will every way to his skill play his part that the same may be recovered by fair means. The Earl of Rothes, who lately without his knowledge or consent has dealt with them with show of persuading them to yield, has done great harm: he and such as have followed him into the Castle have given them more courage and comfort than they had before. He of all others was worst chosen—the man that Grange of all others loves and credits most. The Yorkshire men will be here to-morrow. Sent a hoy on Wednesday towards Leith, but she was driven in again in the afternoon. She is ladened with tools, planks, pickaxes, spades, horse harness, and rice. Minds on Wednesday to go in with her majesty's forces. Beseeches his opinion touching the draft sent by the Regent. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 13. **615.** INCOMING OF THE ENGLISH FORCES.

"The Kingis Majesteis Proclamatioun beiring the verie occasioun of the present incumming of the Inglis forces, with his hienes commandement for thair gude intreatment and freindly usage."

Directed to "our louittis William Bryson, Masar, messingaris our Schireffis" [*Recapitulates the Queen of England's goodwill to the King etc.*].

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Her mediation has taken good success, and in place of civil war good peace is restored over all the country, his Castle of Edinburgh only excepted, which was put into the custody of William Kirkcaldy of Grange, and seeing his principal ordnance *etc.* are detained within the said Castle and used against him and his subjects, the Queen of England has been earnestly required by the Regent and nobility of Scotland for aid of men, ordnance, and munition "to the expugnation, assege and recoverie of our said Castell," which she has granted; therefore he charges straitly and commands them to make publication that all his lieges thankfully receive the general of her forces and "haill persounis" under his charge, "and to schaw and gif to thame all favour and gude intreatment in ludgeing, meit, drink, and utheris thair necessaris" upon their reasonable charges, "unrasand" the present prices in anything, and that none "tak upon hand" to do them harm, grief, injury, or uncourtesy in "bodyis or gudis by word, deed, or countenance under pain of "deid." "Gevin under our Signet at Halyruidhous." Per actum Secreti Consilii. Cum privilegio Regis.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprentit at Edinburgh be Thomas Bassandyne." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 73.

Copy of the same.

April 14. **616.** HENRY KILLIGREW [TO BURGHLEY].

Incloses the particularities of Lethington's demands and a discourse of the proceedings touching those matters, no man being more sorry than he that no manner of honest and friendly persuasion can induce him to acknowledge his duty. It was resolved by the Lords of the Council that no more offer of parley should be made till her majesty's forces came, but if they would demand, it shall not be refused. To-morrow, therefore, the Regent is determined to send away ten hostages by Lord Ruthven, Treasurer of Scotland and of the Privy Council, who, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Marches, shall receive her majesty's general at Coldingham, with whom he [Killigrew] intends to go to Berwick and see them safe before the artillery and munitions "sorte" the haven. Sends a proclamation. The Regent has sent private warning to Coldingham, Dunbar, Haddington, Preston, and Leith for providing against the army's coming. The Earl of Angus and Lord Lindsay meet with all the gentlemen of Lothian at peace, and receive the general beside Douglas, and accompany the army to Leith. The Regent has to assist her majesty's forces, besides 700 soldiers in pay, all those that either have or look for any commodity by their livings in the Castle or abroad. Before there can be any battery made, the parliament will be assembled, which will serve to many good purposes. As he thinks they will not abide the cannon, so is he fully persuaded that there is no way to bring them to reason without it. The Earl of Argyll assured him yesterday that, for the good favour the Queen of England bears to the King and the liberty of this country—wherewith he also added the "inclination" that he understood some of her majesty's chief Councillors had to do him good in particular—he would serve her majesty, next to his own King, before all other Princes, and suffer nothing to pass without knowledge that

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1573. might tend to any disadvantage of her service. After this he told him he was going to Glasgow for five or six days to speak with an aunt of his lately come out of Ireland, and with her one Con O'Donell, as he termed him, a great man. He assured him that he [Killigrew] should know what their errand was, and further that he would do nor promise anything that might prejudice her majesty's service. His lordship uttered the effect of his forespeech with great affection at the Regent's table openly the day before, where he [Killigrew] dined. The Regent always gives him the place of honour and the right hand both abroad and at home. Reminds him of the pensions, and asks for a licence for four geldings for Argyll, which will keep him in devotion. If Verac must needs come before the parliament, the Regent has desired him to give the Marshal warning, that his grace may be advertised in time to prepare for his safe keeping till the Castle be reduced and the parliament ended. This night one of the soldiers of the Castle who came forth for water was taken, and like to be hanged. The pioneers go on apace with their trenches, and have lost no blood. This proclamation has much contented the people. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

4 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 Apr. 1573. M^{r} H. Killigrew to my Lord."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Incoming of the English forces.)

Manuscript copy of No. 615.

1 *p. Broadsheet. Indorsed by Burghley.*

April 14. **617.** MONSIEUR VERAC TO DRURY.

The King sending him into Scotland he has been constrained to sojourn in this realm, where the Queen of England has made difficulty in granting him a passport before knowing if the Earl of Morton is agreeable, therefore he sends thither this bearer express, who will have need of a passport from him, and begs him to help him, inasmuch as the Lord Burghley tells him that he is writing to him. Hopes soon after the return of his man to see him. London. *Signed:* Verac.

½ *p. French. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 14. **618.** LORD LIVINGSTON TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Having arrived here on the 16th of March last, was willing to repair to him, but the Queen and her Council put in doubt his good mind towards him. Wills him to write to the Queen that he may have licence to come into Scotland, where he will satisfy him of all such things as he believes he will lay to his charge. London. *Signed:* William Lord Livingstoun.

½ *p. With No. 619, and indorsed as thereon.*

April 14. **619.** MONSIEUR VERAC TO THE REGENT MORTON.

The King sent him in January last to him with letters from himself, the Queen mother, and his brother, and has been arrested in

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1573. this realm. Because he has not been able to obtain a passport without knowing his will, sends this bearer to beg him to send him a safe-conduct. Has a small suit of gilt armour and two gilt swords for a present to the King. London. *Signed:* Verac.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "Copyes of Virakes, Lyveston's, and Alexander Hume of Manderston's lettres to the Regentes grace"; *and by Burghley's clerk:* "14 Apr. 1573."

April 15. **620**. THE REGENT MORTON TO [HENRY KILLIGREW].

As partly you knew before your departing to-day, a drum came forth of the Castle requiring that the colonel would speak with the Laird of "Pettadro"; which being condescended unto, they met at the little postern that passes through the town wall beside the west port. "Thair efter a lang harangne maid be Pettadro, in end he requerit, seing the noblemen quhom yai craved to cum to the castell refusit sa to do, neyther had yai within equivalent plegis, that yerfoir sum personis of meaner condicioun myct be permittit to repair unto thame and to confer with thame, quhilkis thay hoiped to satisfie with reasoun." In special they named the Laird of Dwn, the Laird of Braid, the Superintendent of Lautheane [Lothian], Mr. David Lindsay, and the minister of Edinburgh; whereunto I have willed this answer to be given,—"Gif conference suld be, lett the grundis be knawin quhairupoun." In case the same be the things already moved, no time would be spent in conference thereupon: if there were likelihood of greater measure [of] reason and conformity, upon the knowledge thereof reasonable answer should be given. "Halyrudhous." *Signed:* "Zour very assured freind, James Regent."

½ *p. No flyleaf or address.*

April 17. **621**. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Since the 14th no change has happened. The Castilians the same day, being somewhat amazed with a sail the Englishmen set up before the point of their bulwark across the street to shadow their pioneers, who had a piece of work to do there, issued out with some wildfire to have burnt the shadow, whereof they were disappointed and repulsed with the loss of one of their soldiers and two hurt. They shot fiercely both cannon and musket, hurting none of the English, but slew two Scots—a tailor in his shop, and a soldier of Captain Hume's. After this repulse they sent a drum to desire speech with the colonel [*See No. 620*]. He made the Regent answer that it were not amiss to suffer the conference upon such grounds as his grace might like of, provided that no work concerning the expugnation were hindered thereby. One that came from them about the 13th confessed that they are in extremity for water; they have scarcity of powder, their victuals all salt, and many of the soldiers desire to come away, which was confirmed by another way, for there was a letter found in a glove cast out of the Castle desiring a friend, if there were any hope of mercy for them, to make a certain sign prescribed in a certain place, and they would come forth. Whereunto the Regent condescended and gave order accordingly; also that in the night some speeches

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1573. should be used to them in the Castle to offer in case they came forth, and to threaten on the contrary. His coming here was to confer with the general before the meeting with Lord Ruthven, which shall be at 2 p.m. this day at the "bound rood." Will write again in the morning before going to Edinburgh, whither he means to hie him, and be there at night. Is in good hope that upon the summons, which shall be made on the 20th instant, they will come to reason. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 17. **622.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 13th making mention of the coming of Livingstone's man with Verac for a safe-conduct, for which order shall be taken. This day the general's bands marched forward after the hostages, being 10 in number, were received at the "bound roode," with whom he came to this town. Sends a note given him by the Regent, who, instead of two earls who have not yet sent, has appointed others, and desires that these two may abide their coming here. One shall come from the Earl of Mar, the other from the Earl of Eglinton or the Earl of Crawford. Returns to Edinburgh to-morrow. There met the English at the "Bound Rood" with Lord Ruthven about 200 horse to convey them to Coldingham. To-morrow the Earl of Angus meets them to convey them to Edinburgh. Has put the Regent in no comfort touching the Order of the Garter. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 17. **623.** CONTRACT BETWEEN DRURY AND LORD RUTHVEN.

The Queen's forces are to continue with the King and Regent until the recovery of the Castle, or till they be revoked by her commandment. Neither the Queen nor her said general shall transact or agree with any within the Castle without the consent of the Privy Council of Scotland, nor shall the Regent and Council enter into composition or agreement with any in the said Castle during the continuation of her highness' forces at the assiege thereof without her majesty's consent. In case the power and English forces come in, it is accorded that the Castle, with the ordnance, munitions, royal plate, jewels, wardrobe and household stuff with the registers and records belonging to the King and crown of Scotland, shall be delivered to the King within three days after the recovery thereof. The power of England shall not fortify within the ground of Scotland but by the advice of the Regent, Council, and nobility. For the which causes, and in respect of her majesty's gentle clemency and liberal support, the Regent and nobility shall to the uttermost of their power support her majesty's forces against all being within the said Castle and their partakers with horsemen, footmen, and victuals by sea and land, and with all other manner of aid to the best of their power, and so shall continue during the time that her majesty's forces and ordnance remain in Scotland.

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1573.

Item;—the general shall be fully allowed to use his authority in Scotland over the English subjects as though they were in Berwick, without any other jurisdiction to be be used toward the English.

Item;—such as shall give the assault to the Castle shall have the spoil thereof, of all that is within it, according to the manner of war, to be divided amongst them, and the prisoners also, except the ordnance, munitions, royal plate, jewels, wardrobe and household stuff with the said registers and records, which shall be reserved to the King's use, and that Lord Hume, William Kirkcaldy sometime of Grange, William Maitland, sometime of Lethington, the younger, John Maitland, Prior of Coldinghame, his brother, Robert, bishop of Dunkeld, Robert Logane, Robert Malvile [Melville], Alexander Crichtoun, younger, and Henry Echling, sometime of Pettadro, so far as may be, shall be reserved to be justified by the laws of Scotland, wherein her majesty's advice shall be used.

Item;—if any Englishman shall be slain in this service, that for recompense thereof there be allowed to the wife and children of the same person as much in value to be taken of the lands and of goods of some of them in the Castle as shall amount to the full year's wages of such wages as the person slain had appointed in his journey. If any be hurt in the service, that he also be recompensed in like sort of his wages until he be fully cured, and for the surety of their recompense the lands and goods of the aforenamed persons or others being in the Castle shall be assigned to the levying of some one nobleman or other.

Item;—if any of her majesty's ordnance shall be broken by service, that recompense shall be made of the like pieces, if any be in the said Castle; and in like manner recompense shall be made for powder and shot, or else of the value to be made of things there found and reserved for the King, or of the goods of them that shall be found to rebel in the Castle. In consideration that her majesty's aid *etc.*, are to repair into Scotland, the Regent and nobility shall enter certain hostages into England to remain during the time that the said forces and ordnance shall remain in Scotland, and for safe returning of the same. Therefore, in the Queen's name, and upon the honour of the said general, it is faithfully promised, that as soon as her highness' forces and ordnance shall return into England safely, "except the said commoun chance and fortoun of weir," the said ten hostages now to be entered be "randerit agane" and freely delivered into Scotland, and in the meantime honestly to be entertained in Northumberland, Durham, or Yorkshire at their reasonable expenses. Furthermore, in respect that the expugnation of the Castle is to the behoof of the King and for the liberty and quietness of the realm *etc.*, therefore the general shall use the advice of the Regent and nobility who presently enter the said hostages, as well in expugnation as composition, if any happen to be; and after the exploit all favourable means shall be used to "expeid" both the English ordnance and the soldiers home again. And so, for performance of the present contract, the same, and all clauses therein contained, shall be confirmed by letters under the great seals of Scotland and England to be interchangeably delivered within 40 days after the date hereof.

"This is the trew copy of the contract accordit unto as is before writtin." *Signed:* Alexander Hay.

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Elizabeth.
1573. 1 *p.* *Large broadsheet.* *Indorsed by Drury, and by* (Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 75. Copy of the same.

April [17]. **624.** CONTRACT BETWEEN DRURY AND LORD RUTHVEN.

"Artycles for a contract or indent to be past betwixt the Commissioners of the quenes ma^tie^ of England on the one part and the Commissioners of the King's hignes on thother part w^th^ this or the like narration."

[*To the same effect as No. 623, with a few unimportant verbal variations.*]

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

April 18. **625.** HOSTAGES FOR ELIZABETH'S SECURITY.

For the Regent.—George Dowglas of the age of 20 years, son to the Laird of Kilspindy, who is next cousin to the Regent (the Earl of Angus excepted). This George is the brother of Patrick Dowglas who was hostage for my Lord Regent the time the forces passed to Hamilton.

For the Earl of Ergile.—His base son, Colin Campbell, of the age of 15 years, who is provided of a good living, the said Earl having none of his kindred so meet, or whom he so much regards.

For the Earl of Montrose.—Robert Grhame of the age of 32 years, brother's son to the last Earl of Montrois, the present Earl having no brother of his own, nor any son saving one newly born.

For the Earl of Mar and his house.—Michael Erskin, the brother's son of the old Lord Erskin, of 20 or 24 years of age, the young Earl of Mar having no brother, and Alexander Erskin having none of his sons of convenient age. This Michael is the brother of Robert Erskin who was hostage for the Earl of Mar* the time the forces passed to Hamilton.

[*In Killigrew's hand*]: For these two Earls there be other pledges to abide in this town till their own come, which will be within seven or eight days.

For the Earl of Craufurd.—His son being on the way ready to have passed is fallen sick, and therefore the Earl's only brother, named [ ] Lindsay, is written for, or else the brother of the Laird of Edzell, son to the last Earl.

For the Lord Ruthven.—His brother, Alexander Ruthven, of the age of 26 years or thereby.

For the Lord Olyphant.—His eldest brother, named Peter Olyphant, of the age of 36 years or thereby.

For the Lord Simpill.—His second lawful son living, named John Simpill of Bruntshelis, of the age of 36 years or thereby.

For the Lord Uchiltrie.—His son, named James Stewart, of the age of 24 years.

For the Lord Borthuik.—His nephew, being the son and heir apparent of the Laird of Torsonce, surnamed Pringill.

The Regent looks to have hostages shortly for the Earls of Cassillis, Eglintoun, Marschell, Glencarne, and for some likewise reconciled of

* John.

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1573. late, and intends to send them into England to the relief of such of them here named as may be thought least sufficient.

[*In Killigrew's hand*]: Abiding the hostages for the Earls of Mar and Crawford, we have received three—Lord Boyd's son and heir, and the Lairds of Wetherborne's and Langton's two sons—eleven in all, and I believe are as good as any come out of Scotland in our days. These two must remain in Berwick until the other two relieve them.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Killigrew.*

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 77. Copy of the same.

April 18. **626.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letters of the 13th even as he was setting the men out of this town to enter into Scotland. Received the hostages from Lord Ruthven. There were some heads in the indenture that he could not well allow of. Mr. Killigrew and he returned with the hostages, the soldiers went to Coldingham; they presently follow them, and this night lie at Dunbar, and so to Leith. Has left order touching Verac's and Livingston's servants. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 77b. Copy of the same.

April 23. **627.** ALEXANDER HUME OF MANDERSTONE TO [THE REGENT MORTON].

Has received a Frenchman, servant to Verac, with a Scotsman, servant to Lord Livingstone, at the "bound rodde" this day, and has used them according to his grace's commandment. Can find nothing with them saving that which is contained in these two packets. Has inclosed every of them in a "soundry" paper, and sealed them with his own stamp, and he shall understand which was gotten from Verac's man and which from Lord Livingstone's by the writing on the back. They let him understand that they are desirous to speak with his grace. Coldinghame. *Signed:* Alexander Heume of Mandarstoun.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Written on the back of No. 619, and indorsed as thereon.*

April 24. **628.** JOHN BRAND TO THE COUNTESS OF ARGYLL.

"Madame, we send unto zoure ladyship of befoir, schawand how we wer chargit to proceid to ye sencure of excommunicatioun aganis zow for non adhering to my lorde zoure husband *etc.* Notwithstanding, in contempt of God and his Kirk, wald gif na anser thairunto. Zit we movit of cheritie and according to oure dewitie seikand be all menis rather to win zow and hald zow in Christis Kirk nor be compellit to reject zow and gif zow up in the handis of Sathan, es socht zoure relaxatioun frome ye horn, and alsua hes obtenit ane promes of my lorde Regentis grace *in verbo principis* that without molestatioun in worde or deid ze may repair unto ws ye morne to

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1573. oure sessioun to be haldin in oure Kirk at aucht houris in ye morning, to be harde zit gif ony just caus or excuis ze have or can allege ze aucht not to adhere to zoure husband. Certefying zow for ye last and mair nor we wer bund unto be ye law. In cais ze cum not in proper persone or ellis send zoure lauchfull procuratores to schaw unto ws ressonable causse quhy ze aucht not, we will proceid on Sounday nixt to cum to ye sentence of excommunicatioun without delay. Protestand befoir God zoure obstinacie to be the caus thairof. —Subscrivit at ye cannogait ye xxiiij day of Aprile 1573, be the Minister of the cannogait, at the command of the superintendent of Lowthiane and Kirk of the cannogait." *Signed:* Johne Brand, Minister of Holyroodhouse, "at commande forsaide."

⅓ *p.* *Addressed:* "To ye richt honorable Ladie Dame Jane Stewart Countes of Argile." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[April.] **629.** ORDERS BY DRURY.

Forasmuch as Sir William Drury, knight, High Marshal of Berwick and General of the Queen's forces, munitions, and artillery as well by land as by sea, is to enter Scotland to aid the King of Scots for the expugnation of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in order that the regiment of Englishmen so entering Scotland shall not use in the same journey any disorders either amongst themselves or to any Scottish person, he straitly charges and commands all persons under his charge to observe and keep all such articles as hereafter ensue.

First;—that no English person shall misuse any Scottish person, upon pain of most rigorous punishment. *Item;*—no English person shall spoil or take away from any victualler or other person in market-going or coming any victuals, money, or goods violently without payment, upon pain of death. *Item;*—no soldier shall purloin or steal any kind of armour, weapon, or furniture from any other of that regiment upon pain of death. *Item;*—no soldier shall quarrel, fight, or make any fray with any of their own regiment or others, upon pain of 10 days' imprisonment and open punishment. *Item;*—no soldier shall depart from his captain and ensign upon pain of death. *Item;*—no soldier shall lie forth of the quarter that shall be appointed to him by his captain and officers upon pain of 10 days' imprisonment and open punishment. *Item;*—no soldier shall depart from his watch or ward without leave by his captain or officers, upon pain of death. *Item;*—no man shall entertain or keep any servant or boys forth of pay, other than such as they will answer for if any complaints be made against them, upon pain of punishment as well to the masters who keep any such as to the offenders.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* "Imprented at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik 1573."

Another copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 64. Another copy of the same

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Elizabeth.
1573. April 25. **630.** SUMMONS BY JAMES VI. TO GRANGE.

[*Addressed to*] Sir David Lindsay of Rethuliet, knight, Lion King of Arms, and his brother heralds *etc.* In respect that his principal ordnance *etc.*, are within the Castle and daily used against him, whereby it cannot conveniently be assieged and recovered by his own forces, the Queen of England has sent men, ordnance, and munition under the conduct of Sir William Drury for the recovery of the said Castle,—he charges them to command William Kircaldy, sometime of Grange, knight, and all other holders of the said Castle to deliver the same with all ordnance *etc.*, to them within six hours, assuring them that if they obey their lives should be saved, otherwise they shall be pursued as traitors. Given under our signet, and subscribed by the Regent, at Halyrudehous.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed by Burghley etc.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 82. Copy of the same.

April 27. **631.** NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

This day the ships with the great ordnance are safely landed in Leith haven. Hubbard has begun his mine, and the workmasters and artificers are as busy as men may be in making a mound platformwise to offend them in the Castle. The Castilians set on the height of the Castle a flag (as seems of defiance) with the Scottish Queen's arms thereon. One Levieston [Livingston] was slain with a great shot out of the Castle. The 25th, after noon, the general sent and summoned the Castle, and the Castilians desired to have the summoning in writing, but that was denied them, whereupon they sounded a drum and said the general's messenger had declared he wist not what, but he answered them that the next messenger they should have from him should be the cannon; and the Castilians said they would send the like.

½ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "27 Apr. 1573. y^e^ Castell Somoned. y^e^ Castilians confidence."

April 27. **632.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

The general truly is a man worthy of the charge committed to him. It seems that the speeches of the soldiers who came forth of the Castle, whereof he made mention in his last, are true. Lord Hume stayed the mutiny that was among them in the Castle by anticipation of speech. The man says that there be many that would come away if they might well get forth. The ensign was set up this day on David's tower and other places. The Regent told him yesterday he was advertised that Lord Seton sent them word by one that went to them with the Earl of Rothes that they should hold out, for their aid was nearer hand than they were aware of. The fugitive also confirms that they boast upon aid by the third Sunday in May. Trusts want of water would by that time drive them to cry "peccavi." The Regent performs his promise well, and is ready to satisfy all reasonable demands touching the expugnation. He has promised him on his honour that he will offer himself to the assault,

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1573. if it come to that, to encourage others, and warrants there shall be no stir or mutiny of this country, whatsoever the discontented prattle upon ale benches, for he has laid good watch and "spiall" in all quarters. The Regent has 3 culverins and a demi. The Regent told him that his mind is to let Verac know that the Council do not think fit he should come hither, because of his ill offices heretofore done against the King, nor Livingstone, till the Castle be recovered, but if the King would send a person more indifferent he should be welcome. Verac writes to the Regent as "Regent," and in Mr. Marshal's letter he terms him "Conte de Morton," and no more, which he [Killigrew] showed his grace, and withal that his letters taken by the Earl of Huntingdon were indorsed to the "Prince" instead of King. The ministers cry out against the French King as earnestly as though the murder were committed but yesterday. The Regent has taken order that there shall be preachers through the whole realm "to water the wyne." In this parliament there is nothing to be done but to restore the Duke's children, the Earl of Huntly, and their friends, and to forfeit Lord Hume. Because of the siege the noblemen who were of kin to the two Regents absent themselves. Incloses the names of those who are already come, and a copy of the summons. The answer was, they will keep the Castle for Queen Mary until Michaelmas, although all Scotland and half England had sworn the contrary. The Countess of Argyll was yesterday excommunicated at Holyrood House. The hostages are all delivered, and the indenture between the general and the Regent accorded. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

4 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "27 Apr. 1573. M^r^ Killigrew to my L."

First inclosure with the same:—

(Parliament at Edinburgh.)

"The xxvij^th^ of Aprile 1573, being Mounday, the Regent past to the tólbuith of Edinburgh for chesing of the Lordis of articles, quhair wer present":—

The archbishop of St. Andrews, the bishops of Dunkeld and Orknay. The abbots of Dunfermling, Newbottle, Kinloss. The Priors of Pettinweme, Sanctmarie Ile, and Portmook. The Earls of Angus, Ergile, Montrois, Rothes, Cassillis, Suyerland, and the Master Marshaell. The Lords Glammis, Maxwell, Boyd, Forbes, Ros, Lovett, Hereis, Yester, Borthuik, Saltoun, the Master of Gray, and the Master of Elphinstoun. Commissioners for Edinburgh, Striveling, Perth, Dundie, St. Andrews, Abirdene, Irwin, Linlytqw, Hadingtoun, Elgin, Invernes, and Banff. "Thair is sindrie of the noblemen and others of the states loukit for within a day or twa."

⅔ *pp. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "The names of those that were com to this parliament the xxvj [*sic*] of Aprell."

Second inclosure with the same:—

(Summons to Grange.)

Forasmuch as the Queen of England, upon the earnest request of the King of Scots made to her by his Regent, nobility, and States of

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1573. this realm, after good means used to have reduced him to his dutiful obedience of his authority by treaty, which hitherto he has not duly hearkened unto, to the only hindrance of the universal peace in this realm by withholding his highness' Castle, meaning, as it seems, to reserve it for a receptacle of foreign forces, to the manifest danger both of this realm and of England, considers it necessary to remove so perilous a danger to both the realms. For which consideration she has sent her aid and succour of new ordnance and munition under his charge and leading for the expugnation and recovery of the said Castle to the said King's use and behoof, and therefore, according to her majesty's commandment and commission, he requires and summons him to render and deliver the said Castle with the whole ordnance, artillery, munitions, jewels, household stuff, and such other implements within the same to him, to the use and behoof of the King and his Regent in his name immediately after this letter of summons or knowledge of the same shall come to him, which, if he obey, as of duty becomes him, then will he in her name interpone himself to travail with the Regent, Council, and nobility here for the safety of their lives, etc. Otherwise, if he continues in his former obstinacy, abiding the cannon, then no further to look for grace or favour, but he and the rest within that Castle to be pursued to the uttermost, and holden as enemies to her majesty, their own sovereign and country. Given at Edinburgh by Sir William Drurye, Knight, High Marshal of Berwick and General of her highness' forces in Scotland.

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "23 Apr. 1573. S[r] William Druryes Summondes."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 79. Copy of the same.

April 29. **633.** THE REGENT MORTON'S PROMISE TO HUNTLY AND THE HAMILTONS.

Recites the 14th and 17th articles of the pacification [*No. 559*], and by the tenour hereof and on his honour obliges himself to the Earl of Huntly *etc.*, that whatsoever the Queen of England shall advise touching the remission of the murders *etc.*, he will perform, fulfil, and observe with consent of the parliament. Holyrood House.

1⅔ *pp.* *Copy.* *With No. 559.*

April 29. **634.** THE REGENT MORTON'S PROMISE TO HUNTLY AND ARBROATH.

The Regent promises to the Earl of Huntly and others properly comprehended under the pacification accorded upon at Perth on the 23rd of February last, that whatsoever the Queen of England shall advise touching the remission of the murders or discharge of the fruits *etc.*, contained in the 14th and 17th articles, he will perform, fulfil, and observe. "Hallyroode house."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed:* "The Regentes promise to Huntelie and Arbrothe"; *and by Burghley:* "30 Aprill 1573."

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Elizabeth.
1573. April 30. **635.** DECLARATION OF THE REGENT AND COUNCIL.

The Regent, with the advice of the Lords of the Secret Council, ordains letters to be directed charging all judges in Scotland to cease from all proceedings in any action or cause mentioned in the 14th and 17th articles of the pacification [*see No. 559*] against the persons properly comprehended under the same.

1⅓ *pp. Copy. With No. 559.*

April 30. **636.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

"The Parliament ended this last of Aprill, at quhilk was present;—

The Regent. The Earls of Angus, Huntelie, Ergyle, Montrois, Cassillis, Sutherland, and Rothes; the Master Marshall.

The Lords Glammis, Maxwell, Boyde, Harrys, Lovett, Seatton [Saltoun], Borthuik, Yester, Ross, Olyphante, Sinclaire, Forbes.

Archbishop of St. Andrews. The new bishop of Dunkeld [James Paton], and the bishop of Orkney.

The Abbots of Dunfermlinge, Newbottell, Kinlos, and New Abbey. The Priors of Pettinweme, St. Mary Isle, and Portmook. Commissioners of [*13 burghs*].

"The some of the matters past in Parliament":—

Restitution of the Earl of Huntelie *etc.* Restitution of Sir James Balfore, his brethren and servants. Restitution of the Laird of Perbroth. Pardon granted to Alexander Steward, Captain of Blackness. Forfeiture pronounced against the bishops of Glasgow and Dunblane, John Hamilton, provost of Boithvile, Lord Hume, the Laird of Pettadro, Mr. John Hume, base son to the Lord Hume, Cuthbert Ramsey, Patrick Thompsoun, and James Mosman, goldsmith, and William Hindersoun, called "bludwytte" [*and 11 Acts*"].

1⅓ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Two copies of the same.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 85b. Another copy of the same.

April 30. **637.** STATUTES PASSED IN THE PARLIAMENT HELD AT HOLYROOD HOUSE.

Acts of the Parliament holden at Holyrood House 30th April 1573.

Ratification of the Act of Parliament made anent the acts and proceedings done in the name and by authority of our sovereign Lord, and the invalidity of all things done by any other authority.

Anent the recovery of the Castle of Edinburgh.

Anent the slaughter of fishes and using thereof thereafter.

[*And see "Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 81.*]

5⅔ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 86. Another copy of the same.

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Elizabeth.
1573.
May 2.

638. THE REGENT MORTON TO THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

'Trusty friends, forasmuch as upon our speaking with you anent the prices of victuals for furnishing the men of war, and for their easement in lodgings, you promised that the same should be done; this shall be, therefore, to desire and pray you to cause proclaim the same incontinent, that none of the inhabitants "rayse, derth or height" the prices of victuals upon the men of war, but that they furnish and entertain them in their meals and bed upon their reasonable expense, and under such pain as you think meet to enjoin. Likewise we pray you that the pioneers promised by you—whereof you gave us a roll, and whereof the Englishmen have a copy—may be in full readiness the morrow afternoon to be put under a master of work, and to enter to work at such time and place as they shall be appointed. Hoolyeroodehowse. *Signed:* James Regent.

Postscript.—We think the price of their "meltatis" should be no dearer than 16*d.* Scots, and where they eat they should pay nothing for their bed, and where they have a bed and eat not, 4*d.* Scots may suffice.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV. fol. 87. Copy of the same.

May 2.

639. HENRY KILLIGREW TO LEICESTER.

This day Sir Henry Ley [Lee] and his company dined with the Regent. On Monday the 4th instant the general intends to begin to plant his batteries. They within make good show and fortify continually to frustrate the first battery, although the Regent and others are of opinion that they will never abide the extremity. Their water will soon be taken from them when the ordnance is laid both within and without. Hope of succour there is none, and therefore their obstinacy must needs be vain. Sends the roll of their names within, both "rag and tag." Has been occupied during this parliament about the performing of promises to the Earl of Huntly and the Duke's children, who remain well content until some further declaration may be had of her majesty's mind touching the two chiefest points for their surety, to wit, the deaths of the two Regents and the spoils committed during the common troubles. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1½ *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Names of those in Edinburgh Castle.)

"The names of them within the Castell of Edenborough."

The Laird of Grange; Captain Petadro, the Constable; Patrick Aikline "his brother a haggbutt"; William Kirckaldye, the elder, a hagbut; William Kirckaldie, the younger; John Kirckaldie, a halberd; Robert Orrowk, a halberd; David Meldorom, a hagbut; William Tromball, a hagbut; John Wilke, a halberd; "Wille" Walker, a halberd; Andrew Bousbie, hagbut; Arthur Fowlarton, a hagbut; "Sande" Anderson, halberd; David Ker, a hagbut, hurt in the head; James Flemynge, a hagbut, hurt in the knee; "Wille"

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1573. the brewer; "Wille" Currer, his man; "Sande" Woode, the baker, a hagbut; Peter, his man, baker; John Morray, a hagbut; Robert Lowchman; "Sande" Marshall, sick; The Laird's cook, a hagbut; 2 boys of the kitchen;—25. Women;—the Lady; Margaret Patersoune; "Nane" Patersoune; Margaret Scott; "Magg" Haggy; one other servant woman.

The Lord Hume; John a Cranstoun; Gilbert Graye, a hagbut; Robert Logan, a hagbut; and 17 others. Women;—the Lady Hume; "Nance" Graye, the lady's sister; "Nance" Graye, the younger; "Nance" Ackersoune; "Esabell the wesher"; the old "norrice."

William Matlande, the younger; Robert Kempe; John Robertsoune; the lady and "Jowda," and 8 others.

The Bishop of Dunkeld; the Laird of Drilawe; David Krichtoun; George Krichtoun, and 9 others.

The Lady of Argyle; Margaret Beton; and one lass.

Gentlemen and others;—Robert Melvin; David Melvin; Andrew Mellvin, a hagbut; Andrew Cunyngham; "Wille" Karr "and one that kepes him"; James Krichtoun; "Wille" Krichtoun; George Lawsoun; John Boyde; Cuthbert Ramsey, and 4 others; 10 waterbearers.

Men of war;—John Fraunces, a hagbut, and 47 others.

Cannoneers;—Charles Bordeous; David Balfoure, and 5 others.

6 smiths. Captain Clarck; "Wille" Melvill, and 5 others. 8 women and 1 bairn.

James Flemynge, butcher; Patrick Tompsoune; Lowis and a lad; "Haggye a garratour."

3 *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "P° Maii 1573" *etc.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 89. Copy of the same inclosure.

May 3. **640.** HUNTINGDON TO [LEICESTER].

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 503. My good Lord, I doubt not but your lordship hears of the Scottish occurrents more than I can write. But because that, with the news of the loss of Rochelle and great slaughter that was, there is joined the hope of evil speed which we are like to have of our enterprise for Edinburgh Castle, I take occasion to let your lordship understand wh[at] talk passed here, and, I fear, is scattered by passengers, whatsoever they be. Some speak of aid coming to them out of France, which your lordship knows better than I how likely it is. Some say that her majesty will not long keep her forces there if the Castilians do not shortly yield. But I doubt not, as her majesty, with the considerate advice of her Council, determined to take in hand the enterprise, so, with the same advice, it was and is concluded not to [be] given over until it be achieved. For, as surety [for] her majesty, besides many other reasons, might sufficiently persuade to begin the matter, so now both surety and honour necessarily require the full finishing of [it], and I fear not but God will grant to her majesty's best liking, and that before it be long, if for a wh[ile] it be roundly followed. Surely the stoutne[ss] that I hear to be in the Castilians makes me the more to mislike the bruits we hear scattered, and in part to mistrust that the like are given out there. For Grange, as he is a stout m[an], so

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1573. is he wise, and surely, if some vain hope do not carry him from it, he cannot but see his own peril, and [so], though contrary to his affection, be contented to accept that which may be his safety, and, I think, by the mean of her majesty, has been offered to him, though, indeed, I confess that I know it [not]. But I end this matter, and leave it to your lordship's better consideration. The hostages came hither last night. My Lord Treasurer, I am sure, will show your lordship how they be placed. York. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

Postscript.—If your lordship and the rest of my lords think well of it, I wish 500 bows with furniture were bestowed in this country, whereof, indeed, here is great want, and are not to be gotten. Whereas your lordship did "mynde" this matter to me of yourself before my coming away, now, seeing the want, I am bold to "remember" it to you.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Edge injured.*

May 5. **641.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

Received his letters of the first instant to the general and him. Heard this morning that the Prince of Orange had obtained a great victory over the Count of Montgomery. Has not been idle about the confirmation of the accord passed at St. Johnstone's. All is now quiet to outer appearance, and the Regent and his friends at leisure to attend the expugnation only. There was no remedy but to land the ordnance. Since the parliament ended Lord Herries made a motion to have been with the Earl of Rothes to speak again with them of the Castle, and because they were both suspected, it was answered that the summons being made, it were both more honourable and convenient that they within should desire a parley, than that it should be offered them. Another way was judged more reasonable, to wit, that the Logans should desire to speak with their chief, who is in the Castle, and should marry Mr. James Macgill's daughter, to see whether they might get him away from thence, and Captain Arington, because of the concurrence, to go with them, that nothing should be said without his hearing, and by this means to minister them occasion to desire parley. This way was thought good to see if yet her majesty's powder and charges might be lessened. The man who spoke the words of her majesty in the Castle, called Sandy Smyth, was slain at the well, shot through the throat whence the sound came of the blasphemous words. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

4 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(The Baillies and Council of Dundee to the Regent Morton.)

Touching the commission directed by him for apprehending the Lairds of Fyntrie, Melgound, and others coming from France, on the 2nd May they apprehended the said Laird of Fyntrie and with him one Rattraye, brother to the Laird of Cragghill in Stairmouth, and a man of Montrose, called Kay, who all, with the Laird of Melgound, landed at Orfuirdness [Orfordness, co. Suffolk]. The Laird of Mel-

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1573. gound, after one day's journey, being wearied, returned to the ship, but the other three are come through to Berwick, where they received passport, and came to "the Earle's seay" at Northberwick, and landing yesterday at Fife they come with diligence to this town. This morning William Linlithgow's ship, wherein the said persons were, arrived in their waters. The Laird of Melgound and one other passenger landed at Burgh, whom they have reserved at his grace's pleasure. Their bailiffs passed on board the ship and arrested all that were there. Dundee, 3rd May 1573. *Signed:* "Ballies and counsall of the burgh of Dundie."

½ *p. Indorsed by Burghley:* "3 May 1573. Henry Killigrew from Edinburgh." *No flyleaf or address.*

May 6. **642.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

Upon the death of Mr. Lovell, the gentleman porter of Berwick, he is moved to write for his favour for placing or staying in that room of Mr. William Scopeham, a gentleman of that town. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

½ *p. No flyleaf etc.*

May 8. **643.** GRANGE TO DRURY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 470. "Sir, my sister the Lady Cownthy is laitlye fawen in extreme disease and lyke to cost her her liff giff she be not healped, quhairoff in this place she can not have the commoditye. This thairfore is maist earnestly to pray yow that by your meanes she may obteane libertye to pas to the toun to M^r^ Erwoodes hous to see giff he may healp her. I have not sene the lyke requeist refusit quhair maist extreme weares hes bene. I am vaned upoun auld freindship to require this courtesy at your handis, quhilk I wilbe glaid to requite with the lyke or greatar quhan I shall have the commoditye." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

Postscript.—I pray you send me direct answer with speed.

⅓ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Drury. Wafer signet.*

At the end in Drury's hand:—The Regent allows not that she should come out.

May 8. **644.** BAND BETWEEN THE TOWN AND THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

"A trew copie of the mutuall band betuix the castell and toun of Edinburgh, contractit in the obedience of the Kingis Majestie our Soverane Lord, publischit that all men may the better persave how the Laird of Grange, aganis his faith, honour and promeis, is and hes bene, the instrument and occasioun, of the present unquyetnes and bypast vastacioun of the toun, to the suppressing of the exercise of Goddis trew religioun, the hinderance of justice and policie, and calamitie of haill commoun wealth."

At Edinburgh, the 8th day of May 1568, it is appointed, agreed, and finally contracted and "boundin up" betwixt the right honourable Sir William Kirkcaldie of Grange, knight, Captain of the

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1573. Castle of Edinburgh, for himself, kin, friends, servants, assisters, and partakers, on the one part, and the right honourable Simon Prestoun of Craigmillar of that ilk, knight, Provost of the burgh of Edinburgh, for himself, the baillies, council, community, and "haill" inhabitants of the said burgh, on the other part, as follows:—Forasmuch as it is not unknown to them how that the Queen their sovereign's dearest mother, with certain of the nobility, seek by all means, force and power to depose their said sovereign Lord from his authority royal, and for more hasty performing thereof are already convened in arms for the invasion of their said most undoubted sovereign's Regent, James Earl of Murray, and his partakers and assisters, to wit, castles, cities, and "haill liegis" of Scotland who will not obey and assist them in their unnatural and ungodly proceedings, for eschewing whereof, fortification, maintaining, and defending of their said sovereign, now in his tender age, and his Regent, the said Captain and Provost, according to their bounden duty and oath of fidelity given to their most undoubted and native sovereign, by these presents "bind, oblisch and sweiris be thair greit aithis" in all times coming to take part together for the defence of their said sovereign, his authority, and person royal, with their whole force, substance, and power to fortify, assist, and maintain each other with their bodies and goods, and to concur and pass together at all times and to all places needful, not only for the defence of the said Castle, town, lieges, inhabitants, and substances thereof, but also for the maintenance, aid, and defence of their said sovereign and Regent against all that shall pretend to invade, molest, or pursue them or any of them. And further, that neither of them shall hear, see, nor acknowledge the damage or hurt of others in their persons, lands, or goods, but shall incontinent warn others thereof with all haste possible, "let, stop and mak impediment to the samin at thair utter power." Witnesses:—Sir William Maitland of Lethingtoun, younger, knight; "Maister" James Makgill of Rankelour Nether, Clerk of Register; Maister Archibald Dowglas "Persoun" of that ilk; and David Forest, general. *Signed:* W. Kirkcaldie. Craigmillar, "knicht."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik, Anno Domini MDLxxiij." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 11. **645.** Sir Henry Lee to Burghley.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 91. [*Acknowledges his favours etc.*]. I have with as diligent energy as I could thoroughly viewed this place which we now lie before,—in my opinion much differ[ing] from the bruit and fame thereof heard before my coming hither. Loth I am to enter into any [judgment]—being causes not pertaining to me; but, since I am on the stage a bystander, [I] take in good part the simp[lest] shaft of the whole quiver to be directed by your g[uid]ance, as one that meaneth honour and service to your lordship and my country. Though the natural strength of the Castle with the number of resolute persons not void of virtue and experience amounting to the number of eight or nine score might lay some cause of difficulties before my face of no sudden expugnation, yet that is the least of some other "dottes" that I gather—well weighing the manner of government here [and] the nature of the people, with the present estate they stand in, affected more to

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Elizabeth.
1573. particular love than law, in appearance only religio[us], but in effect traitorous. Admit, my good lord, that on the first attempt we get the Castle, are [we] not anew to doubt strife between the Scots that ent[er] with us, and us, for the spoil—their party equal with ours, and to be increased at their beck with the inhabitants of this town, who have their greatest substance and wealth in it? Is not Scotland a poor, barren, and needy country, full of people rather craving increase than able to spare anything? Are they so simple that they know not the greatest treasure of the crown and realm to be in that little "rome" which in many years they have hardly gathered together? Will the noblemen and gentlemen, in whom was never truth nor constancy, newly reconciled to one they never loved, and yet show their malice, suffer us, being strangers, in aid of him being Regent, a handful in respect of their forces, joined together, to spoil that place of wealth wherein the honour of their country lies, being counted a maiden force? I can hardly persuade myself so. For, as they have excellent wits, so want they no courage to perform upon a sudden whatsoever they catch by the end. The only men that I find specially beloved here of all kind of sorts is the Laird of Grange, for his valour and wisdom, and Lord Hume for his force and pains—both in the Castle the chief players. In what place of the world will kin, friends, and servants adventure more for the lords? "which only is innought for me to louke for sum unloked for accyon, beyng resolved as I heare for a truth that the beste of there frendes ar determyned to come hether to see the rarnes of so straynge a spectakell." If the Regent's force be able to assure less, then I doubt nothing. If not, the company [and] the ordinance may then be in hazard; and how much they will covet that, which they so much need, their former practices show. And to avoid extremities (which their eyes would unwillingly see) "ther frendes heare of them seallves, after the Parlyment, before ther departur this toune, moved to be admytted in compene of otheres to see if ther parswasyon myght do good, to avoyde farther inconvenyence." The Earl of Rothes and Lord Harrys moved it first to me, [and] I to the ambassador, who liked thereof, but the Regent so used the matter that they easily perceived his unwillingness and some danger towards themselves, so left off.

I think the Regent to be wise and wily; the fear he hath to the aforenamed two will make him "thruste" more greedily after the possession of their bodies, that he may live hereafter more qui[etly], "then to any shuche composysyon as may seem m[ore] resonable to your lordeschepes myndes, thought the caste[ll] be parte therof. Leste he should surfyt and others starve, a moderat mene wold do well."

I do not think, my good lord, that I run thoroughly with others in op[ini]on, yet I find some cause for these doubts. "Edeburrow." *Signed:* Henry Lee.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 11. **646.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Sends a letter from Grange touching some earnest desire of his, and because the same is misliked of the Regent, he will not grant to such request. They intend that the battery shall be on Wednesday

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1573. next. Finding no persuasions can prevail, they must by force deal with them. On Friday last certain of the Castle came down to a well and were repulsed. Mr. Thomas Cesyle [Cecil] is looked for this night, "whoo schall fynd what I may doo to hys leakyng." Sir Henry Lee, now returned from Stirling, remembers his duty to his lordship. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Part holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 11. **647.** THOMAS SUTTON TO BURGHLEY

Has already made a motion to the Earl of Leicester to be a mean that he might, for the safety of his credit, have the charge of the ordnance in this journey, but understands that for avoiding charges the place is laid upon Nicholas Arrington, clerk to the office. His purpose was to have supplied the place at his own charges. Thought it neither stood with his honesty or credit to loiter at home, other his companions venturing their lives abroad. Has taken upon himself to see their service as a private soldier, wherefore he beseeches him to pardon him if he has made any offence in coming without leave, and to require the general to license him to see the end of this journey. Beseeches him that he may know his opinion of him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Sutton.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "11 May 1573. Tho. Sutton M^{r} of y^{e} ordnance at Barwyk."

May 12. **648.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Wrote to him and Lord Leicester yesterday, which day the general and the chief gentlemen of his company dined with the Regent, and afterwards the general had conference with him [Killigrew] about sundry things pertaining to the service, amongst others, touching Mr. Archibald Douglas. Whereunto the Regent made answer that for Douglas the general and he should overrule him, this expugnation being ended. As to the rest he satisfied him, and by his conference old friendship, somewhat shaken, was renewed, whereof he was glad, being the instrument, because it may serve hereafter to good purpose when he [Killigrew] shall not be here. Indecent words being renewed against his sovereign by some in the Castle, and coming to the general's knowledge by Mr. Kelway, who was in the trench when the words were spoken, he desired the Regent that he might charge them, whereunto his grace not only consented, but also offered his own body to the revenge of it. What the general will do therein he thinks will be known sometime this day. Perceives by Sir George Carye that he thought him slow in writing and wished he should not spare the posts, which warning he will observe. Is sorry he can write of no more speed in this expugnation. About the 18th instant all will be ready. Mr. Cecil and Mr. Cotton arrived here yesternight. He [Cecil] tells him that his honour does not altogether know of his coming. His presence is comfortable both to the English and Scottish. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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May 13.

649. DRURY TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 93.

Received his letter of the 6th by his servant Pyllstode. He has safely delivered the 1000*l.* to Sir Valentine Browne. Cannot say from whence the obstinacy and wilfulness of the Castilians grows, but some comfort and hope of relief they have, and for his part they shall feel the worst he can procure them, and if he enters by force it shall cost them their lives. Has sent to Berwick for more powder, which, with the same that is already here, shall be as well kept, saving what he trusts shall be as well spent as he can procure, and the Scottish soldiers shall make their own provision to serve them. Would little have thought to have found such labour done by the Castilians for their better defence, as is to be seen they have done. There is a Frenchman or two amongst them who are the devisers of the same. Hubbard, the miner, has wrought himself under the ground as far as the Spur. Mr. Thomas Cecil and he were with him there yesternight about 12 "hours" [*o'clock*]. Mr. Thomas Cotton is here with him. They have will to see all that is to be seen, and have been saluted and welcomed out of the Castle with five or six shot. Have placed sixteen of their pieces for the battery in their places, and this night prepare for the rest, "and beyng all placed I mynd they schall all speake together."

Thanks him for increasing the number of the labourers. To flank a place which the Castilians have fortified within, they are forced to cut a trench to an advantage of ground for the pieces to be placed 100 yards farther off, which they hope will serve them to very good purpose. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 13. **650.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Sir James Irwyn is in the Regent's hands. The Regent thought the Lairds of Melgound and Fentry had brought over certain books in answer to Mr. George Buchanan's writing against the Scottish Queen, but they were others written by Twye the Jesuit in answer to a book of John Knox. Both the general and he were borne in hand that the ordnance might have been planted ere this time, but it required more labour than they were ware of. This morning the general desired to have some scaling ladders, two falconets, and certain harquebuses of oak. One battery, which is the chiefest, is to be planted before the spur or blockhouse; that being done the whole shall play together. Cannot see what hope they have. Their end of necessity must be miserable unless they obtain mercy. The mine is very near the place it would be at to make a way into the spur, which they fear very much within. Hears of none slain but one labourer since his last. The Regent assured him this day that not only his 700 soldiers shall be to the assault, but as many more as will do anything for him.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 16. **651.** THE REGENT MORTON TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 502.

"Richt honorable and my verie gude lord," I have forborne this long while to trouble your good lordship with any discourse of our

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1573. matters in respect of the diligence and sufficiency of the Queen's majesty's ambassador here resident *etc.* Now I think this Castle shall suffer the battery of her highness' ordnance before this my letter can come to your lordship's hands, and that the authors of this unquietness shall repent them of their obstinacy and "mesares refusit"; which exploit once perfected, her majesty may be assured to find us no less ready and affectionate in all things tending to the advancement of her honour and service than any within the bounds of her own dominions, and not forgetful or unthankful of so great favour and benefits as we have found and still look to receive. For your horse I give you my most hearty thanks. "He likes me verie weill for the present," and on further experience of him your lordship shall be certified as he proves to have "deid." This is not the first of your honourable and friendly tokens that I have received, besides your continual care for the preservation of the amity betwixt these countries, and "approvit" favour and friendship towards myself. "The palice of Halyrudehous." *Signed:* "Your gude lordship's verie assurit to my power," James Regent.

½ *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 17. **652.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 11th instant and another from the Earl of Leicester. This day at one in the afternoon some of their pieces began to speak such language that it made both them in the Castle, he is sure, think more of God than they did before. Trusts the general finds no fault with lack of Scottish forces, nor alleges any cause why the Englishmen should be in danger of betrayal. Sees no cause to complain of the Scottish. For anything the Englishmen want above the Regent's promise, he will see it performed. As for the newly come courtier's writing, as he cannot prevent it, so must he bear it. The soldiers have kept themselves for the battle. The Englishmen begin to play their parts to the comfort of the Scots without and the terror of them within, "and in all our doings the Scottish soldier, upon my word, arm in arm with ours, in like case their gunners with ours, their prioneer with ours *etc.*" All the pieces of battery are planted saving six cannons for the main battery. Although it has been longsome it has been with less blood than ever was had in such a case, and this conjecture they have to lead them that they want store of powder within, for they have suffered them to plant all the ordnance, and to shoot yesterday all the afternoon without any harm from them, who by the judgment of almost all men they could not choose but lose divers of their soldiers. At the first there was a great and lamentable cry among them within heard plainly of divers. Her majesty has here gunners expert. Wishes all the rest were as sufficient to discharge their offices, and then would he have looked for a shorter siege, for surely the artillery has been so long in planting that they within have had leisure to build at every place where they may be annoyed, which is the cause he wishes for more powder.

Robert Hamilton is sent to the Duke, between whom and the Regent there is great kindness, and no fear of trouble. This peace has renewed certain old private debates. [*See S.P. Foreign under date.*]

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1573. Sir James Irwyn confessing nothing in effect is to be sent prisoner to the Blackness. A messenger that came with letters in cipher from the French ambassador is taken, and, he thinks, shall be hanged within two days because he is a Scottish man and would have gone into the Castle. Proclamation was made that all soldiers or others who served in these last troubles against the King now out of the bands should depart and not come within four miles of Edinburgh during this siege under pain of death. The like was made against wives of the soldiers of the Castle remaining in this town. The Regent has a guess at him that wrote the cipher and shot the arrow—it should be young Barnboghe, Grange's nephew, who has dissembled all this while. He is sent for, and if he may be found "*etc.*" Because the matter concerning the Duke's children and Huntly may be done between this and August he does not press it. Mr. Cecil says he came at this time to learn to be a soldier, and not an ambassador. The Regent has bidden him [Cecil] to be no stranger with him or his friends. Writes it not to flatter his honour, but there is neither small nor great here but doth like well of him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

6 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Note shot into the Castle.)

The number of Englishmen come are not past 600. The Castle is now thought to be a stronghold. They are undermining the fore blockhouse, and think to blow it up. The Marshal is lodged in Robert Gurlaw's house. If they would bestow a shot on that house when the Marshal and his company are in it, they shall be advertised by the shot of two harquebuses out of a house the windows whereof shall be stopped with straw. The Englishmen and Scotsmen are "mellet" through with each other in the trenches, "and kepes starke on the nighte," but if they would essay them, it would be done on the daylight with 30 men or thereabouts at the fore point of the blockhouse, for there is no good watch kept there in the day. This matter may be hazarded. If they be scant of men let him have a sign, and he will hazard to come in and bring men with him. If they suffer the powder to lie where it was, they have taken on hand to shoot at it and set it on fire. Rochelle is not won.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "18 May 1573. Advertisment from Edenbr. the disciphered lettre."

May 18. **653.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Some purpose intended towards him and others which by the author was thought should have been sent into the Castle by the flight of an arrow was found short of the Castle in chipher, which he sends deciphered, with the good success they had yesterday by discharging into David's Tower and other parts 34 demi-cannons. After the first "tier" of ordnance was discharged great cries were

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1573. made by the women. Notwithstanding, the soldiers within showed themselves in no small companies, especially on the top of David's Tower, with great pride displaying two ensigns, and shooting at every advantage they saw very near, but *in fine* their cannoneers plied them so well that they drove them from the tower top that they durst not once look out or show themselves. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Prays that more powder may be sent to Berwick. After they had shot that day as they thought sufficient, he caused three demi-cannons to be levelled at such part of the Castle where he judged in the night they would gather them unto, which, being sent unto them, fell in the place where they wished.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 87b. Copy of inclosure with No. 651.

May 19. **654.** THE REGENT MORTON TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 504. By your gentle and favourable letter of the 1st of April I have understood the occasion of your so friendly writing, which surely was the cause also that this long time I sent no letter to your lordship, which otherwise I would have been "laith" to have forgotten, for the continual expectation of Mr. Killigrew's returning to this country has "stayit" me from time to time to direct anything, hoping by him to have received resolution, for which I yet look, and in that consideration am the more brief presently, unwilling to make "superflew" repetition to your lordship of anything before written. And, for the present, having no other great matter of any consequence to write, but to give your lordship my most hearty thanks for continuance of your favour and care to the increase of the present happy quietness and amity, as also for the frequent intelligence of the foreign "occurrentis" that I receive by your lordship's good means and direction, being a thing very comfortable and greatly to the contentment of our minds, when we hear of any calmness or ease to the people of God and neighbours professing a religion with us, tending to the relief of their most heavy and fearful persecutions past, and I most heartily pray your lordship to require her majesty's Secretaries and your other friends best "acquent" with this State to continue in so doing. For if we could recompense it with the like pleasure there should "inlaik" no good-will or diligence. But having nothing besides the estate of our own country to write of, and the same now continuing, at God's pleasure and by her majesty's means, quiet, I must shorten my letter in default of matter, unwilling to trouble your lordship with the "rehersaill" of the particular condition of everything presently in this country, whereof "zit" I have written something to my very good friend Mr. Killigrew, who will, I doubt not, declare as much as is convenient for your knowledge. Our Borders are quiet and "in gude cais," praised be God, at all the Marches, as better redress to the contentment of the people of both the countries, I think, has not been for a long time past.

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1573. The chief and only default now I find at the west hand, whereof "zit" I cannot impute the blame to any "inlaik" of my Lord Scrope's good-will, but rather to the malicious nature and proudness of the thieves, who will be hard to be brought to make any redress without some other of . . . "directit and adjoynit" to see matters at that hand put . . . and contentment of both the countries. Dalkeith. *Signed:* James Regent.

Postscript.—Some present direction should [be] sent to the West March for eschewing of further inconvenience, that the true men may be relieved, and thieves duly punished. Otherwise their boldness will so far increase that it will be far more "difficill" to order them thereafter.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Leicester.* *Wafer signet.*

May 20. **655**. HUNTLY TO [HENRY KILLIGREW].

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 95b. "My Lord, efter my weraye hertlie commendatioun." Having directed this bearer, my cousin and servant Alexander Drummound, forth to await on my Lord Regent's grace for my affairs, I have willed him to use your lordship as my special friend, and like as I have found your honesty serviceable both in the common pacification towards us and others, as also in particular by your labours at my Lord Regent's hand, so I desire your lordship "effecteousley" to continue therein in such things as I spoke to you at parting, and as the said bearer will amply declare, and what I have promised to my Lord Regent or your lordship, be assured of faithful performance thereof, most "effecteouslie" praying your lordship ever to make my part good to my Lord Regent against wrong and sinister reports of enemies, till I be first advertised to make my own part good, and that the truth be tried. [*Prays him to credit the bearer.*] I hope you will not be unmindful to get some answer from the Queen's majesty your mistress of such heads as are committed to her. Huntlie. *Signed:* Hwntlye.

⅓ *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 22. **656**. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

The English pieces beat their defences, and then they began the battery in two places, which the Castilians, having been cold all this while, began to impeach with hot shooting, though in vain. This stayed a little the general's ordnance from battering, and made him direct them for the dismounting of those pieces which might otherwise hinder his battery, and by this means Sir Henry Ley's breach was in more forwardness. Some faults have been committed, that have made him become a pioneer these two nights for making two mounts to flank their breaches. Their mine is not yet come to the place, but as near as may be. Although he has no office pertaining to the wars, yet must he be doing somewhat, because the general has not the help he looks for, yet Sir Henry Ley, Sir George Cary, Sir

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Elizabeth.
1573. Francis Russell, Mr. Cecil, and Mr. Knowles be both painful and vigilant. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp.* *Holograph, also address:* "For the Q. M^tes affayres. To the Right Honorable my Lord Tresorer of Ingland and to the Right Honorable therle of Lycester my singuler good lordes. Post hast, hast with all possible dilligence, hast, hast, hast. H. Kyllygrew."

May 23. **657.** THOMAS COTTON TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 96. I most humbly thank your honour so well to esteem of my small travail with my good friend your son, which is but the duty—the ordinary part of every friend *etc.* Truly he is very willing and forward when any honest action shall command,—even as careful to remember whose son he is *etc.*

As for the occurrences here, I perceive your honour has them daily by those of authority here. I understood before our coming hither [that] the Castle was esteemed as a thing of small account and easily to be won, but surely, my lord, in my opinion, they who so gave it out were men of small skill, or great "practis." If they who be in it be sound men, with all the force and battery we shall be able to make, [it] will be found a hard and dear thing.

There is great husbandry of powder made here, which surely is well done. Yet, my good lord, let there be no want, for (your lordship will pardon me) you will bear the blame of all. For, though the thing be ungotten thereby, yet shall it be a goodly ruin for England to remember hereafter, even as I think it is a present grief to the best English—Scottish,—saving to serve their own turn. The common speech of our best seeming friends and the common lament of the common people embolden me thus much to write.

Our battery began on the 21st instant, which, I must presume, God fought, and not ourselves. "We werr dreaven to fight 3 cannons againste 3, within 8 score, in the which, thoughe we loste none and but few horte, gave souche terror to our gonners as they all forsooke almoste there peaces, in so mouche the Generall him selfe took the linte stoke in hande and gave fier, the which was a greate boldenyng to all the men." There were, as I suppose, 24 shot of cannon among our men, "in so mouche as some tyme we sholde have beryed toe or thre at a shott." Our general here is a careful and "panefull" gentleman, greatly beloved and feared, not refusing any action of honour how dangerous soever. "Eatenbroughe." *Signed:* Thomas Cotton.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 23. **658.** SIR HENRY LEE TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 18th instant, where he finds his old good favour towards him. Of his former suspected doubts as yet there appears no show. They remain doubtful, yet hope the best, and each man's force is ready to withstand the worst. Knows he is advertised from the general and ambassador of their proceedings, who apply both their bodies and minds for the speedy furtherance of this service. Craves his favour for the better furtherance of that licence

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Elizabeth. 1573. which it pleased him to get for him of the Queen. Requests him to use some speech to Parker, who brought Master Toulouse the coppersmith to him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Henry Lee.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed by Killigrew. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 23. **659.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The good success they had on the 21st instant, on which day they first began to batter with their whole ordnance, moves him to trouble him with these few lines. The same day their cannoneers began to batter David's Tower and a curtain where the night before the Castilians had placed certain cannons to annoy a mount called by his [Drury's] name. [*Describes the fighting.*] The Castilians' small shot plied them all this time (as they do them day and night). Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript in Drury's hand.—After the finishing hereof a great part of David's Tower fell. Received his letter of the 18th. Assures him that Mr. Thomas Cesyle [Cecil] behaves himself very orderly, and shall never want his goodwill to give him honour. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 88. Copy of the same.

May 24. **660.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

Perceives he has been sick; so has he also, but is well again, and trusts he is, that he may the better take substantial order for Verac and such like. Sends the Regent's earnest request for the stay of Verac. If Lord Livingston comes with Verac let him also stay there till the Regent's mind be known, and as for James Livingston, whom he writes of, the Regent desires that be not suffered to come in until this Castle be at some other point. The King has had the smallpox at Stirling, where almost all the youth were infected. All things here are quiet and firm of the Scottish side, wherein the Regent acquits himself well. A Scottish boy who brought a letter in cipher from Verac is hanged, and the cipher is sent to Stirling to one to decipher, who supposes the letter was meant to Lethington, although the messenger delivered it to Archibald Ruthen, who lately returned out of Sweden. Thanks him for money. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To the Right worshipfull Ser Valentyn Browne, knight, Tresorer and governour of Berwyk for the tyme present." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 27. **661.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

Received his of the 22nd. Sees no cause hitherto to doubt of Hamilton or Huntly. Verac's man is now to be despatched to his master with answer that he cannot come hither. Means to carry Mr. Cecil to see the King, the Blacknesse and Dombarton. The Castilians desire to speak with the general and him, whereupon there

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1573. is an abstinence, which they use to their avail. The Regent cannot suffer them to treat with any without he be a party. The general assured him yesternight that the Castle cannot hold out. Assures him that the Scottish will not be behind the English at any attempt against it. Huntly is in good devotion after this exploit. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed:* "For the Q. Mates affayres. To the Right honorable my L. Tresorer of Ingland at the Court. Delyvered at Edenburgh this 27 of May. H. Kyllygrew. Post hast, hast, hast for thy lyffe, for thy lyffe, for thy lyffe, hast, hast, hast." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 27. **662.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

After I had written to your honours this morning, about 5 p.m. the Captain of the Castle and Robert Melvin (for whom Sir Henry Ley and George Fleck, the Regent's servant, went in) came to the general and me, and to the Lord Boyd for the Regent. The effect of their demands was, to have surety for their lives and livings for all that were within; that Lord Hume and Lethington, because of their particular quarrels, might go into England, and Grange to remain in Scotland, with a licence to depart the realm if he found himself ill used; that they might have their goods within the Castle, and to deliver the rest with their obedience to the King and his Regent. Further, he made a request in the behalf of the Countess of Argyll, that she ought not to be delivered into her husband's hands. To all this he was answered that he should put his submission and petitions in writing and deliver the same in the morning at 6 o'clock, and he should receive answer to them, and so this communing ended. Now our ship with powder is come to Leith, and after the receipt of their petition I shall have cause to write more to your honours.

Verac's man had his answer this day of the Regent, which was in substance as I have before made mention in another of my letters. The Regent confesses that he was suitor to stay him in England, and shows the causes, willing him not to come hither but upon his peril. I shall have a copy of the letter, whereof I read the principal, and will send it by the next. Verac's man departed in the morning, and is commanded so to do in pain of imprisonment. I have written to the Treasurer of Berwick that the Regent would have Verac come no further, but to return him again to London, and to take heed he takes not shipping to land in any other place. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 100. Copy of the same.

May 28. **663.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Required Mr. Killigrew to impart to him of the winning of the Spur, which if it had had but the accustomed number, which were under 20, it would hardly have been gotten. Mr. Thomas Cecil does well, and only stays to see an end, and then will return to his lordship's house at Burghley. Will not hearken to the requests of

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Elizabeth. 1573. the Castilians further than the Regent and the English ambassador shall allow of. Doubts not but in short time to "learn" them to know his sovereign's force if the Regent and ambassador shall not allow of their demands. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—The ten lasts of powder came hither yesterday.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 28. **664.** DRURY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Attempted the Spur on the 26th instant to be scaled by force of men, whereby they enjoyed the same not long after. Before this enterprise was put in execution some soldiers were appointed to attempt the breach on the back part of the Castle before Sir Henry Lee's mount, to draw them off the Castle to defend the same. In which attempt eight English and Scottish soldiers were hurt and slain, and at the winning of the Spur 20 soldiers or thereabouts were hurt and slain, besides three of his own servants hurt. Not long after, the Castilians by a drum called for one of his captains, by whom they sent word that they had good desire to talk with him [Drury]. He went thereupon to the Regent to know his pleasure therein, whereby the Captain of the Castle's request was yielded unto—that he with one Melvin should come down and talk with the ambassador and him [Drury]. They had speech together more than two hours between the Spur and the Castle, where *in fine* was promised that this day they would give in writing their minds. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript in Drury's hand.—The powder came hither yesterday.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 100b. Copy of the same.

May 28. **665.** CONDITIONS OF THE SURRENDER OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

That the Castle of Edinburgh being recovered by the Queen of England's forces shall be rendered with the ordnance, munitions, plate, jewels, the registers, and all other goods and stuff being therein, to the King and the Regent in his name within such convenient space as shall be appointed. That the whole persons being within the Castle shall come forth singly without armour, and submit themselves to the mercy of the King and Regent, who shall all be pardoned except Lord Hume, William Kirkcaldie of Grange, William Mateland of Lethington, younger, John Mateland, Prior of Coldinghame, Robert, bishop of Dunkeld, Robert Logane of Restalrig, Robert Malvile of Murdocarny, Alexander Crighton of Drylawe, younger, and Henry Echlinge of Pettadro, who, according to the indent made betwixt their majesty's commissioners thereanent, shall be reserved and kept where the Regent shall appoint until the knowledge of the Queen of England's advice how she shall think convenient that they and every one of them in particular shall be used. Also that James Mosman and James Cokky be likewise reserved prisoners as the Regent shall appoint until the knowledge of the Queen's advice. The soldiers shall be suffered to bring forth of the Castle their own bag and baggage properly belonging to themselves, and to transport the

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Elizabeth. 1573. same where they please to their own use. That they in the Castle give declaration of their acceptation or "refuse" of the premises betwixt this and nine hours this night. *At the head:* "At Hollyroodhouse the xxviijth daye of Maye 1573."

⅔ *p. Indorsed by Killigrew:* "A proclamation publisched apon the randering of the Castle."

Three copies of the same.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 90. Another copy of the same.

May 28. **666.** NAMES OF THOSE IN EDINBURGH CASTLE WHEN IT SURRENDERED.

"The names of suche as were in the castell of Edinghborow when it was rendred: the 28 of May 1573."

Gives the names of 200 persons. At the siege 1500 Englishmen; of Scots 500. Pieces of artillery, 30. The spoil. The Castle was besieged in five places, where mounts were erected; the first was for the Regent, called "the King's mount"; the second for Sir William Drury; the third was governed by Sir George Cary; the fourth by Sir Henry Lee; the fifth by Mr. Thomas Sutton, master of the ordnance in the north parts of England. Obsidio Edinburgana cœpit 29 Aprilis 1573. Capta fuit arx 28 Maii. Causes of surrender. (1) Lack of water. (2) Divers sick. (3) Divers hurt. (4) Not many to maintain the Castle. (5) Divers divided in opinion. (6) Some were no soldiers. (7) No aid was to be looked for, James Kirkcaldy being taken. Verac had the last leave to go thither, but as he came to Berwick the Castle was rendered. Ten stand on the Queen's mercy, William Maitland, William "Kircadie," Laird of Grange, the Laird of Pettadro, Lord Heume, Coldingame, Marvins, 3. Executed of them that were taken—Laird of Grange, James Kyrkcaldye, his brother, and 2 more. The battery began on Trinity Sunday, the 17th May. "Ludinghtonus obiit mane cum vesperi precedente literas scripsisset. 'Causam suam defendet Dominus': sic regina ad eos rescripsit."

4 *pp. Marked* "Conway Papers."

May 29. **667.** SURRENDER OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

"Apud Haliroodhouse xxix^{o} die mensis Maii Anno Domini 1573." The Castle of Edinburgh being recovered by the forces and aid of the Queen of England is to be delivered with the ordnance, munition, plate, jewels, the registers, and other goods and stuff therein to the King and his Regent in his name, it being granted that all persons being within the same Castle shall come forth singly without all armour, and submit themselves in the mercy of his highness, who are pardoned and suffered to pass where they please, certain special persons excepted, who are reserved and to be kept until knowledge of the Queen of England's advice how her highness shall think it convenient that they shall be used, and the soldiers are suffered to bring forth of the Castle their own "bag and baggage" properly belonging to themselves, and to transport the same where they please

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1573. to their own use, therefore the Regent with the advice of the Lords of the Secret Council ordains a herald, messenger, or any other officer of arms to pass to the market cross of Edinburgh and other places needful, and there by open proclamation to command and charge his highness's lieges and subjects that they suffer and permit the said soldiers and others now within the said Castle to enjoy the benefits and conditions above written, and in nowise to attempt to do them violence, harm, or injury in bodies, bag or baggages, or use any manner of violence or reproach in word or action against them under the pain of death.

½ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "29 May 1573. For y^e^ securitie of those y^t^ are permitted to go owt of y^e^ Castell of Edenbr."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 98. Copy of the same.

May 29. **668.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 58. "Althogh we dout not bot your lordship is sore offended with ws, and perhaps not without caus (for this is not the tyme that we will obstinately stand to justefy our selffes) yet seing our falt is not so greate bot it is pardonable, we have taken the boldnes (presuming upon your lordship's old frendship liberally extended towardes ws) to have recourse to the same now in this our greate necessity, and trustis that off your owne good nature your lordship will not yet cast ws off, althogh it may seame this our suyte commeth to late, and yet thus muche we may say by the way, that yf we had not had a speciall confidence in her majestes clemency and off your lordship's favour in the preferring off our humble suyte, we wold have roune a more desperate course than wes convenient. We have to the generall of her majesties forces and her ambassadour randred our selffes in her majesties will. Our desire is to be in her majesties hands used as sall please her hyghnes, and that my Lord Home, we two, my brother of Coldinghame, Robert Mailvill and some other off our frendes may under her protection lyve in England in sik place as sall please her majesty to appoynte never to depart from there without her majesties speciall licence. The grownd off our suyte is this,—that her majesty may fully understand we meane to depend apon her and be wholly at her devotion, whereby we may avoyde all suspicion tending to the contrary. If by your lordship's meanes we may obteane thus moche off her majesties favour we will accompt ws so far redemable to your lordship, that we may never acquite it. The haisty departure off this bearer S^r^ Hary Ley will not permit ws to extend this letter as wee convenient [*sic*] whearby we ar compelled to remit the farthar declaration off our mynd to the bearer whome we have ernestly requested to report the same to your lordship. Alwayes we pray your lordship forsake us not now in tyme off our misery." Edinburgh. *Signed*: W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *In Maitland's hand. No flyleaf or address.*

May 29. **669.** GRANGE AND MAITLAND TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 501. "My lord," the subject we have to write of would require a more ample letter than the "suddanety" of this gentleman's departure will

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1573. permit us to write, whereby we are compelled to remit the declaration of our minds to this bearer Sir Harry Ley's report, whom we have amply informed and earnestly requested to utter the same to your lordship, as we trust he will. If your lordship be offended with us, we pray your lordship have not so much respect to our deserving as to your own gentle nature which we assure ourselves will not forsake men whom "sometymes" your lordship has loved in time of their misery. We have rendered ourselves wholly into the Queen's majesty's will. We desire to give her highness good proof that we intend only to depend on her, and to be at her devotion. We pray your lordship humbly to further our suit, and that by your good means her gracious favour may be extended towards us. In doing which your lordship will oblige us perpetually to do your lordship service, if ever we may hear the "moyen." Pardon the shortness of our letter, for time presses us. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy. W. Maitland.

1 *p.* *In Maitland's hand.* *No flyleaf or address.*

[May]. **670** NAMES OF ENGLISH CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN OF THE FACTION.

Sir Thomas Cornewalles, Sir Henry Jernyngham, Sir Edmund Bennyfyelde, Sir Thomas Lovelle, knights, M^r^ Hayer, and M^r^ Rows. They have the mass and other Catholic service in their own houses. [*Some other names mentioned.*]

A strip of paper 16 inches by 6 inches. *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Found in Edenr. Castell. Names of English gent. Catholycs and of y^e^ faction."

May 30. **671.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Having grown to such good conformity with the Castilians, has thought good to address this gentleman, Sir Henry Lee, to the Court to make report thereof, whose diligence, travail, and service in this exploit has no doubt deserved great commendation. Has willed him to declare to him touching his [Drury's] own particular. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Part holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 31. **672.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 102b. "Richt honorable and my very gude lord," I have briefly sent to the Queen's majesty by my letter my most humble thanks for this so great a benefit and relief procured and done to the King my sovereign, his realm and people by her comfortable aid and forces in repressing the insolence of those mischievous men who by means of this Castle of Edinburgh have so long unnaturally "inquietit" this State. Sure I am his highness, in whose favour her majesty's care and liberality have been used, will not be unmindful of it how soon God makes him of age and discretion to render condign thanks therefor, and in the meantime, for my part, occupying this regiment, I shall be found in all thing tending to her advancement and service, and the common

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1573. profit and defence of her dominions and people, as well-willing and bent as any within her said dominions, and I trust assuredly the whole State and people here shall be found of the like mind and disposition whensoever it shall please her to employ me. I will "leif" to write presently to your lordship both in respect of her majesty's ministers here remaining, and of the sufficiency of the present messenger. It "restis" that her majesty's advice may be speedily returned how she shall think convenient that the chief authors of all this mischief now remaining without condition in the hands of her majesty's ministers shall be used. In which point, as of many more of great moment, I pray your lordship to extend your credit and care in such sort that the workers of so great evil, having rejected so good appointment offered to them by her majesty's means, shall not now, after her majesty has been driven to such charges, find favours, but receive the due reward of their deserts, and for that effect may be rendered into my hands to suffer according to the laws of this realm, "quhilk gif yt sall not pleas hir majestie to do, I luik for na bettir fructis of thame in tyme to cum nor thay have gevin experience be thair actionis heirtofore." Halyrudhous. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 31. **673.** The Regent Morton to [Burghley].

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 500. "Richt honorable and my verie gude Lord, I am now as alwyse the mair breif in writing to zour lordship of the successe heir in Scotland tuiching the recoverie of this castell of Edinburgh to the use and behufe of the King my soverane be the Quenis majesteie zour soveranis ayd and forcis, knawing the sufficiency of hir hienes ministeris heir, quhilkis I doubt not at gude lenth hes maid advertizement of the haill. The benefite is sic as I persuaid my selff it sall not pas in forzetfulnes, bot be thankfullie remembrit howsone God makis the King my soveraigne of aige and discretioun sa to do, and in the meyntyme, salang as it salbe Godis pleasour to continew me in this charge of regiment, I salbe alwyse reddy and weil willing to my possibilitie in any thing tending to the avancement of hir hienes service or the welth and commoun . . . of hir majesties cuntreis and subjectis, and as the dangeares heir ap . . . the wickit practizes and actes of the late halders of this Castell hes bene wysely and tymouselie preventit, and thair insolence repressit be hir hienes forces, sa by the perfectioun of the quieting this state, and eschewing the like occasion of dangeares for baith the realmes in tyme to cum, it restis now in hir majestie to gif knawlege of hir advise how she thinkis convenient that the authors of this great trouble, reservit without conditioun in the handis of hir hienes ministers, salbe used," and in consideration of the bypast evil deserts of the said persons reserved, and of the imminent peril that their liberty or "keping in store" may breed hereafter to the further inquieting of both the countries, I must "effectuuslie" require of your lordship (for whose great friendship the King my sovereign and we all his subjects are "far oblist and bound"), that her majesty's resolution and advice may be furthered and directed, in order that, the authors of so great mischief receiving their reward according to their merits, the long trouble here

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1573. may cease, and the occasion of it be removed. The palace of Halyrudhouse. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

June 1. **674.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

At the request of the Regent he has one part of the prisoners in his own lodging, and the other with the Regent. It was determined to have lodged Lethington in the custody of Mr. Killigrew, but the outcry of the people was such that he thought good he should remain with him [Drury]. Will haste the ordnance *etc.*, to Leith. The particularities of the winning of the Castle he referred to the discretion of Sir Henry Lea, who saw the experience thereof, to be brought to his lordship, and for his own part, being only an executioner by force in these causes, he thought best to like of such conditions as the Regent allowed to them, a copy whereof is sent to him. Has discharged the labourers, except 60, and sent home the artificers and gunners of Berwick. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Part holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 1. **675.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [SIR THOMAS SMITH].

Now that the Castle is won he is to put him in remembrance of the Earl of Huntly's and the Commendator of Arbroath's suits. Puts him in remembrance of the pensions to be granted to the Regent, Huntly, Argyll, *etc.*, and of the league defensive. Refers him to the bearer for the matters of the expugnation. The Regent is now about to restore the abbeys of Arbroath and Paisley to the Duke's sons, which must be recovered by force, whereof he shall write more, and in the meantime prays him that her majesty in her next letters may remind the Regent thereof as a thing which touches her majesty in honour, being conservatrix of the accord. As to the prisoners reserved to be used by her majesty's advice, he knows not what to write more than he has done before. Incloses a letter from the Earl of Huntly, whereof he sent his honour a copy heretofore, and refers the delivery thereof or not to his own wisdom. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *No address.* *Indorsed by Sir Thomas Smith.* *Marked* "Conway Papers."

Inclosure with the same:—

Copy of No. 561.

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Killigrew:* "A Copye of the promes I made at Perth to therle of Hontley and the Duke's sonnes without the which no peace cold have bin made for that tyme." *Marked* "Conway Papers."

June 1. **676.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 104. How it has pleased God to end the siege of this Castle by Sir Henry Ley, I am sure your honour has been advertised by this bearer,

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1573. my brother, whom I return with the Regent's letters to her majesty, your honour, and others. I can write no more of the prisoners than I have done heretofore, but now am to put your honour in remembrance of the league and the pens[ions] for the better conservation of this work begun by her majesty *etc.* Whereas your honour seemed to doubt in your last [letter] of the fickleness of the new reconciled, I send you this inclosed from the Earl of Huntly, and by this bearer I write to Mr. Secretary touching his suit, and the Duke's children, for her majesty's full advice to the Regent concerning the spoils and deaths of the Regents; which being done, it will confirm the accord, or else, without that, they having no surety for life and living, but a deferring of a punishment for a time, may be drawn (if occasion be offered) to provide better for both. But hitherto I cannot understand but that they have behaved themselves very well. This day, to content the Duke's children, the Regent sends away officers of arms to charge Lord Simple and George Douglas to deliver their houses upon pain of treason, assuring them that if they refuse he will in person be there with the next charge to their ruin. My Lord of Argyle is here to be lieutenant against Lord Simple, and the Regent will go in person against the other.

In her majesty's next letter I could wish there were a clause to move the Regent to see the abovesaid abbeys restored according to the accord, whereof her majesty is conservatrix *etc.*

After the rendering of the Castle the minister and the people went and gave God thanks. He exhorted them to be always mindful of her majesty's goodness, and that it might never be unthankfully recompensed by them or theirs, but exhorted further the magistrates to procure the league and joining together of both the realms in amity as might never be sundered by any French practices; and here he inveighed against the French King vehemently. I find the Regent willing of the league defensive for religion, and, I trust, will continue thankful to her majesty and your honour, although I know he is envied by some which in point do nothing further her majesty's service nor their own credit. I am sure your lordship has been troubled with many advertisements since this siege began, and yet when all is done I hope I have written nothing but [what] has proved true in the end *etc.*

Whereas I wrote to your honour that Mr. Cecil should go to Dombarton and see the King, because his grace was sick of the smallpox, Mr. Cecil thought it not convenient, and therefore returns this day towards his wife, whither my brother will accompany him, because Mr. Cotton makes some stay by the way about Durham. The Regent has given him a falcon "to make a new warr after this siege to the partridges." Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3¼ *pp. Holograph. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "M^r Killigrew to my lard." *No flyleaf or address.*

June 1. **677.** MAITLAND AND GRANGE TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 103. "My lord," the malice of our enemies is the more increased against us that they have seen us rendered into the Queen's majesty's will, and now seeking refuge at her hands, and therefore we doubt

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1573. not but they will go about by all means possible to procure our mischief, yea, that their cruel minds will lead them to that "impudency" to crave our blood at her majesty's hands; but, whatsoever their malice be, we cannot fear that it will take success, knowing with how gracious a Princess we have to do, who has given so many good proofs to the world of her leniency and mild nature that we cannot mistrust that the first example of the contrary shall be shown upon us. We take this to be her very "naturall," *parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*. We have rendered ourselves to her majesty, which to our own countrymen we would never have done "for no extremity mycht have commed." We trust her majesty will not put us out of her hands to make any other—and especially our mortal enemies—our masters. If it will please her to extend her most gracious leniency towards us she may be assured to have us perpetually at her devotion as any of this nation, yea, as any subject of her own, for now with honour we may "oblice" ourselves to her majesty further than before we might, and her benefit will bind us perpetually. In the case we are in, we must confess we are of small value, yet may her majesty put us "in caas" that perhaps hereafter some way we will be able to serve her turn, which occasion being offered, assuredly there shall be no "inlake" of goodwill. Your lordship knows already what our request is. We pray your lordship to further it. There was never time wherein your lordship's friendship might stand us in such stead. As we have ofttimes heretofore tasted thereof, so we humbly pray you let it not "inlake" now in time of this our great misery, when we have more need than ever we had, whatsoever our deservings have been. Forget not your own good "naturall." If by your mediation her majesty conserves us, your lordship shall have us perpetually bound to your service, besides that we will endeavour ourselves to make so good cause to her majesty that we doubt not she shall have occasion to think her benefit well bestowed. Let not the misreports of our enemies prevail against us. When we are in her majesty's hands she may make of us what pleaseth her. Whatsoever we write for ourselves, we write also for my Lord Home, who is known to be a true and sincere gentleman, and has that reputation of all that know him both in England and Scotland. He is as well minded as we are, and, having her majesty's favour, will be able to do her highness as great service as any subject of Scotland, none excepted. We have requested your son to be our "solestar," and to report to you by mouth that which in our letter we have omitted. The matter touches us so near that it makes us trouble your lordship with more words than were convenient, and therefore we will end. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

1⅔ *pp. In Maitland's hand. No flyleaf or address.*

June 3. **678.** CHATELHERAULT TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Has directed this bearer, his cousin James Hamilton, to him, whom it will please him to credit. Hammyltone Castle. *Signed:* James Hammylton.

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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1573. June 5.

679. HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Has received his letter of the 30th instant, the contents whereof he trusts are partly satisfied by his brother ere now. Confesses he was negligent in writing, because he longed to write what he has written to content him. Assures him that all things have fallen out as he wrote before, God be praised, for after the battery was laid the Castle was rendered within six days. Whereas his honour says he might have written to him what Verack did here, that he could not do because he came not. Thinks Verack himself is with him [Smith] ere now, and therefore he writes no more of him. The Regent has despatched Lord Livingston's man to him, who is gone to my lady [Livingston] for some money, by whom he will also write to his honour, for now he may come home in case he will acknowledge his duty to the King. If Rochelle or Montgomery be distressed it were good to confirm them here in time by the league, pensions, and her majesty's advice to the Regent in the behalf of the Duke's children and the Earl of Huntly. Here be many soldiers and others that will now serve in other countries. The general is at Leith "trussing" homewards as fast as he may, and wants no help. His prisoners are there with him expecting good news from her majesty's Court, which will be ill news to the most and best part of Scotland, especially to the Regent, who will not like that they should live, "and for my part I thinke them now fitter for God then for the world for sondrye considerations." They have left many letters and papers in the Castle. Incloses a copy of a letter sent by the Duke of Alva, which he prays him to communicate to the Lord Treasurer to show his honour that the unthankfullest thing that may come out of England to the Regent and the best Scots here will be any suit in favour of the three chief prisoners, or any suspending of their execution. This he writes because he sees it and finds [it] more and more daily to be true. The ministers preach daily that they shall be plagued who procure favour for them, unless there appear as evident tokens of their deep repentance as there has been proof of their great treasons, and he hears of noth[ing] they repent, but that they were not able to execute their designs. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Sir Thomas Smith. Marginal notes. Marked* "Conway Papers."

June 5. **680.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

On the 3rd instant, being in readiness with the men, ordnance, and munitions in his charge, and thereupon having made proclamation for all Scotsmen to demand all things due or owing to them by any of the English garrison, and having performed the same, he with the said soldiers and the prisoners lately taken out of the Castle departed from Edinburgh to Leith, and there is determined to remain until her highness' pleasure be advertised in the bestowing of the same prisoners. Has discharged all labourers, except 60, to be occupied in bringing down the ordnance and such like, who shall be "cashed" as soon as the same are delivered into the ships. The great ordnance, powder, bullets, and other munitions are in lading

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1573. on shipboard, which within a day or two will be bestowed. Had appointed the ships first laden to pass towards Berwick, but stayed the same upon an intelligence brought of two pirates haunting the direct passage, at a place called "the Maye."

There have been near 3000 great shot bestowed against the Castle, and the bullets, or the most part recovered by their labourers and the Scots—paying to the Scottish people a piece of their coin called a "bawbe" for every bullet, which is in value English 1¼*d.*, and albeit it is undoubted that her majesty's charges amount great in defray of this service, yet he trusts—the particular view thereof weighed and compared with the circumstance—there shall no detractions in any man's private cause appear to be respected before the disburdening of her charges in expedient services, as knoweth the Almighty God. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 116. Copy of the same.

June 5. **681.** DRURY AND HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Means have been made to them of late from sundry here of those that were of the late rebellion, that they would write in their favour, and among the rest one Slingesbye. Beseech them to pardon their boldness in recommending this man, who, they think, may do good service in Ireland. Edinburgh. *Signed:* William Drury. H. Kyllygrew.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 7. **682.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. IX. I have received your letter of the 4th instant and the articles of conditions that concern the rendering up of Edinburgh Castle, and thank your lordship for remembering me. Notwithstanding I hear sometimes by Gilbert Talbott of your lordship, yet would it well satisfy me to have at least every fortnight once, as your leisure and health may best suffer, a few lines of your own hand; it would comfort a prisoner much to be now and then remembered of his so dear friend. I let this Queen understand the state of Edinburgh Castle, wherewith not well pleased, she said I never brought her any good, but all that might discontent and unquiet her, and willed me to keep the like news to myself from henceforth. I told her she had cause to like the Queen's majesty's consideration of her son, that with so great charges would seek the recovery of that Castle to his use. "A grette mattar," said she, "no thankes at all to helpe my sune to anoye me." "I wyll from hensforthe," says she, "be quyett, and seke by all means to contente my helthe and gyve no more ere to any advertisements from Scotland." This is her determination, so you may believe and please yourself. She is newly upon this knowledge entered into bane to purge her melancholy, and makes little show of any grief, and yet it nips her very near. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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683. THOMAS CECIL TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 106.

"My dewty unto your lordshipp moste humbly remembrid, with the like humble requeste of your dailye blessing boothe to me and myne." May it please your lordship to understand that upon my coming home, which was on the 6th instant, I found my grandmother newly come to remain here at your lordship's house, whereof my wife and I take no small comfort. It has pleased her to grant, for the burden of herself, her two maids, and her man, her tithe of St. Martin's, and the milk of ten of her "kye" at Burghley. Her sight is almost quite decayed, and without any hope of recovery, so that necessity has almost persuaded her to begin to give over the world, and so I trust the great quietness she shall receive thereby will be an occasion of the prolonging of her years.

On the ending of the troubles of Scotland I was in mind with the company of the ambassador to have done my reverence to the young King, but by reason of his late disease of the smallpox it was not thought a time convenient. The Regent's grace bestowed a hawk upon me at my coming away, which for lack of carriage I left behind me.

On my coming away, and after some time of discourse with the Laird of Liddington, which only tended to the assured hope he reposed in the Queen's majesty's mercy and your lordship's good mean, he required me with his most humble commendations to recommend this his letter (which I send to your lordship), and to accompany the same with my good report of himself, whose life seems to be so dear unto him, "as I doo not mistruste butt he will promise inough, howsoever he meanith to perfourme it, and therfore I remayne dowbtfull what reporte to make; the beste is he is oratour good inough for him selfe, and in that respect I leave him to be his owne advocate."

[*Requests a grant of "Tanholde," a lease of which was to be given up by Mr. Stonar*]. Burghley. *Signed:* "Your lordshipps moste loving and obedient soune"; Tho. Cecill.

1 *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

June 8.

684. ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

The good services by you of long time done unto us at sundry times have sufficiently declared you worthy of our favour, but at no time have you more dutifully and more abundantly showed your faithfulness, goodwill, and valiantness than at this time now at the siege and recovery of the Castle of Edinburgh; and though we have from time to time since your beginning in the approach thereof heard of your actions greatly to your praise, yet now by the lively report of our trusty servant, Sir H. Lea, knight, who also, like a very good gentleman, has had his part therein, we do most certainly understand the continuance of your labours and dangers to have been such that none could be more. And likewise, to our comfort, we perceive the notable forwardness of all our faithful subjects who served under you at this time, and namely of the hardiness and readiness of a great number of special gentlemen, who spared no time nor occasion to hazard themselves to follow the enterprises in that

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1573. dangerous siege, [*Desires him to thank them*] and to assure them that we cannot forget this their worthy dutifulness, whereby they have as well augmented our honour as their own praise in bringing to effect such an enterprise by the recovery of that "proud Castell," as we are persuaded—all circumstances well considered—[that] the like hath not been achieved in our time in any part of Christendom.

[*Note in the margin in the same hand as the copy*:—"This part of the letter is written with paler ink at a subsequent time."] And for yourself our pleasure is that you do procure as soon as may be that you be discharged of the prisoners of the Castle. We have written the order to Henry Killigrew how and where we think most convenient they should be kept, and as soon as you be discharged of them you shall immediately return to your charge at Berwick. Meanwhile see that our ordnance and as many as may of our soldiers be sent away for easing of our charges. We have taken order with our cousin of Huntingdon that the hostages shall be sent to Newcastle or Durham.

1 *p. Copy in a 19th century hand. Marked* "Conway Papers." *Indorsed:* "8 Junii 1573. M[inute] to S^{r} H. [*sic*] Drury and to M^{r} Killegrew."

June 8. **685.** ELIZABETH TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Because we mean at your return to let you understand how well we allow of your service there in that realm from your first beginning in the same, we mean not to write much, but whilst we thought it necessary to give our thanks to Sir William Drury, and to all our good subjects and servants now serving under his charge there in Scotland, amongst whom we know you had no small portion of care and travail, we could not but at this time also both commend and thank you with these few words, and trust the end of your labours shall so now succeed that you shall shortly return to your own quietness and our contentation.

[*Note in the margin in the same hand as the copy*:—"This part is in paler ink, and was probably written at a different time."] We think meet that our Marshal be with all speed discharged of the prisoners of the Castle, and you shall travail with the Regent that they be bestowed in some sure place at his discretion—not with their mortal enemies, where they may be in fear of murdering—there to remain until we may hear their several crimes objected to them, and what they can answer for themselves; for before we hear that we that we can give no certain resolution nor advice by any reason. As soon as you can get that done in writing, that we may further understand the particularity of each man's crime, you may return to us.

½ *p. Copy in a 19th century hand. Indorsed as No.* 683.

June 9. **686.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Is glad God hath given that good success. As touching the prisoners she will as yet say nothing. Would have wished that she should not have needed to intromit herself in advice for the punishment of offences done in another Prince's kingdom. As touching the

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1573. murdering of the two Regents, she has gone therein as far as conveniently she can. For the matter of the spoils and the fruits, rents, and other movable goods intromitted and "up taken" by the other party, she thinks it a thing impossible to be remedied, and in nowise convenient to be brought in question, but rather to be buried in perpetual oblivion. The Countess of Argyll being taken in the Castle of Edinburgh complains that by unkind dealings of her husband she has been long driven to seek relief within the Castle, from whence being now driven she fears that she shall fall into the hands of her enemies, by whom she would be further delivered into the hands of her husband, whereby she thinks herself assured to lose her life, she [Elizabeth] is loth to meddle in the cause betwixt the husband and the wife, and minds not to accuse the one or excuse the other, especially where none of their actions be known to her. "Given under our signet, at our Manor of Grenewich."

2⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed by Killigrew:* "Hume and Grange to be examyned upon their reasons of the leving of Morrey. Buchanan to be warned of setting forth of the booke without advise from hence touching matters therin conteyned touching some of our nation": *and* (*by* Burghley's clerk). *Mutilated.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 114. Copy of the same.

June 10. **687.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Refers all the occurrents happened since Sir Harry Lee's departure to the report of Mr. William Knolles, the bearer, and commends his behaviour in this service. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 12. **688.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

This morning the Justice Clerk came to him from the Regent and declared that, at the humble submission of Lord Livingston, with offers to put in sureties to serve the King, his grace was content he should come home into this country; which consent he desired him to signify to him that, if there be no other occasion known to him for his longer stay there, it would please him to be a means to the Queen's majesty for his passport. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript:—Her majesty's artillery departed yesterday. The general remains still at Leith. All other things here be in good state.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 116b. Extract from the same.

June 12. **689.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVI., fol. 205. The bearer hereof, George Hopper, burgess of Edinburgh, has trade ofttimes at London commonly bringing books into this country, whereby great good grows both to the religion and commonwealth,

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1573. and he being "proposed" thither presently for the same effect, I have thought good in these few lines to recommend him to your lordship, whom I desire and pray to show him your favour toward transporting of such books and bows as he is to buy by the Queen's majesty's licence, in case it be so requisite. "Halyrudehous." *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[June 13]. **690.** JEWELS OF THE KING OF SCOTS.

"Memor of the Kingis Jewellis now being in the Marschell of Barwickes handes."

Certain buttons of gold with rubies, in weight 2 lbs. 6 ounces. "Off garnissingis contenand of wecht twa pund five unces," and "garnissing" containing eleven "diamantes," whereof there is a great diamond "tailzeit," and certain pearls. Nine great rubies and forty great pearls. "Thir peces being liand in wed to diverse wer brocht to Leith to Grange, he then being in the Marschellis handes, and be him deliverit to the Marschell."

A "garnissing" of diamonds "esmailled" with black, containing sixteen diamonds, and sixteen roses of gold between. A less "garnissing" containing 18 diamonds, and 19 roses of gold between. A "carcan" containing 13 diamonds and 13 roses of gold. These pieces were delivered to the Marshal of Berwick by Mr. Archibald Dowglas.

Ten diamonds or "quheit saphires" set in gold with 11 "knoppis" of gold between. A belt of roses, diamonds, and pearls, "ilkane contenand ten or xx cordelires of gold betwene." "Thre great rubyes of ajoin and a perll of ilkane of thame." A "hingar" of a belt of pearl containing eleven knots, with three pearls in each one of them, and eleven "cordeleris" with 14 pearls in each one of them, with a "hupe" at the end thereof. A "hingand" saphire set in gold, and a great pearl at the end of it. Another saphire ajoining. Three diamonds and three rubies. 18 knots of pearls set in gold, with "twa perlis in ilkane of thame." A chain of pearls with two "rankes" of pearls and 24 "markes" of little diamonds and small rubies in gold, "ten perlis betwene everilk mark." A "garnissing" containing 9 roses of rubies and ten "knoppes" of pearls with a pearl "hingand" at each ruby. A pair of bracelets of gold "of musk," each bracelet containing four pieces, and in every piece 8 diamonds and 7 rubies, and 11 pearls in them both. "Twa quaiffis, ane collair, and ane pair of sleves of perll." Five great saphires set in gold. A carcan of saphires and pearls. "Thir peces being in the handes of umqwhile James Mosman laid in wed to him be Grange for certane sowmes of money, wer agane deliverit be the said Mosman to Grange the day of the randering of the castell, and being thairefter placit be Grange in a coffer within his chalmer quhair he lay in the castell, the same coffer and peces of jewellis become in the Marschell of Barwickis handes."

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed in the same hand:* "The Jowellis that ar in the handes of the Marschell of Berwik."

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Elizabeth. 1573. June 13.

691. DECLARATION BY GRANGE CONCERNING JEWELS ETC., OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Jewels "laid in wed" to Lady Hume, the Secretary, and James Mosman. Understood that the general had gotten grant of all that was within to his [Grange's] behoof. Because he feared the general would have enquired of him on his honour if he had either jewels on him or gold, he brought out nothing but the cloth was on him, and four crowns. His wife and his daughter's children lost their own clothing *etc.* Caused his cousin Pettadro to offer to the Regent all that was left of the jewels unlaid to wed, with the crown, sceptre, and sword, with an account of all the jewels he had laid in wed, if he would give him the silver they laid in wed for, provided that he should not enquire of him to whom they were in wed; and required nothing therefor but the Laird of Pharnyhurste's evidence, and his own house and yard for his wife to remain in. *Item;*—whereas it is said that there is found in the inventory of the jewels he had in keeping that he had sent certain of the said jewels to Lady Thame, of truth he had intended to give her some which he marked in the margin, but because she refused them it is blotted away. Further, it appears by some "wrytes" that passed betwixt Mr. Archibald Douglas and him that he craved her ladyship to come to the Castle when she was at Lestericke [Restalrig] on purpose to make her some present, this was refused. Testifies on his honour that he could never get either the Marshal or his lady persuaded to receive anything at his hands, or at the hands of any of the Castle, but found him ever deal uprightly in his sovereign's causes, as now the end has proven: his persuasions did much at their hands, but took not so good effect as they looked for, as sundry of their writings sent to him will testify. Because it is bruited that he has "reste" and taken sundry men's goods, and done them great wrongs, it is true, being compelled thereto by his enemies, he has continued more than two years in a common cause with some noblemen where some bloodshed and other enormities have been done; nevertheless he will make this offer now when his back is at the wall, —if any man can justly accuse him that he has taken any man's goods but what he has paid for, or else is "obliste" to pay, he will be content to suffer death for the same. Leith. *Signed:* William Kirkaldlye.

Affirmed by Drury to be a true copy. Witnessed at Edinburgh by John Williams and George Beverley.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "13 Juni 1573. (The copy of Grange his declaration *) for serten Jewelles of y^e^ Scottish Quene."

June 13.

692. HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY AND LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 121.

Since the rendering of the Castle there has been nothing worth the writing, but of the death of Lethington, who died not without suspicion of poison, although for his own part he is able to say nothing therein, for he neither saw nor spoke with any of the prisoners since they came forth, because they were so odious both to the Regent and the people. As soon as the weather served, the artillery and

* The words in brackets are in another hand.

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1573. munitions were sent to Berwick. The Regent sent a barque armed to waft them. Made search for letters in the Castle, and sends him such as are come to his hands, but thinks Lethington caused those concerning the Duke's practice and the English rebels' with the French practices to be burnt the night before they came forth. In Grange's chamber sundry papers were found, and lately the crown, sword, and sceptre broken and hidden in a wooden chest in a cave where the inventory was of the jewels, which are many and rich, but the most part at gage—some with the Laird of Farnyhurst, some with Lady Hume, some with Lady Lethington, and many with sundry other persons, who be all known—whereof the Regent has recovered some already, and shall do more. Grange had sundry delivered him by one Mosman before his coming out of the Castle, which he put in his hose, as Mosman says, and declares the parcels which the Regent has sent to the general, as also the note of such as be in the hands of the Lady Hume and Lethington, because they be in the general's guard. The winning of this Castle has been a good mean to execute the Act made for religion, for that many and some great personages have subscribed, and almost few or none refused but such as lose their livings if they be spiritual, and temporal men their offices, and be excommunicated. The Earl of Atholl is here, and whether he shall be borne withal or no, he knows not, but guesses the Regent will refer that matter to the commissioners who are appointed for execution of the Act.

The Duke sent him this inclosed lately by Mr. James Hamilton, whose credit was that he [Killigrew] would deal for the restitution of Paisley and Arbroath, which he has done accordingly, and has this answer;—that Arbroath shall be delivered by George Douglas into the Regent's hand, and the Earl of Argyle is appointed to win Paisley by force in case Lord Simple, who has stood all the charges, relents not,—and the last upon pain of treason. This being done, and her majesty's advice sent to the Regent touching the Earl of Huntly and the Duke's sons, he sees nothing but a good and perfect peace in this country. If it shall please her majesty to do anything touching the league, or to confirm the devotion of these men with some pensions before the French have time to practise with them, he beseeches him to let him know her pleasure, and to be a mean for his revocation. Was sent upon so short warning that he was not able to go to his own house, but came from Woodstock hither, where he has remained well near a year.

Archibald Douglas was taken out of the Castle of Dumbarton and given to the general at his request. There were found in the Castle 300 mass craynes, which some call "hostes," with mass books, vestments, and such like. The general stays here to know her majesty's pleasure touching the usage of the prisoners, who seem to be so odious to the Regent and the most and best part, that if they be not executed—at least the chiefest of them—he thinks it will greatly hinder her majesty's service and the great love she has won in the expugnation of this Castle, which was but their den *etc.* The Regent is even now going to Stirling to the Earl of Angus's marriage, where he [Killigrew] is bidden, and goes with his grace. Has at this time sent some advertisements to Mr. Secretary. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

3 *pp. Holograph, also address.*

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693. HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Received his letter of the 2nd instant, and the inclosed occurrents out of France. Had small matter since that time to trouble him with, because "my Lord Generall" advertised of Lethington's death. Now the war is done here he may see by the inclosed how this nation is given to stray abroad. This Castle has been a rod both to the Papists and rebels of this country, who now are very thin sown. There is such a bull come into the north parts of this country as came into England, for which Felton was hanged, and here one Andros [Andrews] of Aberdeen, a learned Papist, being suspected, is fled for that cause. The commissioners for matters of religion prosper marvellously in all this country. The prisoners are still under the general's ward. Lord Livingston has leave of the Regent to come home, because he promises to serve the King. The ministers are as earnest against the French King in their sermons as though the news of the Admiral's death came but yesterday. The artillery and munitions are gone to Berwick. Is pressed towards Stirling to the Earl of Angus's marriage, which shall be to-morrow. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Marked* "Conway Papers."

Inclosure with the same.

(Soldiers for the Low Countries.)

At Edinburgh the 6th day of June 1573, Captain Thomas Robesoun having obtained the King's licence to levy 300 waged man of war, and to depart with them to the Low Countries in defence of God's true religion against the persecutors thereof, compeared in the presence of the Regent and Secret Council, and obliged himself as principal, and John Menteith of Kers as cautioner, that he shall neither directly nor indirectly "liste" nor transport any captains, members of bands or soldiers that are presently in the King's service without special licence of the Regent *etc. Item,*—that they shall nowise serve with any Papists against the Protestants, professors of the Evangell of Jesus Christ. *Item,*—that he shall not hold his men in musters together within 16 miles of the Castle of Strirling, under the pain of 5000 marks, and to be answerable for the full redress of all such goods as shall be "spuilzet" from the friends and confederates of Scotland which unjustly may be craved of the King and realm of Scotland in the "awaye passinge" of the said men of war, or remaining under the said Captain Thomas's charge, to the owners thereof. Subscribed. Johnne Menteithe. Thomas Robesone.

1 *p. Broadsheet. Indorsed by Sir Thomas Smith:* "Suertie for Tho. Robson."

June 14.

694. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received the Queen's letters and his of the 9th instant by Williams, the contents whereof in every respect shall be accomplished. Sent the letters in the packet directed to Mr. Killigrew, to Stirling, where he was accompanying the Regent at the Earl of Angus's

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1573. marriage, which is performed this day. The ordnance arrived safely at Berwick yesterday. All extraordinary charges before the receipt of his letters he had so provided for that no further charge thereby will ensue, and so has he for some further charge, which he thought might well be spared, allowing of no more but of those he thought fit to guard the prisoners here, and themselves to Berwick. As soon as the Regent and the ambassador shall return hither he will not fail to march to Berwick with no less expedition than if he had made great wagers for his speedy return thither, for which his care is now no otherwise than in the past has been. Has good hope upon his arrival there to receive her majesty's licence for his repair up, his lordship knowing as well his wife's present state of body as his own, besides other sundry occasions not a little moving the same, wherein for God's sake he humbly beseeches his furtherance. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 18. **695.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Signified in his last letter the receipt of her majesty's letters and the sending of the same to Stirling to the Regent and the ambassador. Has thought good to let him know that after the Regent's arrival at Edinburgh with the ambassador on Monday last towards night, and after some conference with both of them the day following, he delivered to the Regent in the presence of the ambassador the prisoners committed to him, viz., Lord Hume, the Laird of Grange, the Laird of Coldinghame, and Robert Melvin, whom the Regent intends, as he gathers, to keep in Holyrood House till her majesty's pleasure be further known. The soldiers from Leith arrived here safely this day. Abides the good hour in which he should receive her majesty's letters for his present repair up that he may provide for his wife such help as is necessary, and the like for himself, without which neither of them can long endure. Has been earnestly pressed by the Earl of Atholl and others that Lethington's body might be buried. The hostages are now come hither. Lord Livingston came yesterday, and is yet here. Has somewhat to signify to him which he wishes may be by his own speech. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Last part holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June. **696.** THE REGENT MORTON TO [ ].

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 114. I received your letter of the 9th of June from Mr. Ask. I thank you for your good liking of the success that God has granted us in our troublous matters here *etc.* If your ho[nour] once again visit us you shall be welcome, and in the meantime the pleasure that I am anywise able to show you shall be ready. "Cravinge" your friendship to let us understand the common occu[rrents] of the world, from which charge Mr. Killegrew's . . . . here has relieved you this time by past, and in his absence your advertisements will be the more

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Elizabeth.
1573. accep[table]. The expedition of Mr. Ask in the affairs committed by you to him, I refer to his own report. "Halyrudhous."

⅔ *p. Draft. Injured by damp.*

June 19. **697.** PATRICK ADAMSON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Is sending to him by reason of his learning and wisdom this expression of thanks set forth in a few verses to the praise of the Queen of England. Has not made this a protection for himself above others, but that he may not appear to have forgotten a benefit so great as was never conferred on any nation. Has written to the printer, Lekprevik, to commit this expression of thanks to type, unless he wishes otherwise. Does not deny that in these verses he wished to gain the goodwill of so great a Princess, whose mind he repents having once alienated from him in France, which brought disaster on his affairs. Desires him, if he gains an opportunity by means of this poem, to commend him and his studies to the Regent:—

"Dii tibi dent uti votis Killigraie secundis,
Fortunaque diu prosperiore frui,
Et mihi sortiri talem contingat amicum
Patronus studiis qui velit esse meis."

Though he has employed all his efforts and industry on literature, and has followed civil law and sacred literature with the greatest diligence, by some misfortune he has so far lacked that honour in the State which attends learning. Trusts that his recommendation will have such weight with the Regent that he may have better fortune for the future. St. Andrews. *Signed:* Pat. Adamsoun.

1 *p. Latin. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 20. **698.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

On receipt of her majesty's letters, which were substantially well devised by his lordship and to the weal of her majesty's service, the general discharged himself of the prisoners, and took the journey to Berwick. It pleased him [Drury] to show him his mind what he should move the Regent to consider of, which shall be followed accordingly, he trusts, to her majesty's contentation. Whereas his lordship is delivered of some burden and care by the good success of this enterprise, he trusts also the sequel will prove more comfortable to him; wherefore he has to thank God, who has so well blessed his doings. Because he stands upon his return (for which he thanks him) he will not trouble him with many words, but only desires him not to be won easily to sue for any favour to the prisoners until he sees their state, which he is to bring with him. Is also to bring some articles rough cast touching the league, somewhat about Border matters, and a request to have the Bishop of Ross and Farniehurst, with offer to deliver the English rebels here. Hopes somewhat touching the "great matter," whereof he thought good to forewarn him. Shall never forget how much he is bound to him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—Sends this other letter by Mr. James Livingston.

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Elizabeth. 1573. June 20.

699. REMEMBRANCE FOR BURGHLEY.

Order is taken for the Englishmen hurt and the wives of the dead. The Regent is content to give the captain and soldiers one month's pay. Necessity made the Castilians yield, for if they had stayed six hours longer the soldiers within had hanged Lethington over the walls, which is affirmed by them since their coming forth, as also by the acceptation of their conditions in writing it may appear what case they were in, having Captain Craford hard at the breach to have assailed them that night. Has copies of some other letters found in the Castle. They prove the French King's purpose to aid them *etc.* Arbroath is to be rendered out of doubt, and the Earl of Argyll is to besiege Paisley on the 28th instant, if he deliver it not before that time. The Regent has "cassed" all his soldiers: they all go to the Prince of Orange, and those which served the Castilians go to Sweden under the Master of Ruthven's conduct. The Earl of Angus's marriage confirms the devotion of the house of Erskine to the Regent *etc.* Buccleuch has slain "Hopshawes," a great chief of the Elwodes [Elliots], and in Annandale there has been slaughter of late among the Armstrongs. The Regent longs for a good governor to be sent to Berwick. The Earl of Huntly's brother demands leave to go to France. The Papists yield to subscribe by the 100. Lord Semple and Lord Rosse and many of their servants be excommunicated. The Sheriff of Ayr has found surety to do penance three Sundays for adultery, according to the law. Athol! and Seton warned to subscribe, or to feel the smart of the law. The Countess of Mar and the Master be yet forborne because of the King, but the Regent is determined, for avoiding charges, to bring the King's house, his own, and the Castle of Edinburgh under one charge. The Countess of Argyll and the Lady of Grange went over into Fife the day of the general departure. The Ladies Hume and Lethington remain in this town. Lord Hume, because of his friends' resort to this town, was conveyed to the Castle on the 18th instant; the rest be still kept in the Regent's house and honestly used. The Regent paid for the surgery of such men as remained here behind the general, and gave them money to carry home those that were so desirous. Only one labourer remains hurt, who shall want nothing.

3 *pp.* *In Killigrew's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "20 Junii 1573"; *and by Killigrew:* "A remembrance of some matters to my L. Tresorer himself."

June 21.

700. MARY FLEMING TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 123.

"My verre good Lord, efter my humil commendatiouns. It may please your lordship that the causses of the sorryfull wedow and orphalenes be Almyghtye God recommended to the superiour poweres, togedder with the ferme confidence my lait husband the Laird off Lethington putt in your lordship's onlie helpe, is the occation that I his desolat wiff (as zet unknawin to your lordship) takis the bauldnes by ther few lynis to humelie requeist your lordship that as my said husband beand oulyve expected no small benefeit at your handes, so now I may find sic, that the Queen's majesty your soverane may by youre travell and meanes [be] moved to write to my Lord Regentes

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Elizabeth.
1573. grace off Scotland that the body off my husband beand on lyfe hes not bene spared in her hienes services, may now after his deathe ressave no shame no ignomyne, and that his heritage takin frome him during his lyftyme now pertenand to me and his children that hath not offended, be disposition maid of before, may be restored," which is agreeable both to equity and the laws of this realm. And also your lordship will not forget my said husband's brother, my lord of Coldinghame, an innocent gentleman, who in no particular ever had any interest, "bot onlie by affection he bare to his brother, my husband, now presentlie detenit captive with the vyderis being for the tyme in the Castell," that by your good means and procurement he may be restored to his own. By doing whereof, besides the blessings promised by God to the helper of afflicted persons, your lordship will oblige a great number of noblemen and gentlemen affectionate to the Queen's majesty your sovereign's devotion, and to your lordship "particulare." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Marie Flem[yng].

⅔ *p. In the margin:* "From Lidington widowe to the L. Burghly." *No flyleaf or address.*

June 26. **701.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorable and my verie gude lord, efter my maist heartlie commendationis, with na les thankes for the gude quietnes quhilk at this day we enjoy, throw the recovering of this castell be the quenis majestie zour soveranis ayd and forces, to the furtherance quhairof and continewance of the gude amytie betuix thir twa kingdomes, zour lordship at this tyme, as alwyse, hes schewin zour self a gude instrument and a worthy counsaloure," and as we still mind to recognize her majesty's benefit with thankful hearts, so in particular may your lordship be well assured of our goodwill in anywise we may be able to do you pleasure, or "stand zow in stead." Her majesty's charges at this time have been great, and the "bludes" of sundry of her subjects have been spent in this quarrel, besides the offence conceived by neighbours of her frank and favourable dealing in the King my sovereign's cause. "Howbeit all thay inconvenientes micht weill have bene avoided, in caise the workers of this trouble had bene from tyme to tyme frelie delt with be sic as from hir majestie conferrit with thame, and not put in hope to gett quhat appointment pleased thame quhen thay liked; quhairin I doubt not errour is now espyed—howbeit to hir majestie further chargeis and thair ruyne—and I sall wishe gif hir majestie have to do with ony the like interprise heirefter that gude regard be takin in chesing of him that sall direct the forces, for at this tyme meanes wer usit to mak the weir lang aneuch, and terroris gevin to the younge gentlemen of England of the difficulty to assault or gayn the house without great bludesched, quhairin apperit the slender gudewill and furthwartnes of the commander." And in my own opinion, amongst her majesty's ministers that were here, I may justly give the first praise of the expedition and success to her highness' ambassador, your brother-in-law, the present messenger, whom I pray you to thank therefore, and if either my credit with her majesty or other ability might serve, surely he shall not want that reward which his truth and honourable service here have merited. And even so will I be an earnest suitor that if any occasion shall

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Elizabeth.
1573. occur whereby her highness may be moved to send any of her ministers here in time coming, your lordship will be a mean that he may be employed, for I think none will be more able to bring his legation to good effect, as well for his own experience and dexterity in doing, as for the universal good liking conceived of him, and his behaviour "baith be this nobilitie and haill people."

"It restis now with the first, that I may have hir hienes anser as tueching thir personis apprehendit in the castell and reservit to punisment, quhairin I pray zour lordship be a meane to further hir hienes resolutioun according to justice, and as thair desertis hes cravit, quhilk zit wilbe sum satisfactioun to the Kingis gude subjectes, quhilkis hes thair actionis of the losse of thair freindis, guides and housses takin away, quhen thay sall see the cheif authors of the calamitie ressave reward of thair just deserving."

Our present quietness, wrought by her majesty's means, praised be God, is now in good state, and, with time, there is appearance to bring things here to better perfection as well on the frontiers against the thieves and "disorderit" people, as in other parts where any disobedience or new rebellion may occur, for which purpose I will necessarily be "drawin" still to entertain some men of war, and "thairthrow" to bear greater charges than the rent of this State can well sustain; for which, notwithstanding, I would be loth to burden her majesty if otherwise I might hold matters in good order, and to the King's surety. Since I am not able to do this of myself, my "lippynnyng" is, and I must require your favour and goodwill in it, that in the charges I may be supported by her highness at her good discretion. "Quhairanent at this tyme I have only thus writtin to zour lordship beside it quhilk I have spokin to the ambassadoure."

"The ground of the trouble heirwithall remanis in hir majesties handes and power, quhairunto I doubt not hir hienes will put ordoure quhen she thinkes tyme. So as presentlie I will not be further curious thairanent, abyding the knawlege of hir majesties mynd how she sall think convenient to proceid in that behalf."

Finally we have to acknowledge with thankful hearts hir majesty's great goodwill and favour extended toward the King our sovereign and this country, which to our power we are most willing to acquit with assurance of fidelity and friendly "nichtbourhood." Halyrudehous. *Signed:* James Regent.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Lord the Lord Burghley, L. heich thesaurair of England." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June [26]. **702.** MEMORIAL OF THE REGENT MORTON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

"Memors of me the Lord Regend of Scotland, to the quenis majestie of Englandis Ambassadoure, M^r Henry Killigrewe, retorninge toward hir highnesse, at the Pallaice of Hallirudehous the [ ] of Junii 1573."

(1) To present his letter to her with his humble and hearty thanks for her comfortable aid in quieting of this troubled State to the King's full obedience. (2) To deliver the notes of the offences wherewith the chief persons apprehended in Edinburgh Castle are chargeable, and that he may have her advice as soon as conveniently may be, for that

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Elizabeth.
1573. the long keeping of them cannot but do harm, remembering how by their means the division has been entertained amongst the nobility, as may be well verified, and how these persons living may yet be the occasion of further mischief. (3) To declare his intention to bestow his "ingenye and travellis" for quieting the Borders and repressing the thieves, and for that end to repair thither with forces on the 20th of July next; and therefore to labour, as he has written to her, that commandment may be sent before the 20th of that month to her Wardens that they with her power and forces join with him as he shall give them warning "of my diett that is uther to proceede in Scotland," that they may go together or convene in arms in England "to hald out our fugitives and nawyse to lett their gudes have ressett," as also to impede and stop all victuals to be "bocht" in any towns or other parts in England and transported into Scotland to the sustentation of thieves and "disorderit" people, and that Mr. Secretary be dealt with to the effect the letters may be thus far extended and "expede" with diligence; and that also I may know "howfar is wrytting to his majesties wardines, and the same commandement to serve alswell for the tyme to come when I sall gif thame warning as for this speciall tyme now appointid." (4) That it may please her majesty to cause the houses of Hwme and Fast Castle to be delivered into my hands, now properly pertaining to the King through Lord Hwme's forfeiture, "without quhilkis to dwell in, nane will take the charge of wardenry of the Eist Marche, quharby alsua the leavinge* of Hwme, now beinge the Kingis, may be levied to his use." And for the discharging of such promise as I have made touching her majesty's subjects hurt and slain in this service, "quhilk also will confirme the universall gude opinion conceavit by this haill nation of hir highnesse sincere and honorable dealing; meaninge only aswell apperis nixt Godis glorye, the preservation of the Kinge my sovereigne and the continewaunce of the amity betwix the realmes without kepinge ony part of this contrye in hir handes." (5) Your lordship may truly report that there never was injury offered to the Countess of Argille, neither had she occasion, as she did, to pass to that "unlawfull company" now divorcement is passed betwixt her husband and her by order of law, and I think she has no cause to stir any violence to be attempted against his person. Her majesty's advice shall be fulfilled touching the two points of pacification at St. Johnnston. (6) That we will declare how we are not only willing still to acknowledge her majesty's goodwill and favour with thankful hearts, but with assurance of fidelity and friendly neighbourhood, and to that end we will offer to do her such honour and friendship as any time heretofore has been offered, and specially the like conditions as are contained in the contract made at Berwick before the incoming of her support, expelling the Frenchmen out of Leethe [Leith]; and further, in the name of our sovereign Lord, to enter into contract with her for the maintenance and defence of the true religion against the Council of Trent, and to make all convenient security in that which may tend to the wealth and surety of both the realms. (7) Or more specially, if it may be her pleasure, to enter into a mutual contract and league betwixt her and the King our sovereign on these or the like conditions to be "capitulate,"—as to take upon her the maintenance

* Living.

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Elizabeth.
1573. and protection of the true religion of Jesus Christ established in both the realms. (8) That it may be accorded, in case strangers arrive in this realm, that her majesty shall send forces here to resist them. (9) That her highness shall not "transact" nor enter into any contract or league with any foreign Princes wherein the cause of God's true religion and our sovereign Lord's realm and people shall not be comprehended, "semblable" obligation being of his highness' part. (10) In case she and her realm shall hereafter at any time be "invade" by foreign power, or be troubled by inward commotion, his highness shall furnish such number of men as his realm can to pass at her majesty's charges to any part of England for defence against the same invasion; and in case the invasions and troubles shall be in the north "ewst" the Borders of Scotland, they shall convene the whole forces of this realm at their own charges to join with her highness' power to that effect, and his highness' subjects shall continue so long in the fields in that quarrel as they were "awont" to do for the defence of Scotland in any time bygone: on these grounds, or further, we will be ready to treat. (11) Forasmuch as by the contract and indent made when her highness' forces lately entered Scotland it is provided that if any of her majesty's ordnance should be broken by service, recompense should be made of the like pieces, and in like manner recompense should be made for powder and shot, if any were found in the Castle, or else for the value to be made of things there found; and I "traist" you will not spare to affirm that you have seen my goodwill to perform the whole points on the part of the King, wherein nothing in effect remains unaccomplished, saving a recompense to be made to the wives and children of the English subjects hurt and slain in this service, which I intend, God willing, to discharge. Of pieces you know none were broken by service; as for powder and shot spent, the like was not found in the Castle, and the value of it is greater than I am well able to satisfy, and therefore I must not only "beseke" her majesty for discharge thereof, and of the said contract, otherwise, I think, already fulfilled in all points; but also, in consideration of the necessity here, that it may please her to grant to the King some serpentine powder for the better furniture of this Castle.

I have written also to her majesty touching the delivery of John Lesleye, late bishop of Ross, and Pharnihirst, that they may be delivered at the frontiers, and for the same effect have sent the King's requisition according to the treaties; which matter I have directed Captain Cokborne to solicit. Something also have I "tuichit" in my letter to my Lord Treasurer how of necessity I will be drawn for a while to entertain some men of war, and thereby to bear greater charges than the rent of this Estate may well sustain, for which, notwithstanding, I am most loth to burden her majesty, in respect of her excessive charges already sustained, if otherwise I may bear out things in good order and to the King's surety. Seeing I am not able to do it of myself, my hope is to have her good support. I have also thought it good to "put in memory" how the ground of the trouble still remains in her majesty's hands, whereunto, I doubt not, her majesty will put order when she finds time.

4 *pp. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "Memoriall of the L. Regente delivered to M[r] Killigree in June 1573."

Another copy of the same.

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Elizabeth. 1573. June.

703. THE REGENT MORTON TO MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 113.

Edinburgh Castle being recovered by the Queen of England's aid and forces, the chief persons apprehended in the same were reserved to be justified by the laws of Scotland, and kept in the hands of her majesty's ministers till the return of her advice. Lethington, the fountain of all the mischief, departed this life at Leith, "haisting the same him self, as sum hes jugeit,"—apparently not altogether causeless. By her highness' answer of the 9th of this month she seems not to give them thanks that made her to haste intromission in advice-giving for the punishment of offences done in another Prince's kingdom. But seeing her highness has been content to join in aid for subduing of the King's rebels, her request is to see in writing g . . . the quality and quantity of the offences . . . they are chargeable, and that the same might be . . . laid before her face and brought to her majesty . . . her ambassador, now present messenger, whereby she [can] the more clearly judge of them; for s . . . whereof I have not only sent the articles of the tr . . . and crimes wherein they were found guilty and . . . by decree of parliament in the lifetime of my . . . grace your husband. But the circumstances . . . some things that passed before, with the others tha . . . mischievous acts since. Not but that it whereof they are convicted is more than sufficient cause w . . . why they should receive their due reward. But . . . to her majesty's further satisfaction. Th[is] being the state of the matter, I pray your grace e . . . and uttermost travails at her majesty's hands and elsewhere, as you think it may avail, that these traitors, the authors of great wickedness . . . common enemies of both the countries . . . her . . . be, for that their long keeping can do no good. I will require your grace to give your most hearty thanks to my Lord of Leicester and my Lord Treasurer for their great goodwill declared in the advancement of this action by furthering of her majesty's aid and forces, whereby this troublesome Castle is recovered, and peace restored to our country. I might also forewarn your grace to be "war" and circumspect with the Marshal of Berwick's information, for that he is undoubtedly a secret friend to our enemies, and has not dealt willingly nor sincerely in the charge he had here in hand, whereof there were no small presumptions even in the lifetime of your husband: at which time, if any earnest and faithful minister for her highness had been employed, I doubt not but her majesty's great charges might have been spared, this country enjoyed quietness, and men cut away by the unhappy war past had yet lived. Yet were it most convenient for her service [and] for this State likewise that he were removed from his charge at Berwick, and that if your grace's talk might anywise procure that Mr. Killigrew should be returned hither, who has done notable good service and is able to do further if he were here employed, and that also he were made governor of Berwick, which, in my own opinion, would be a great advancement to her majesty's service and both the countries, knowing him so well as I do to be faithful to his mistress and his country, and so well beloved here for the good parts found in him, that I think none can travail in the like service that shall acquire greater

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Elizabeth.
1573. benevolence and reputation. And in the meantime I will pray your grace to give him hearty thanks, which assuredly he has well deserved. I trust, God willing, by her majesty's help and aid to reduce and keep this country in reasonable good quietness. Howbeit the ground of the trouble yet remains in her majesty's hands and power, whereunto I doubt not her highness will put order as she finds time. My lord your son's "curatouris lyis far sundre and . . . to tak consultatioun in thay afferis," the remedy whereof I [refer] to your own good consideration, whereunto I shall al[ways] be a furtherance to my power, as you charge me. "Halyrudhous."

2¼ *pp. Draft. Injured by damp.*

June 26. **704.** THE REGENT MORTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

I received your letter of the 9th of June from "Maister" Ask. I thank you for your good liking of the success that God has granted us in our troublous matters here by the Queen's majesty's favourable aid and forces, of the which, as we have good cause with thankful hearts to be still mindful, so shall no goodwill "inlaik" on my part that may bring the matter wished for by you to the desired "fyne," whereanent what I have written and declared to the present messenger I will not now repeat to you, resting on his [Killigrew's] sufficiency, who has so governed himself amongst us that we have almost forgotten you, and are sorry to want his company, if her majesty's service would so permit. Some taste he has found of like fellowship as you had being here with your "colleg." Time will declare truth, and so I leave that matter. If your "hap" shall be "anys" again to visit us, you shall be welcome, and in the meantime the pleasure that I am anywise able to show you shall be ready. I crave your friendship to let us "quhiles" understand the common occurrents of the world, from which charge Mr. Killegrew's being here has relieved you this time bypast, and in his absence your advertisements will be the more acceptable and precious, wherein I pray you heartily be not "sweir." "Halyrudehous." *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p. Addressed:* "To my verie assured and loving freind M^r^ Thomas Randolphe, M^r^ of the Poistes." *Indorsed.*

June 30. **705.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Being at Berwick he thought to make good speed homeward, but when he came to this town he was troubled with the stone. Alnwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Marked* "Conway Papers."

June. **706.** MATTERS IN SCOTLAND.

"A summary of thinges happened in Scotland in the yere of our Lord 1572."

26 Jan.:—James, Earl of Morton, was made Regent by parliament.*

3 Feb.:—James Kirkaudye taken in the Black Nesse with 15,000 francs brought out of France as parcel of the Queen of Scots' dowry to aid

* In Burghley's hand.

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Elizabeth.
1573. the rebels in Scotland against the King. 18th Feb., from St. John's town:—Mr. H. Killigrew advertised that the King's commissioners, on the one part, and the Earl of Huntly and the Abbot of Arbroath, on the other part, came to his lodging on the 16th to treat upon a pacification. [*Names of the commissioners.*] 19th Feb.:—The Regent agrees to the remitting of the two points to her majesty. Six Scottish ships stayed at Scarborough. Verac taken, being sent under colour to join with the Queen for the pacification, but in truth it was to stay the Earl of Huntly and the Hamiltons from pacification, and [to encourage] the rebels in the castle of Edinburgh to persist upon hope of aid. Verac's passport out of France bore date the 7th of Jan. Morton writes to H. Killigrew that he would come to Aberdore to the Earl of Huntly according to the Earl's desire. Feb. 23rd:—The accord fully concluded. [*Recapitulates the 35 acticles of the accord.*] Same day;—The Earl of Huntley and the Abbot of Arbroath bind themselves to keep the articles. Killigrew promised that the Queen shall interpone herself as conservatrix of the said pacification. Feb. 25th:—The Regent and the Earl of Huntley met at Aberdore. Feb. 27th:—Proclamation containing the allowance of the articles by the King. Feb. 29th:—The Earl and the Abbot promise performance of the accord. 1573.—April 22nd:—The Queen of England writes to the Regent and allows of the pacification *etc.* Same day:—The Queen of England writes to Huntley. April 30th, at Edinburgh:—Note that, notwithstanding her majesty's letters bore date the 11th April, yet they were not then allowed by the Regent or the Council in Scotland in parliament, for that the Regent, by a grant dated 30th April, subscribed under his hand and signet, at Hallyrudhous, notifies to the Earl of Huntley and Arbrothe that because the full advice of her majesty is not fully returned to him touching the contents of the articles of the 14th and 17th, the parliament, which should end the next day following, could not give their declaration thereupon, and therefore ordered the parliament to be continued till the last of August, and promised to perform that which the Queen should advise betwixt that day and the last of August, and if no advice should be sent before the last of August, then such remission and discharge should be made touching the said two articles as the commissioners of the pacification, with the Earl of Rothes, Lord Glammis, and Lord Harris, should give advice.

Ultimo Aprilis:—the parliament ended at Edinburgh [*Acts mentioned*]. By a decree of the Secret Council, all actions to stay for the matter touching the said two articles until declaratories be given thereupon in parliament. May 2nd:—Mr. Killigrew writes that he has been occupied this parliament about the performing of promises to the Earl of Huntley and the Duke's children, who remain well content till a full declaration may be had of the Queen's mind. He writes of the receipt of letters of the 22nd of April by his brother William Killigrew, adding that he has been occupied in this parliament for the confirmation of the said pacification. May 5th:—Mr. Killigrew writes that the Earl of Huntley and his are departed till the next parliament, in August, desiring that her majesty would clear the doubts. May 6th:—The Earl of Huntley writes to the Queen thanks for her favours in the pacification of the late troubles, whereunto he and others yielded in respect of good surety to be had by her

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Elizabeth.
1573. means. He also writes that he looked to have received a perfect surety at this parliament according to her ambassador's promise made to them both for discharge of the murders and for goods taken up. But because her letters make mention only of a suspension of the matters of the murder, and omitted altogether the other matter, he requires her to have further consideration thereof in respect of the reverence they have borne to her, and in that they have followed the motion of her ambassador in her name, adding that it is not meet for them to stand in danger of this pursuit at the King's perfect age, neither have they any surety of living presently, being subject to actions for harms done in the time of the hostility, concluding with a request to have her majesty's assent to the remission of the one and the other. June 9th:—[*Extracts from No. 685*]. June [26th:—*Extracts from No. 701*].

6⅔ *pp. In the hand of Burghley's clerk. Indorsed by Burghley:* "1572. A mense Febr. 1573, ad mensem Junii. A collection of matters in Scotl. whylest M^r^ H. Killigrew was ambass. in Scotland."

July 5. **707.** HUNTINGDON TO BURGHLEY.

Lansd. MSS., Vol. XVII., fol. 31. I have most heartily to thank your lordship for your letters and the occurrents which you sent me of the French affairs, whereof here were strange reports and divers, as men were affected. I am glad to hear your lordship has some liberty to refresh yourself abroad. If it be true, as is reported to me, that your lordship is coming to Stanforde, I would I might as conveniently see your lordship there as I have goodwill to do. If your lordship comes to see your house at Lyddyngton, the forest of Leefelde is not far off, where I trust your lordship will take your pleasure as largely as I have authority to grant, and shall best please yourself, and so I heartily pray your lordship to do. If I had any better thing to offer, your lordship should command it.

[As] for the state of these north parts, I thank God for it, I see no cause at present to certify your lordship other than well of it. No, that which has been so lately done at Edinburgh has set a good stay, and if it be followed in such sort as your lordship knows is meet, with the bestowing of some few pensions, it will in time, I hope, break the necks of all possible practices, and so shall our good sovereign reign over us many more years yet to come, by the grace of God. York. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 19. **708.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 115. Right trusty and well beloved cousin, we have received your letter of the 26th of June sent by Henry Killigrew, and have heard what he can say, and read your memoir also sent by him, for the which we thank you; first, for your upright and sincere doings in those matters wherein our force joined with your King's for the quiet of that realm *etc.* God hath prospered (as appears) those who mind well. For bringing the Borders also to good conformity by repressing of thieves, outlaws, and disordered people who commonly

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1573. be nourished thereabout to disquiet both the realms, we have taken order with our wardens to join with you.

As touching the delivery of Hume Castle and Fast Castle, we never meant to appropriate them to us; and seeing now by the laws of the realm they be fallen into the King's hands, we do not mean to detain them from the King our cousin, but to deliver them to him freely. The ordnance which was taken with the said Castle, the Earl of Sussex claims as his by the law of arms, and what the captains have at their costs sown there about either of the said castles, it is reason it should be theirs who have sown it, or else that they be reasonably compounded with and satisfied for it before the castles be rendered. Further, we understand that Fast Castle does not appertain to Lord Hume but in right of his wife, who (we are informed) did not consent, but was much grieved and displeased with her husband's doings in these matters against the King, and therefore by no reason can forfeit her right. Wherefore we must needs think, till we can understand reason to the contrary, that the poor lady ought to have good assurance for saving of the right of Fast Castle to her and her heirs, and some consideration of her living during the life of her husband. We pray you in this case with all speed certify us of your mind.

For the prisoners taken in the Castle of Edinburgh, who have been the chief disquieters of that realm, seeing the offences were done in our cousin the King's realm, and against him a[nd] his laws, we refer the judgment and ordering of those matt[ers] to him and to the laws of that realm; except only for Robert Melvill, whom we have known heretofore to have dealt very sincerely with us when things stood in doubtful terms, the which sincerity and frank dealing we cannot yet forget, nor so soon be brought, therefore, to think that he should fall into so great inconveniences as others who have not used the same, and therefore we pray you that the rather for our sake there may be favour showed to him, and no extremity used against him until you shall be further advertised by us, and we better informed. We are glad you like to follow our advice in the articles of St. Johnstone referred to us. We minded nothing in them but as we do in all things—the quietness of that realm and the preservation of the King our cousin's honour and surety. As for the Countess of Argile, as we were required, we wrote, if by lawful divorce all such fear be put away as was pretended, we are well content that things be done by order and law.

For the bishop of Rosse and Farnihurst, whom you require to be delivered, they be not in like case. The one came to us under safe-conduct to go and come after the manner (as he thought) of an ambassador; who, although he has been an evil counsellor and doer in divers things here in this our realm, both against us and that realm also, yet he hath also opened so frankly and sincerely those evil dealings and counsels whereof he was privy and a party, and as afterwards appeared to be wholly true, and verified by others, that we cannot well condescend to deliver him to any extremity, but we rather wish that you would be content to let him enjoy such benefice and grace at your hands as others have obtained, and that you would suffer him to have his living again in Scotland, as you have done to others, if he shall submit and conform himself to your good

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1573. orders, as others have done who were as great enemies and offenders as he. As for Farnihurst, we do not understand where he is, but suppose that he is upon his own on the Borders. We do not mind to support him or any such evil man to his Prince and country.

For the body of Lethington, who died before he was convicted in judgment, and before any answer by him made to the crimes objected to him, it is not our manner in this country to show cruelty upon the dead bodies so unconvicted, but to suffer them straight to be buried and put in the earth, and so surely we think it meet to be done in this case, for (as we take it) it was God's pleasure he should by death be taken away from the execution of judgment. So we think consequently that it was His divine pleasure that the body, now dead, should not be lacerated nor pulled in pieces, but be buried like to one who died in his bed, and by sickness, as he did. Given under our signet, at Croydon. *Signed:* "Your verey lovinge frende, Elizabeth R."

2½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To our right trusty and right welbelovid cousin the Earle of Morton, Regent of Scotland." *Indorsed.* *Stained and torn.*

July 26. **709.** ANONYMOUS LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

The persecution of God's truth in his people there [Flanders], and the calamity of that good country, are not only lamented by us, "bot gude will borne to releif a parte of zour burding gif our habilitie answerit our affectioun." Some number of our men of war are already repaired thither, others upon the coming of your servant Captain Ormestoun are in preparation, but the third sort there are yet moved by zeal of religion and for the defence of the just quarrel by you maintained, [and] are desirous to hazard themselves with you therein if they were certain of your pleasure and resolution, and what assured entertainment they might look for at their coming. They are not of such as have always "lavit" by wages in the former wars, but rather some in the rank of nobility, who willingly have done valiant and good service in the cause of religion and repressing of the civil sedition here, and "thinking" the quarrel with you, are likewise willingly inclined to follow the "weiris kair" with one tried company of good horsemen; and for that purpose is the present captain, Robert de Montgomery, a gentleman of approved truth, good credit, and long experience both here and in foreign countries, expressly directed towards you to understand the condition of your affairs, make his overture to you, and to return speedily with resolution of your pleasure, that thereupon the expedition may be made as shall be thought convenient. Thus witnessing hereby to you the qualities of the messenger and the honourable and zealous intention of those from whom he is directed, we rest always ready to do favour, friendship, and goodwill "lyand" in us to the common cause by you maintained. Stirling.

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "From Sterling in Scotland."

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1573. Aug. 1.

710. CAPTAIN COCKBURN TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Sir, that morning I departed out of Teboish I "disjoynit" in Waltoun with your servants, and after dinner came to Sir Walter Mildmay, who took well with me. On the morrow, at night, I came to York, "quhairas" my Lord President "loukit the date of my letters, thairefter sperit my aige and marvellit." I departed from York at 9 "houris" in the morning, "sowpit" with the Dean of Durham, and lay that night in Newcastle. "On the morne come to Sir John Forrester, quha tuke weill with me and tretit me weill, and gart mak me gude their." It appeared to me that he read not your letter by reason he was playing at the tables. I came that night to Berwick; the treasurer treated me well, "and very weill." On the morn I passed by Coldinghame, "and he was away." "Thereafter to Coldinghame; he and his wife were both away. I came by Clerkingtoun and "soupit" in Ormistoun; the laird and lady "hes thame commendit to zow." I delivered your tokens to her and the others: all were accepted. Thereafter I came to my bed at Edinburgh. I met on the way the Laird of Elphinstoun and Andrew Ker of Fawdounsyde. On the morrow I came to Cramar and asked where the Regent's grace was. He said "in Abirdour, and wald be in Edinburgh that Thairsday at mest," and for that cause I tarried that day; and hearing he was not there I met his grace on Wednesday thereafter at the Queen's Ferry; "and thair spak at lenth be the way," and at night I delivered his letters. I found his grace and all who favour God and the King and the Queen's majesty of England wish you to be here again. "The ministeris langis for zow and hes thame all commendit to zow, and wisses to se zow sone heir." You have heard of Captain Robison's good success in his first coming. There are great numbers to follow, and "imbarcand" daily;—such as Captain Adamsoun, Captain Campbell, Captain Ogilvy, Captain Edmonstoun, and Captain Montgomery. Robert Montgomery, servant to the Regent, passes direct from my Lord of Cathcart, the Master of Glammis, and many other young noblemen to know the estate and to return with speed. In the meantime all the "gudefelowes" wait on the wind and "dreamis on Spanzeartis and Vallonis." The Lord Seton is excommunicated, and Atholl has a short day to come, or else to be excommunicated. The Lord Sempill is here in Court. The Earl of Argile marries the Earl of Glencairn's daughter shortly. The Earl of Huntlie's brother, Adam Gordoun, has sailed to France; the Papists here hope he shall "steir up some stimp and stamp." But the good Regent here "is evir the langer the better luiffit." On the last day of July John Dury preached in St. Giles' Kirk before the Regent; he forgot not to recommend "the folkis ze ken, and siclike the King of France and the quene his moder." Even now it is given me to understand that there is a little book set out of there innocently. I have not seen it. If it be of effect I think it will be thought that the Regent and you have done them great wrong; but it appears to me that my Lord Regent's grace "hes the better end of the stalf, and ze too." It is given me to understand that there is a young woman who has borne a bairn of late to the Laird of Grange, and that he has yesterday written a love letter to her, and the bearer is taken: all is deciphered, and therefore you shall not be put to pains. "Vith langer leter thes

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1573. efter my most hartle commendationes to zou and to zour bedfallou. I dout not be ze vill cause my serves be communicet to my gud lordes of Lessester and my Lord Tresorar, and Master Secretare, Master Bell, and Master Somres and I desir Master Volson to for gef me ye nep I gaf hem, and ye Lord tc presarf zou. I vill nevar cum haim to zou less nor zou or sum uyer vrit for me." Edinburgh. *Signed:* R. Cokbourn.

1 *large p. Part holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 129. Copy of the same.

Aug. 2. **711.** ROBERT MONTGOMERY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Having the opportunity of this bearer, Captain Cokburn, I would not fail to write to you this my "dewoire, be quhilk ze have oblissit me be ye gudwill and fawour ze have schawin me at all tymes," and yet, by the grace of God, your lordship shall not find me unthankful where my service and power may extend. I am directed by my Lord Regent's grace to go towards Flanders, to the Prince of Orange, to offer him 1000 horsemen or more, as he requires, with 2000 footmen to be "liftit" in this country to assist him in the general cause under my Lord of Cathcart's charge, he being general to the whole, and so intends, God willing, to make hasty expedition, that after the knowledge of the Prince's will he may have our men all ready to march and be embarked. I pray your lordship to inform the Queen's majesty that if God "tholis" us to arrive on any of her coasts on our voyage we may find her favour and goodwill towards us upon our expenses. Edinburgh. *Signed:* R. Montgomery.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To ye rycht honorable Maister Hary Kyllegraye, esquyer."

Aug. 5. **712.** THE REGENT MORTON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Received his letter from Captain Cockburn as he returned from Stirling towards this town on the 29th of July, wherein he found a loving continuance of his care and goodwill toward the amity of these countries and friendship to himself, for which he heartily thanks him. On Monday the 3rd of August, Grange, his brother Mr. James, with Mosman and Cokky, the goldsmiths that made the counterfeit money in the Castle, were executed according to the judgment of the law pronounced against them; and further execution as yet is not made. Sends herewith a copy of what offers were made on Grange's behalf for the safety of his life, which, as he may consider, are as large as possibly might have been offered: yet, considering "quhat hes bene and daly is spokin be the prechearis that Godis plague will not ceasse quhill the land be purgeit of blude," and having regard that such as are interested by the death of their friends *etc.*, could not be satisfied by any offer made to him in particular, accepting which he should have been "cassin" in double inconvenience, he deliberated to let justice proceed as it has done. His intention is shortly to write the more particular discourse of all matters by Captain Cockburn, whom he intends to direct again with his answer of the Queen of

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1573. England's letter, and by him likewise to write to the Earl of Leicester and the Lord Treasurer.

Has written to Lady Lennox to crave the King's jewels of the Marshal of Berwick. Has caused Lord Hwme and Grange to be examined. Trusts all letters that they had be deciphered, especially a long one from Lethington to the bishop of Ross. Will require of Mr. Peter Young that such things as he finds any difficulty in may be sent to him, which he will direct to Killigrew. Has been busy putting order to the King's house at Stirling. Is now in hand with the Border matters. Had lately caused some inquisition to be taken of John Maitland, Lethington's brother, now remaining in "Thomptalloun" [Tantallon], what were the dealings of them in the Castle with foreign countries, and what were their designs that they travailed to have brought to pass. He declared that the King of France, as well of his own "natural," as fearing the dissolution of the amity and good intelligence between Scotland and his crown, is altogether enemy to the King's estate, and would do what he is able to compass the overthrow thereof, as he would have uttered in effect if by the keeping of Rochelle his forces had not been diverted; that there is a league to assail this isle and to contribute money monthly for the entertainment of their several numbers to the issue of their exploit. There was a practice of marriage between Don John of Austria and the Queen of Scots. The foreign nation in whom they of the Castle had greatest confidence was France, wherefrom they should have had 60,000 francs by the year: that which John Chisholme brought home was the first quarter. The cause wherefore the King of France was so earnest to maintain that faction and bears so great enmity to the King's estate is that he thinks not only that he has lost by that mean the amity and good intelligence so long continued between Scotland and his crown, but also has received divers foils and been constrained to suffer great indignities of England; so he intends by all means possible to subvert the present State and alter the government here, which he thinks—having quieted his own country—should be easy to compass, either by force—the Queen of England being otherwise occupied—or by capitulation, or compounding differences with the Queen of England, and offering himself to be a mean to divert the violence intended against her and her country. Sends falcons. Holyrood House. *Signed:* James Regent.

2¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 129b. Copy of the same.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 117. Draft of the same.

Inclosure with the same:—

(Offers to the Regent for Grange's life.)

"Offers in the behalff and name of five scoir of gentlemen landit, the leist of thame haveand heritage worth foure hundreth merkes Scottis in the zeir, kynnismen, . . . freindis and weilwillares to William Kirkcaldy, sumtyme of Grange, to be presentit in thair awin names and his, to the richt noble and michtie Prince James erll of Mortoun, Regent to the Kingis Majestie and realme of Scotland."

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1573. First;—the said William and the five score aforesaid offer to become servants themselves and their offspring perpetually to the houses of Angus and Mortoun, or to any of them the Regent shall please, by giving of their band and "man rent" in the amplest form that can be devised with clause needful; and in like manner that they and each one of them shall hold their whole heritage ward of the said houses, or any of them, and for "mair thraldome" every one of them shall pay 20*l.* yearlie for themselves and their heirs to the said houses; which will extend to 3000 marks by the year.

Item;—they offer for satisfying "custes" [costs] made by the Regent 20,000*l.*—all to be paid betwixt this and Michaelmas.

Item;—in case the Laird of Grange shall at any time hereafter come in the contrary of the King's service, the barons aforesaid offer that "claus irritant" be contained in their infeftment whereby they may lose their heritage there, with all other things that best may serve for satisfying his honour.

Item;—there are jewels of the Queen's in sundry hands to the value of 20,000*l.* and better, which they offer to be delivered to the Regent. *Signed:* Barnbowgall; "Presentis this to my Lord Regentis grace in name of sindrie gentlemen quha heirefter sall gif thair names in writt."

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "The copy of the offers maid for Grange."

Aug. 5. **713.** THE REGENT MORTON TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

"Madame; pleas it zour grace," that on the 3rd of this present August, Grange, his brother, and the two goldsmiths who forged the counterfeit and false money in the Castle of Edinburgh, "wer executed to the death for thair demerites," according to the judgment of the law given against them. Further execution as yet is not done. Of this I thought good to advertise your grace, and therewith to let you understand that in the contract and indent lately made before the incoming of the Queen's majesty's forces, it is specially accorded that the ordnance and munitions, royal plate, jewels, wardrobe, and household stuff *etc.*, should be reserved and delivered to me to the King's use. Of all this, especially the jewels, little was left in the Castle, but "dispersit and ingageit for money to intertene that unhappy weir, and utherwyse liberally disponit to acquire guidwill and freendschip unto thame." Yet (as God would) the inventories and manner of disposition of them fell into my hands. Since, I have used my goodwill and diligence to recover such again as were recoverable, and so am proceeding daily with such as have them in their hands. Amongst others, the Marshal of Berwick has the quantity contained in this inventory, as appears by Grange's "dispositioun," which "restis" authentically subscribed with his hand, and subscribed also by some noblemen and others of good credit, present at the making thereof. These pieces justly pertain to the King, which I am willed to seek and procure, and I trust your grace will be a special furtherer of my travails in that behalf. So have I thought meet to let the craving of these the King's jewels from the Marshal—now being there in the south—be by your grace, whereby I think he will be the rather moved to do that which he is

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1573. debtbound to do by accord and promise. It may be that he will be liberal of this gear now at his coming to Court, and by that means think to acquire favour, which your grace will try, and, as you find convenient, so proceed with him; "quhairanent" Mr. Killegrew will give you his best advice, as being well acquainted with the Marshal's dealings in this and other matters. "Halyrudehous." *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 6. **714.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

I have understood how the Queen's majesty has been favourable to me "bye uthers" in suiting for my life, and that your lordship has been my special good lord in remembering your old favour shown to me in all times past. I cannot be able presently to do my duty in showing my goodwill to give the Queen's majesty humble thanks, "either" with my service to acquit your lordship's great benefit towards me, but if it please God to make me able to recompense the same with my service and goodwill, her majesty shall be assured "to employe me als fare to her hyeness plesor as my lyf maye awayll," and your lordship shall be assured that to my life's end my heart and service shall be yours. Please excuse me for my "ewyll wret and few lynis, quhilk wes hard to me to obteyne be raysown of my strayt imprysonement." Ledingtown House. *Signed:* R. Melvill.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Aug. 12. **715.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

Albeit I have written already to trouble you, I have taken this boldness to advertise your lordship again that in case my other letter comes not to your hands your lordship may receive the one. As for your great favour shown to me in my great need, I am not able to acquit [it], but at my power shall wish your lordship prosperity and be thankful for your benevolence to my life's end, and as your lordship has already travailed for me in procuring your sovereign to solicit the Regent's grace that I may find favour "bye others," so I humbly pray your lordship to insist and write again to my lord Regent's grace, for I have some enemies who are busy to hinder me, albeit I have good "esperanse" in his grace on her highness' soliciting; and that it may please your lordship to write in my favour, which will do me great good. I have taken the boldness to write to your sovereign to give her humble thanks as a poor prisoner may, who is willing to bestow my life in her service. Ledingtown House. *Signed:* R. Melvill.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 14. **716.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

I have understood of your lordship's benevolence toward me in this my great need, whereby your lordship has called to remembrance your old acquaintance and kindness in times past in procuring

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1573. your sovereign to request the Regent's grace for my life, wherefore I am not only bound to give [your] lordship humble thanks but to bestow my life in your service, and as your lordship has begun to suit the Regent for my safety, so I humbly pray your lordship to continue in requesting the Queen your sovereign to write in my favour, and in like manner that it may please your lordship to write to his grace, for I have good hope in his grace's own goodness, but I have some particular enemies that travail in the contrary to hinder his grace to show me favour. There is none can burden me either of knowledge or consent to any murder or bloodshed, "bot is fallyne in this trubyll for the promise I mayd to the quene, beyng movit be others to deyll theryn, as I dout not my Lord Regentes grace consyderys weyll aneuhe," and in like manner Mr. Kylligrew will inform your lordship of my part. Albeit I excuse not myself but I have offended, and at my power am willing to be a faithful servant to the King's majesty and my lord's grace in all times coming; praying your lordship according to your wisdom and favour to "kayr" for me who is both sick and sorrowful and looks for comfort from your sovereign. I pray your lordship to present my service to her ladyship. "At Ledingtoun House in prissoun." *Signed:* R. Melvill.

Postscript.—I pray your lordship to present my letter to the Queen's majesty and to excuse my boldness and evil hand.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 17. **717.** MARY TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 135. The president Vergier, chancellor of her dowry, has reported to her the good and courteous [answer] he has received from him. Prays him to give credit to the bearer. Has written to the King of France, the Queen mother, and other Princes, her allies, and to several of her relations, friends, and servants only to pray them to aid and favour the affairs of her dowry, wherein, if the Queen of England should have any opinions, she prays him to make them known to him, and she will command this bearer to declare to him the particularities of his charge to each one. As regards those Kings and Queens, her good brothers, mother, and sister, although they may be resolute, she will pray Monsieur de la Mothe to burden them to the end that the Queen of England may see the sincerity with which she proceeds with her when it pleases her to do her any favour or to give her credit, which she would not hazard for anything. "Chatswirth." *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p.* *Holograph, also address:* "A monssieur le grand tresorier dangleterre." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Q. Scottes to me."

Aug. 18. **718.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. IX. Whereas by your letters we perceive your determination to be about the end of this week to conduct the Queen of Scots to Buxton Wells, as by the letters of the Lord Burghley you were advertised that upon her solicitation we were content, if you should think that the same might be done without peril. True it is that so we commanded our Treasurer to write to you upon the earnest pressing of us by the French ambassador, and we do well allow of the consideration which

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1573. we perceive you have in providing a convenient number both of horsemen and footmen to be a guard for her as well in her removing as for her abode. Nevertheless we think it good to let you understand that within these two or three days we have intelligence given us from sundry places that there is presently some practice in hand to put her to liberty out of your hands, and there is some probable suspicion had of the late long abode of the President with her, and that now on his return and this her removing to Buxton some attempt will be made. Wherefore, if that we had not already yielded to her in this behalf as we have done, or that you had not opened the matter to her, as we perceive you have, we could have been well content that she had now gone to "the Buctons" [Buxton] at this time, but seeing it cannot be well altered, we think it good that you be the more watchful of her and have your company increased, and that no resort of strangers be suffered to come near her, neither that she be suffered to trifle out her time there, but that she be advised to apply the use of the wells as the physician shall direct her, and not to tarry above [ ] or [ ] days, or rather, if you can, fewer. And further, we would have you understand that some of the French ambassador's ministers that have been there with the President now report since their return that she is now in a house of less strength than she was before, and that she is there also at more liberty, but how truly he judges, we leave it to yourself, knowing that, being made acquainted herewith, you will the more circumspectly look to that charge, as we cannot but most earnestly commend your care hitherto bestowed in the same; and these advertisements you shall retain to yourself, as she understand not the same, and yet you to do that for avoiding of perils which yourself shall think meet.

1½ *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed:* "18 Aug. 1573. M[inute] to the Erle of Shr."

Aug. 19. **719.** THE REGENT MORTON TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 487. "Richt honorable and my very gude Lord, efter my maist hertlie comendationis, with like thankes for zoure honorable and freindlie lettre of the xix[th] Julii, ressavit from the berare hereof, quhom I have thocht gude presentlie [to] returne with my answer to the quenis majesties lettre brocht unto my hand be him. And yairwithal to remember zoure gude lordship to further expeid unto me hir majesteis resolutioun alswell towardes that . . . have now writtin as of the remanent poyntes gevin in memoire . . . very freind M[r] Killegrew hir majesteis late ambassadour here . . . superflew to repeit be wrett to . . . not . . . and sall se the lettrez, and will credite his declaratioun. In the meyntyme, attending hir majesteis further plesoure, I mynde, God willing, to occupy my self in ordouring the materis of the Bordouris and quieting of the thevis and wicked people be quhome the gude subjectz of baith the realmes hes bene soe greitlie troublit," wherein I have found the ready offer of concurrence of her majesty's wardens, according to the commandment of her majesty and her favourable Council, and look to find the same by experience ere it be long. Touching foreign matters, as I can have no certain or "tymouse" advertisement of them otherwise than from that Court, so I heartily pray your lordship to let us be made partici-

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1573. pant of the state beyond sea with your neighbours, so far as is convenient, that, as cause shall require, we may provide here for the worst, and be ready to do and perform what for mutual defence and aid shall be thought necessary. Halyrudhouse. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.* *Wafer signet.*

Aug. 19. **720.** THE REGENT MORTON TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

"Madame," it may please your grace. I have now returned this bearer Captain Ninian Cokburne with my answer to the letters received from the Queen's majesty by him, with whom I thought meet to send your grace these few lines of my most "hartlie" thanks for the great care and goodwill you show to the furtherance of the King your dearest nephew's affairs there, wishing of God that you may long continue in good health, and so be able to stand him in good stead there, as you have always heretofore. What I wrote lately to your grace as concerning his highness' jewels, I need not now to repeat, trusting shortly to understand from you what you have done in that behalf, or what expedition you are like to find in that suit, "quhairin that mannis dealing I hope sall not be allowed or found honest." The "pecis" which are mentioned to have been delivered to him by "Maister" Archibald Dowglas are delivered into the hands of my good friend Sir Valentine Browne, knight, "thesaurar" of Berwick, who at my desire has disbursed the money for which (it is alleged) they lay in pawn; and so they remain in his hands till I redeem them, as I think to how soon possibly I may provide the money. In the mean season I have been making, and still make, the diligence that possibly I can for collecting the "remanent" out of the hands of them that had them. Praying your grace "effectuouslie" in "semblable" manner to extend your travails and goodwill there, as also [to] be a good mean in furthering answer again to me, for that as yet I stand unresolved of a great part of the matters delivered in memorial to my loving friend Mr. Henry Killegrew, with whom, because I trust your grace has had conference, I will now forbear to make longer letter. "Halyrudhouse." *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and my verie gude Ladie the Countesse of Levinax hir grace." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 19. **721.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

Although I received in sundry matters resolution of the Queen's majesty's mind by her letters returned by this bearer, Captain Cokburne, yet I felt great "defalt" of your presence then from Court, as I understand by your own letter and his report. Now I have sent him again with my answer to her majesty's letter, and have written somewhat amply of our matters here to your "broder" and my very friend Mr. Killegrew, her highness' late ambassador with us, in respect of whom I will forbear to trouble your lordship with repetition by writing. I have good cause to acknowledge with thankful heart and action, where I can, his honest and true part toward me, and as I have not found better dealing with any of that nation of his quality, so I think none could have done greater honour and

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1573. service to his sovereign and country in the charge where he was employed here than he did, or none, I am assured, departed with greater contentment of all honest men, "nor shall be better liked of at his returning by the best and greatest sort whensoever it shall be her majesty's good pleasure to return him here," which I wish for, and should be most glad it should soon be. I pray your lordship effectuously to be a good mean in furthering and expeding of her majesty's answer and resolution to me of that which rested before unanswered by occasion of the absence of your lordship and others my Lords of the Council, and of that which I have newly written.

We stand not ignorant of the condition of foreign matters, the knowledge whereof "I mon louke for frome that court," to the end that we omit not anything undone that the time present "cravis" either for ourselves or in showing us thankful to her majesty and that country for benefits received, whereof I "think" never to be oblivious, God willing. Holyrood House. *Signed:* James Regent.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 19. **722.** ALEXANDER HAY TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

I was indeed acquainted with my Lord Regent's letters brought by this bearer, and where his grace has answered, I will not repeat. I found him well satisfied with the answer at that present, and now he looks for more full resolution upon his reply, reposing chiefly on your goodwill and travails, "quhilk mair avalis nor ony embassadouris we culd send." I sent your excuse and commendations to my Lord of Huntlie and communicated the same to Alexander Drummond, who I trust presently writes to you. By all the intelligence I can have, the Earl of Huntlie means truth and "peax," and would have wished his brother* to have tarried at home or have passed another way; but Adam not finding suits in Court granted, and having a greater charge of attenders than his rent might bear, he was constrained to cross the seas, whereby he might be discharged of his burden. It may be he shall not find such golden hills in France, but that he shall have need ere it be long to charge his friends for furnishing, and peradventure in the end come home unpaid of his pension, as many of our countrymen do, which will make him the more calm and tractable all the rest of his lifetime. And thus I leave him till I hear what course he takes, which I wish were such as for his occasion his brother should not be harmed nor our present quietness troubled. It shall not be evil done that your ambassador [in] France be warned to take heed of the state and behaviour of Adam, and how . . . . looked on. I cannot "leif" to pause of the queen's majesty's advice sent . . . . touching the last of the two articles sent concerning the murders, which, as it is conceived . . . . "contenis thay folkis in dispair," and gives them matter to think what [will] be their relief when the King comes to perfect age, which I take to be dangerous for this Estate. I trust also the words of your promise at St. Johnstoun extend further. This I "wraite" to you in good faith, uninformed, that, if you think it convenient, that article may be answered according to the words of your promise; for I trust it shall

* Adam Gordon.

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1573. be more to the King's commodity to find his realm quieted when he shall take the "manyment" thereof on his own person, than that old displeasures shall then be renewed and examined, which men will always study to avoid.

The General Assembly of the Ministry has plainly denied to discharge the Earl of Huntlie's intromission with the thirds in the troubles. Alexander Drummond now awaits upon my Lord's grace's resolute answer to all his master's demands. This Assembly in conclusion has allowed the order for planting and distributing of the present ministers over all parts of the realm, which may well help the policy of the Kirk, but it will not greatly enrich the King, as now we find by calculation. From this labour I am driven to prepare my "jak" and pass forward to the gist against the thieves, "alwayes" I shall hereafter certify you of the particular conclusion. There are no public troubles presently, saving betwixt the Earl of Atholl and Makkintoshe, and betwixt the Laird of Johnestoun and the Grahams, but neither the one nor the other does great harm to the common weal, for their folks beheld us in the time of our unquietness. Yet I think "travellis" shall be taken to remove these with the rest. My Lord's grace has recovered many of the jewels that were dispersed in this realm, saving that piece which was in your mistress' hands, which in the end, it is thought, she will grant and deliver, before the which I "traist" she shall not find great favour. At Striveling [Stirling] the charge of the King's house is committed to Alexander Erskin. My Lady [Mar], for her attendance, has some commodity appointed to her, and keeps house in the castle by herself. I wish your presence here if it were for your own avail and with your heart's contentment, for I am assured it would do great good to our estate, and entertain the amity better than any other means. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Hay.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Alexander Haye to Mr H. Killigrew." *No flyleaf or address. Mutilated.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 132. Copy of the same.

Aug. 30. **723.** The Regent Morton to Burghley.

I have so travailed these days past with our disordered people inhabiting the frontiers that I hope good fruits shall follow thereon to the comfort of the good people of both the countries, wherein I have found the ready goodwill and concurrence of the Queen's majesty's wardens, according to the direction of your lordships of the Council sent unto them, for the which, amongst many more your good offices shown for the increase of amity and common profit of both our countries, I most heartily thank your lordship. It rests that her majesty's commandment be renewed to the wardens to "hald hand" that the work now begun may be with like goodwill and affection prosecuted; specially that none of our thieves, fugitives, and some others, being declared traitors to the King my sovereign and his crown, find "ressett" in England, or be furnished with victuals in the "Hairlaw Woddis," where now I hear they have withdrawn themselves, and at this hand, God willing, they shall find no ease; so that we concurring, they cannot long enjoy this place which they

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1573. have chosen for their receptacle. This commandment it will please your lordship "to cause expede," and be sent to them: wherewithal I pray your lordship that I may also know her highness' pleasure what shall be thought meet of me to be done. Kelso. *Signed:* James Regent.

Postscript.—The commandment I wish to be sent to all the wardens.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 12. **724.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 136. Although I have troubled you already with divers of my "importunat" letters, yet my present estate is so hard that I am compelled to be a suitor to you and to my good friends there to put the Queen's majesty in remembrance of me, that her highness may write again to my Lord Regent's grace in my favour, seeing my "onfrendis" have invented the worst they can of me since the Laird of G[range's] death, alleging him to have followed my advice, and that I was a hinderer of accord, besides that I have been privy to all the great practices of France, England, and Scotland; and in respect that they cannot try further in this country than is openly known to all men, they give it forth that there is one who "tryit of me" in these parts, and I am informed that it is written from hence to you that they try anew here of my proceedings with the Duke of Norfolk, and all tend to persuade the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, to desist from travailing any further for me, to the effect [that] my enemies may have their intent. You remember what I wrote to you at parting, to wit, if at my power I travailed not for accord at all times, and that the Laird of Grange was wilful himself, and followed the advice of others [rather] than me, I shall seek no favour, "and sufficyentlye knawyne be the hayll howse," besides all that ever I knew, or ever was between us and France I showed you. And for Flanders, the Laird of Grange nor any of us [who] were his friends would have to do with nor liked it. For England I have borne as good "kne wnto" as any of my estate in Scotland. I showed you all that ever I knew concerning the Duke of Norfolk. I myself never spoke [to] him all the time I was in England, but received openly a passport from him in York. I never carried commission to him nor from him in my life, and all I knew of that matter I showed you. I pray God that I knew anything [that] might do her majesty service, or my good friends there, and for my own part, if I ever desired for my "partycular" anything that might tend to the subversion of these realms, whereby religion might be endangered or the common peace broken, let God judge me thereof, and at my power I would be as loth that strangers should "impyre" above these two realms as any person within them, and if God shall send me life, you shall have better proof on my part than of some of my "onfrendis" who "sutys" my life only for particular debates between them and me. I am lately informed that, albeit my Lord Regent's grace has been pressed to write there "in my contrar," if the Queen's majesty your sovereign wrote once again in my favour, accompanied by my Lord Treasurer's letter, that his grace will accept the same in good part, and I will find favour. In like manner I am

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1573. informed that my "onfrendis" repent they have spoken so far against me, seeing they are not able to prove it they have invented, and have said they will not insist any further "in my contrar."

Since Captain Cokbrowne [Cockburn] departed I have not heard or learned anything from you there, wherefore I am compelled to be making such offers to my "onfrendis" as shall be a wreck as well to my friends as to myself, for the good word that I look for out of those parts is "abstractyt" from me. I have written divers letters to have been sent you, but had no means to convey them, not that I doubted of your care and constant love, but to inform you that albeit new inventions have been devised and sent "in my contrar," that if further may be tried than you know already, I seek no favour; and if it were otherwise, it could not profit me to disguise it.

I hear I am to be examined, and seeing they burden me here with the knowledge of England, I pray you procure that I may be examined "with" yourselves, and if you be not satisfied, then let me be used according to your wisdom, seeing that part concerns yourselves more than any in this country.

As for France, I have neither acquaintance nor French to entertain them; "and for syk as hes beyne one the quenes partye and left ws, there is no cause quhye gret frendschipe sould be amongst ws."

I have never been employed in any country but in that realm, nor ever had such honour done me, nor the like favour, till at this present "hes oblyst me forder to be affectyonat with my service thane oneye of my natyon," and I will promise you to my life's end that it shall be "notourlye" known, so far as I am known, that the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, never bestowed her mercy and goodness on any poor stranger of my estate that shall be more willing to be thankful nor more affectionate to bestow their life in her majesty's service than I shall be in all times coming, and that before all Princes and persons living, seeing her majesty is the only safety of my life.

If this letter comes to your hands before your sovereign writes again in my favour, I pray you travail with her to haste the same, and with my Lord Treasurer to write "accumpanyt with zour awyne," for I am informed that upon their writing and suit I will obtain my life and living. I have had good comfort in my greatest trouble of your return, which now I hear [is] not to be so shortly as my present need craves, and "inkayse ze be to cum," I would pray you to make your journey the more speedy for my relief. Since your departure I never received word of comfort but at Captain Cockburn's first return from you, and soon after I understood that writings were sent "in my contrar," and the favour [that] was shown me in these parts "wes injoyit be swm." Since which time my part has been heavy. Albeit I know that God has justly corrected me, and for my weal, and has not left me destitute of His comfort. "It wyll pleis zow" that I may hear secretly from you, for the knowledge of your sovereign's constant mind by sending letters in my favour will keep me and my friends from a great inconvenience, and albeit her highness and you my friends write, yet they will be kept secret from me, unless you make some "moyen," which you may by the Treasurer of Berwick, for my captain will do me that favour to send them to me, and for your sake he has been the more friendly to me. "It wyll pleis zow" do herein according to your wisdom, and you will do me great pleasure in

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1573. advertising me in due time, that my friends may stay from offering an inconvenience to my enemies. "Praying zow to present my humill commendatyonnis and service to my Lord of Lychester [Leicester] and to my Lorde Burlye with zour bedfallow, and my gossope, and the Lord geve zow happie dayeis." *Signed:* R. Melvill.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the right worschipfull Mester Harrye Killigrew." *Indorsed.*

Sept. 12. **725.** ROBERT MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 138. "Efter my humill commendatyonne of service wnto zour lordship"; albeit I have troubled your lordship already with divers of my importunate letters, my present estate compels me to be still a suitor to your lordship that it may please you to continue your favour toward me, and to be a mean that the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, "insyst" to write in my favour to the Regent's grace. I understand his grace has written to those parts by my enemies, pressing the worst of me, which they invented since the Secretary's and the Laird of Grange's death, that her majesty may be persuaded that my part is more odious than the rest, and [to] forbear to solicit any further in my favour, to the effect that they may have their intent by "sutyng" my life."

As for my part, meaning the troubles concerning my advice given to the Laird of Grange, it is "notorlye" known by the whole house* that none was so willing to accord, which I doubt not Mr. Killigrew knows, and in like manner [I] "parsavit" the Laird of Grange's wilfulness; and they give forth here that no man knows more of the proceedings of England concerning the Duke of Norfolk. As for that part, I pray your lordship that I may be examined by some of your own country, and if I satisfy not therein, let me be used according to your wisdom. I am presently informed that my "onfrendis" repent they have spoken so far in my contrary, and will not travail any further: likewise that my Lord Regent's grace is minded to show me favour if the Queen and your lordship write again for me, and to restore me to my living; which I humbly pray your lordship to "remembyr apone," and if it shall please God to give me life, your lordship shall have experience that I shall be as profitable to that realm, for my poor power, as any within this realm of my quality, and that it shall be known my "onfrendis" have shown their malice for particular debates between them and me, and for no evil mind that ever I "bine" to the realm of England or my own country, but have feared more the subversion of them and religion by strangers, than some of them have done, for I have had more favour and honour shown me in England than I have received in any realm; neither was I employed at any time in any other country, having neither language nor intelligence meet therefor, and now the Queen's majesty and the Council, with the rest of my good lords and friends there, have obliged me, by the redeeming of my life, to serve that country, and especially the Queen's majesty "bye" all other Princes or persons, which shall be known as far as I am known. And in consideration of your lordship's good remembrance of me already, I write rather to your lordship that you should not credit all reports, "nor that I feyr zour lordship's constant mynd to contynew touardis me."

* Edinburgh Castle.

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1573. I am informed that your lordship wrote a letter in my favour when the Queen's majesty wrote, which was kept from my knowledge until this present, wherefore I pray your lordship, by the Treasurer of Berwick's means, it may please you, to let me hear from your lordship, for I and my friends are compelled, for lack of knowledge from your lordship, to make my "onfriendis" unreasonable offers, for the letters that come from the Queen's majesty or your lordship will be abstracted from me to the effect unfriends may be satisfied. Remitting myself to your lordship's wisdom to care for me, I humbly pray your lordship to keep me in the Queen's majesty's good grace, and to have opinion that her majesty "dyd newer for oneye parsown thinkis hym moyr oblyst to wysche her hyenes prosperate," nor shall be more earnest to give good proof thereof. "At my prisown." *Signed:* R. Melvill.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. The greater part of the address torn off. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "12 Sept. 1573. R. Melvill to my Lord."

Sept. 18. **726.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

About the 20th of last month I despatched Captain Cockburne towards the Queen's majesty with my answer to her last letter sent by him to me, by whom also I wrote to your lordship, as I did since from Kelso, and considering a month is now past since his departure, [and] neither he returning nor any advertisement coming to me of the cause of his delay, I begin not only to marvel, but to think that he has forgotten to solicit his despatch at her majesty's hands with such earnestness and diligence as become him, and therefore I am constrained to importune your lordship anew with the remembrance of the cause of the King my sovereign and his estate expressed in my former letters and memoirs sent to her majesty by Mr. Kyllegrew at his departure, and lastly by Captain Cokburne. But for this time I will only name in particular the matter of delivering Hwme and Fast Castles into my hands to my said sovereign's behoof, according to her majesty's last letter brought by Cokburne; wherein the delay is not only somewhat grievous to me for the opinion which may be conceived thereby of the change of her majesty's favourable resolution, but also for the opportunity so long given to spoil and deface the house in such sort as when they shall be rendered they will rather appear "sackit and ruynat," than left in order to serve to any commodious use in time coming, which is a great let and "hinder" to me why I may not put so good order at that Border as otherwise I would, the houses being the keys of the country, and the mean whereby to "contene" disordered people in good rule and obedience, "quhairanent" presently I will forbear to write the circumstances to your lordship more expressly, hoping before my letter comes to your hands Cokburne shall be on the way "hamewart." Holyrood House. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Oct. 16. **727.** HENRY GAYMER TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. IX I have received intelligence how Adam Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, is now at the Court of France, where he practises

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1573. with the King and the Queen Mother both for men and money to be sent into Scotland, of whom he has received answer to his contentment, and yet puts out his suit under colour to renew the Scottish company of the men-of-arms in Scotland. Not long since there are come from the French Court two Scottishmen, named Bodge and Betoune, who have direction by letters or credit to the Scottish Queen, and [it is] supposed they are now in London. These men are able to reveal the matter. Rye. *Signed:* Hen. Gaymer.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "16 Octobre 1573. The Comptroller of Rye to my L[ord]."

Oct. 19. **728.** EXAMINATION OF ROBERT MELVILLE.

Add. MSS., 3,531 fol. 119. "Examination of R[t] Melvill anent the Q[ueen's] marige with Don John de Austria; anent M[r] Stephen Wilsoun direc hither, and sundry other particulars."

"At Halyrudhous the nyntene day of October . . . . God jMVc threscore threttene zeirs, in presence of [the] Commendator of Dunfermling, secretair principall [to our] soveraine Lord, M[r] James M[c]Gill of Rankelour Nether, [Clerk] of Register, and S[r] John Bellenden of Auchonle, kny[ght, Justice] Clerk."

Robert Mailvile. sometime of Mardocairny, examined and "inquirit" who "proponit" the Queen's marriage with Don Juan d'Austria, at what time, who were dealers, how far it proceeded, and on what occasion it left off.—Declares that he never knew of any certain travailing for that purpose, saving as it were by the way speaking of other foreign matters . . . . Elector, speaking that it was bruited in England that there should be some dealing for that marriage; and as for the dealers, cannot affirm of any, except it might be the bishop of Ross, who, peradventure, might have written of such thing to the Secretary.

"Inquirit" what was the effect of his commission being directed to England in the Queen's reign, after the marriage with Bothwell, and what answer report[ed] he of that commission?—Declares that the effect of his commission was to excuse the Queen's marriage with Bothwell to the Queen of England, and to see if the noblemen and the Council would continue the Queen's friends, and . . . . Queen of England not to show herself a particular enemy to [the] Queen in shaming of her. And about the same time Mr. Stephen [Wilson] followed this deponer and passed through England to France and Sp[ain] . . . . deponer as he passed through, showing he was directed either to . . . . or France, and was commanded not to make this deponer privy to . . . . And during his remaining at the Court of England, new[s] . . . . Queen's taking at Carbarey Hill; after which this deponer . . . . days at the Court, and at last had his despatch . . . . in good and favourable terms, and was willed by th . . . . propone some "middis" for compounding and quieting of the m . . . . Queen and nobility of Scotland. And even then was there menti[on] . . . . of the Queen's demission of the crown and authority; whereunto the Q[ueen of] England seemed to agree, if the same . . . . of the Queen's own consent and goodwill. Howbeit in all her speeches . . . . "mislykit of the quenis taking." At his returning into Scotland th . . . . nobility and Council then being in

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1573. Edinburgh found it good that this deponer should pass to Lochleven to the Queen, and deliver the Queen of England's letter, and declare the said Queen's answer of her misliking of "Boithvillis" marriage, and that she was sorry for the Queen's estate; as the deponer did, and thereupon took his leave from the Queen without motion of any other matter at that first time.

After Sir Nicholas Throkmortoun, ambassador for the Queen of England, was come, and, as the deponer remembers, before likewise, this deponer passed with a commission from the nobility and Council to the Queen, desiring her to be content to part with the Earl Bothwell; which at both those times she refused to do.

Item;—Declares that he received a ticket from the Queen to Servay, willing him to deliver to this deponer the three gowns and other things [that] were in the cabinet, and according thereto this deponer received the same "conform" to an inventory. And after my Lord of Murray's home coming he desired to see the "grayth" in this deponer's house, in Edinburgh, specially a book and a piece of gold weighing six score ducats; and first countermanded this deponer to deliver them. But within three or four days, by new licence, commanded this deponer to send them to the Queen either by George Douglas, brother to the Laird of Lochleven, or John Drysedaill; and the deponer understands since that George Douglas got the book, and the Lady Lochleven the piece of gold.

Item;—Declares that after the Queen's coming forth of Lochleven, when she was in Hamilton, she sent for this deponer, and he delivered to her a ring and four or five "targattis"; which ring he heard since that John Betoun conveyed again from the Queen to the Queen of England. The targets he understands were not had out of Scotland, but delivered by the Queen to some in Scotland to be kept. Thereafter, the Queen being in England, this deponer sent the three gowns with his own brother, Andrew, to the Queen then being in Carlisle; and all other things that he received, his brother likewise delivered to the Queen at Bolton.

Item;—Declares that [by] the Queen's command, being in Lochleven, he received also from James Mosm[an] a chain of the Queen's, wherein were some little diamonds, and was in Mosman's hands to have made a "garnissing" of; which then also this deponer's brother, Andrew Mailvile, delivered to the Queen with the . . . . "graith" that was in the cabinet.

Item;—Declares that he received the Queen's horses to the number of 34, which were all given at her commandment; two the Regent got, and two or three this deponer kept, which, after the Queen's coming out of Lochlevin and [*sic*] delivered to her at Hamilton; one was slain on a "slob" in the park; all the "remanent" were "disponit" by the Queen's own commandment.

Item;—As for the graith of the stable;—declares that Servie had the keys of the same, and, as he showed to this deponer, sent the same to the Queen, partly to Hamilton, and the rest to her being in England, and denies to have had further intromission with any of the same, saving a coffer left, which this deponer caused to be carried to the Castle, and believes the same to be there standing yet. There was an old skirt of "taffethers," and two or three old harnessings—little or no good.

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"Inquirit" what messages be carried from any persons to the [Queen] in Lochleven?—declares that he carried no letters to her, saving from Sir Nicholas Throkmortoun, and by speech he had no privy . . . . , saving from the Earl of Atholl and the Secretary; which Earl sent her a ring; and both the one and the other willed this deponer to persuade her to subscribe the demission, as the thing that they tho[ught] best for the present, and hoped that time would work better effect and reconciliation betwixt her and her subjects afterward.

Item;—Declares that the last time that ever he spoke with the Queen in Lochleven she pressed this deponer to carry forth a letter to the Earl Bothwell, which he refused in respect of his promise made to the Laird of Lochleven. She, offended therewith, "brint" the letter in the fire.

"Inquirit" if he was privy and of the foreknowledge of the practice of the Queen's escaping out of Lochleven?—Denies that he knew it, save that which he and others might have conjectured upon the manner of her keeping.

"Inquirit" what moved him to ride to the Queen within England the time that the Earl of Murray, Regent, was there, he not being privy thereto? Answers:—It was to get a discharge of such things as she had gotten from him, and that the Regent was privy to the same, and granted him licence to follow after, but would not let him pass in company with him, and denies that he passed first to Bolton, but came first to York.

"Inquirit" what matter was it wherein he had to travail with the Queen, and [by] whom was he instructed? Answers:—The night he came to York it [was] late, and after supper he passed into the "chalmer," conveyed . . . . Lawmont, and there this "deponar" was desired by the Regent to ride [to the] Queen to Bolton, and to deal with her to persuade her—as of his own "heid"—that matters [should] be taken up amongst themselves, and the occasion of a . . . . tre removed; which might be if she would ratify her . . . . in Lochleven, the Regent continuing with the regiment and . . . . tarry still in England, having ten thousand pounds . . . . of Scotland, beside that she had out of France, and . . . . of England should appoint. This matter being open[ed] . . . . Queen, she took it very hardly at the beginning for a d . . . . But in the end condescended to it. So that it came of . . . . the Queen of England's suit. And this purpose, she said . . . . secret from all that were about her, and required the . . . . the like. And so this "deponar" returned back from Bolton . . . . , and from York again to Bolton, "fra quhilk he tuke purpos be . . . . directioun to pas to Loundoun," some of the Commissioners for both the parties being then departed thither, and in his passage seek the Regent in Wethirby, then being in his progress through Yorkshire. Denies that he knew anything of the proposition of the marriage betwixt the Queen and the Duke of Norfolk during his being at York; but at his coming to London, falling into converse with the Lord Hereis, he "oppynit" to this deponer the cause of his message, whereunto the deponer thought no other had been privy, Lord Hereis saying that he was come hither with such commission to deal privily with the Queen of England. "Howbeit yer wes mair honest men thair. Bot that wes all yer

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1573. thank, that men quhilkis had bene the caus of hir trouble wald be preferrit in credit to thame." This bearer "be the contraire" affirmed that the cause of his coming there was to be a witness in case he should be called on; because the Queen, on the one part, had remitted the order of her handling to his report, as the Regent had "semblably" spoken. "Alway[is]," at the time when it was thought this course should have passed forwards, there came a writing from the Queen to the bishop of Ross, which the Secretary partly heard, the bishop read, and [he] partly read himself, "bearing," amongst other purposes, that the Duke of Norfolk had sent "lippynnis" to her, and forbad her to demit her crown. And so the bishop willed the Secretary to leave off that course, as a thing that the Queen was not "willing to" without the Duke gave her counsel thereto.

"Inquirit" how was the "purpos" of the Queen's marriage with the Duke of Norfolk first spoken or "proponit" to his knowledge? Answer:—That he knows not when or in what manner it was "proponit." But the first earnest mention that ever this bearer heard of it was of Sir Nicholas Throkmorton twenty days or thereby before this deponer heard it of the Secretary,—Sir Nicholas speaking these words;—"that the Duke of Norffolk had it in heid to mary the quene of Scottis, and that the said Syr Nicholas lyk[it] weill of it and wishit it wer soe, for the greit gude he thocht suld cum of the same baith to England and Scotland, providing o the Quene of England wer maid privie to it and mycht allow of it, and declare the quene secand person of England. And further said to this deponar that Lethington lykit weill of the purpos. Further,—the first tyme that this deponar" [*sic*].

Item;—Declares that he was not present at the convention in St. Cuthbert's nor knew of any such convention nor any matter by the Regent himself in his life . . . . "hes bene inquirit upoun the same sensyne."

"Inquirit" who were "on the counsell" to take the Secretary out of David Fors[ter's] house to the Castle?—Declares that, as he believes, it came of the Secretary's [own] desire, and that "Maister" James Kirkcaldy came out of the Castle to the Sec[retary], being at his supper in David Forster's house, who, as the deponer trusts, brought again the message of the same desire to the Castle, and thinks likewise that the Laird of Grange counterfeited the Regent's "handwrite," which was sent to Alexander Hwme that night.

"Inquirit quhat movit him to be sa laith to withdraw him self out of the Castell, efter that deid done, the Lard of Grange and he beinge sa ernestlie delt with to that end?"—Declares that he never heard of this, and would not have tarried in any part of Scotland at that time, the Regent being offended therewith.

"Inquirit" what practices were devised for staying of the Secretary's day of law, and wherefore was such a multitude convened?—Answers that he knew no other cause but that the Secretary drew all the folks together that . . . . could for his own safety.

"Inquirit" what intelligence was betwixt the principals of the convention [in] the north parts of England and them in the Castle of Edinburgh?—Answers [that] he never knew of any intelligence betwixt them and the Laird . . . . at that time. "Marie" he believes that there was some intelligence [between] them and the Secretary; but what or how far, cannot de[pose].

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1573. "Inquirit" what bands and promises were betwixt the Laird of . . . . the warders which he had in the Castle of Edinburgh, either before . . . . death or thereafter, during their abiding in the Castle . . . . their liberty?—Answers he knew of no band and . . . . the Regent's murder, nor thereafter till their . . . .

"Inquirit" what was the cause of Pharny[hurst] . . . . of Edinburgh before the Regent's murder, and tarried there so . . . . that he was not in the Castle at that time, nor . . . . cause at any time "sensyne."

"Inquirit" how soon knew he that the Laird of Grange sought . . . . aid of France, by whom sought he it, "quhome said . . . . seiks it, and quhat moved him to seike it"?—Answers th . . . . "it wes not in the Lard of Grange mynde to . . . . France quhen the quenes auctoritie wes proclamit"; the first time he . . . . was by the Lord Fleming's means, and that without counsel, but of the lord's own mind; and the cause that moved him (as the Laird of Grange sho[wed] to the Laird of Pettadro and this deponer) was to seek friendship . . . . "because he saw that England wes to invaid."

"Inquirit" for what cause was his brother, James Mailvile, sent to the Earl of Sussex after the taking of Thomas Maitland by Alexander Hwme of Manderstoun?—Answers that the commission was not very substantial, saving to procure favour, and to say on the Secretary's behalf to the Earl of Sussex that he believed the Earl of Sussex loved him not "the wer," although he loved the Duke of Norfolk; and that the Earl answered to James (as he reported to the deponer) that if the Duke of Norfolk had been the Queen's majesty his sovereign's good subject, he loved him as well as any in England, and had the Duke at the beginning sent him a gentleman, as he sent him a "zoman," it might have been that he should have been as deep in the matter as the Earl of Northumberland.

"Inquirit" how durst they in the Castle take on hand to proclaim the Queen's authority and deprive the King, how soon the advice began, and in whose hands, who were their "complices," what assurance had they within the realm to do the same, and what bands and promises were taken to that effect?—Declares that, to his knowledge, the proclamation of the Queen's authority (the time that the same was proclaimed) was without the advice or allowance of any in the Castle. The deponer believes that the Secretary was before of opinion that it should have been proclaimed, but not at that time, and it was also in hand amongst them to have proclaimed the King's authority, and the Queen was advertised of the same that she should think it good.

Item;—The deponer remembers that about that time the Laird Grange got silver out of England—he cannot affirm from whom nor by whose means—"bot he rememberis weill that the Lard wes in greit perplexitie efter the ressait of it," and especially about the time that he was "burdynnit to haif deliverit furth sum of the gunnis. Swa that gif he had had the haill silver in his handes, the deponar belevis that he suld haif randerit the same agane, and haif followit the Kingis course."

"Inquirit quha keipit best part to thame quhen yai wer in the castell, quha soliscit, assistit and furnisset thame quhen they wer in maist strait?"—Declares that the chief furnishing they got was out

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1573. of the hands of them that . . . the jewels in pledge, and that their credit otherwise than by that means . . . "Nor na body wald mak thame furnessung on obligationis." . . . th it be that so many being directed forth from the Castle to the [sla]ughter of the Laird of Dury's man, and he not knowing the same, some of [the]m being his own near kinsmen?—Declares upon his conscience that he was altogether ignorant of the purpose and of [the] direction, and in nowise knew of it till their return.

"[In]quirit" who devised to break the Tolbooth to take forth Flemmyng, who was imprisoned [there]in, as recently taken at the slaughter of the Laird of Dury's man, Henry Seyton, who counselled to shoot the cannons, and who of the town was of that counsel?—Declares that none devised the same but the Laird himself, upon sudden advertisement received, as he sat down to supper, that the man would be taken forth of the Tolbooth and transported to some other place. The Laird also commanded to shoot the cannons. And who of the town of Edinburgh was of the counsel, the deponer cannot declare.

"Qwomby" came the advertisement that provoked the occurrents attempt[ed] . . . at Stirling when the King's goodsire and Regent, the . . . , were slain?—Declares that he was not privy to the enterprise nor . . . circumstances of the same, till he met with Farnyhurst and his le . . . passing down the stair "agetward" to that journey; who first of all op[ened] the matter to this deponer, he thinking assumedly that Farnyhurst had . . . been to ride in Teviotdale. In his conference with this deponer at that time, he was "schort," saying that he would understand the "laif" by the Laird of Grange. And by such intelligence as this deponer thereafter could have, he understood the first motioner of that enterprise to have come by the Earl of Huntlie and them that were in the town, upon a despite of the repulse that they got the Thursday before, being so many horsemen, "and quhatsoevir moyen thair come advertessing the estait of materis in Striveling, belevis that the erll of Huntlie ressavit the same be the meane of Geordie Bell"; and of any other means or advertisement in that purpose, the deponer knows not, nor has heard.

"Inquirit" to whom, and at what time, the Laird of Grange sent to England for silver, from whom received he the silver at that time, and what silver was it?—Declares that he understands that the Laird of Grange got s[ilver] twice or thrice out of England, and specially once from Captain Elphenton,—what others, he remembers not. And further declares that he understood [not] that "Willie" Guthree brought any silver out of England the time of [his] bringing of it. Howbeit he has understood of it since. "Wille" Guthre dissembled at that time that he was w . . . in Aberdeen; which also the deponer believed till "Hery" Torp s . . . he had seen "Wille" Guthre in Berwick. "Alwaye . . . that noe selver come directlie out . . . saulffing that quhilk wes ta . . . ."

"Inquirit" to whom was w . . . his despatch?—Answers that the Lord Seytoun . . . s Matland . . . out of the north country . . . ace saw w . . . Neither yet was there ever any othe[r] . . . ws given this . . . of "Maister" Thomas Duertown. Saving that he was . . . sickly, and to see the

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1573. country. Except that he remembers he . . . "sey" in the time of war, that he should take on hand against the . . . his advice to get them within six "Gulkis" 2000 men q . . . as he believes divers letters passed betwixt the Secretary and "Maister" Gors . . . But declares that the Laird of Grange would never agree to follow [the] course of Spain. For the which both the Secretary and others of that faction . . . him the more unwise; and that the Secretary declared that he . . . in hand, would therethrough, seeing the Laird of Grange ha . . . him he should take his part as he did, and Verak with him.

"Inquirit" by whose advice the Laird of Grange "cuttit" off the abstinence, when he took not this deponer's nor his friends' advice therein?—Answers that Mr. Killegrew, the Queen of England's ambassador, can declare his own part in that matter, and how willing he was to have had matters "componit." But the truth is, that then, as at other times, their "componing" was spoken of, "the Lard of Grange stak upon honour; and the Secretaire said alwayes he saw na suirtie, quhairthrow he culd not aggre to the condicions, and thairupon inducit the Lard of Grange to be of opinion with him."

"Inquirit" who were the principal furnishers of money to the Castle, or of silver to the "cunzehous" there in the time of the abstinence, or before?—Declares that the principal furnishers of money, to his knowledge (saving it that came out of France, Flanders, and England), were the persons to whom the jewels were "laide in wed"; and other means or credit they had not. And as to the persons "savaris" of the said jewels, [he] believes that the Regent, by such letters as he has found, knows them better than the deponer. And as to his own knowledge, he has already certified his grace of the same; affirming that he was never "requirit to counsale" in the laying out or putting to pledge of any of them. And as to the furnishing of silver to the "cunzehous" in the Castle, "declaris that him self nowther maid furnessing nor ressavit eny commoditie of the "cunzehous," and to his knowledge . . . . best part and almost whole furnishing was made by Gill . . . . and means without. Declares also that . . . . "had furnist and past the jems of . . . . thereby."

"Inquiri[t]" . . . . [w]as put out of the Castle, and what were they?—De[clares] . . . . remembers the "kist" wherein the jewels were contained . . . . put out of the Castle in the time of the troubles, before the assiege of the town . . . . Robert Kirkcaldy knew of the putting out of it, but where the "kist" was placed, or when it was brought in again, this deponer cannot remember, nor knows where it was placed during the time that it was out of the Castle, nor in particular what was in it.

"Inquirit" what jewels were they that the Marshal got before the assiege of the Castle of Edinburgh?—Answers that he got jewels from the Laird at sundry times, but what they were, the deponer knows not.

"Inquirit" which jewel was it that the Laird of Grange gave to the Marshal at Leith?—Declares that he believes it was a ring. And as to the jewels that were in James Mosman's hands,—declares that the Laird of Grange showed to this deponer, after their coming to the abbey, when they were in the chamber together . . . . ing

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1573. which he had received from James Mosman the day of the rendering . . . . coffer which came into the Marshal's . . . .

"Inquirit" what number, and what kind of jewels Lady Hwme and Alexander . . . . got, and whereby he knows the same?—Declares that he knows they both g . . . *by the Laird of Grange's report made to him,** but what they were, understands not, nor did he see them.

"Inquirit" what other jewels the Secretary or his wife got than the chain?—[Declares] that he understands of no other jewels that they got. And further [declares] that, at their being in Leith with the Marshal, after their coming out of the Castle, the Laird of Grange travailed with the Secretary's wife to have had the chain from her that was in her hands, to the effect he might have given the same to the Marshal, but she altogether refused to deliver it.

"Inquirit" what jewels Mr. James Kirkcaldy got, of what jewels were they, and when were they delivered to him, and to what use?—Declares that he understands Mr. James Kirkcaldy had some jewels, but what they were, or when they were delivered to him, [he] knows not.

"Inquirit" what jewels or goldsmith's work were they that Helen Acheson's servant brought to the Laird of Grange when he was in Leith with the Marshal, what quantity thereof the Marshal "coft," what they were, and what gave he for them?—[Declares] that he knows nothing of this matter, saving at their being in Le[ith] . . . . Helen Achesoun herself came to Leith and spoke with the Laird of . . . . other thing she did there or what the effect of their sp . . . .

Item;—Declares further that he knew not a coffer with any . . . . understands not if any such was found or not, nor . . . . contained was laid in place of . . . . of Grange's hands.

"Inquirit" how much gold or . . . . so much come to them th . . . . Castle, and by whose me[ans] . . . . cannot well remember . . . . ees abo . . . . crowns that came to the Laird's h[ands] . . . . whose . . . . hands. Believes that my Lord Regent . . . . is already . . . .

"Inquirit" what jewels Mr. James [Kirkcaldy] got before?—Declares . . . . of any jewels that the said Mr. James has which he received . . . . time of the late troubles, but now during the deponer's remaining [at] Lethingtoun, a soldier named John Hythe, one of his keepers, who . . . . was with the Earl Boithvile [Bothwell] when he fled away to Orkney "shew" to this d[eponer] that the Earl Boithvile said they had gotten of his within the Castle, w[hich the] Queen had given him, "bettre nor xx^{ty} crownis."

"Inquirit" what jewels the Laird of Grange's wife has?—Answers th[at he knows] not,—"bot quhence the Lard had, she had as she pleissit." Denies also that he know[s what] jewels the merchant Paterson had.

"Inquirit" what jewels had John Simpill's wife, and if he knows that any of them were sent to the Queen or not?—Answers that he believes assuredly that sundry of the Queen's jewels and other things were in the hands of John Simpill's wife; and whether they be delivered to the Queen or not, he cannot affirm. But this he remembers,—that when he gave again to the Queen such things as he had

* The words in italics are in the margin, and are probably intended to be inserted here.

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1573. in his hands when she was in Bolton, and got her discharge at that time, she declared herself that she had not gotten the things that were in John Simpill's wife's hands, and said to the deponer that he himself proved more honest to her than others that she had been more beneficial to, and that some folks were not thankful who "poyndit" her at their own hands.

"Inquirit" if the Laird of Farnyhurst got any of the jewels, and what they were?—Declares he knows not. But if "she" got any, believes that the Laird of Grange's own wife understands of it best of any; for of all others they two were "maist greit."

9 *pp. Closely written in a Scottish hand. Much decayed. Some corrections.*

Oct. 28. **729.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 140. According to the Queen's majesty's letters lately sent me from Mr. Secretary, I have caused Hume and Fast Castles to be delivered over to the Lord Regent, who has not only caused her majesty's captains that had the keeping of the same to be contented for their charges there to their own liking, but also have made further promise to perform recompenses for the losses sustained by such soldiers or their wives as were hurt and slain at the expugnation of Edinburgh Castle.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Extract. In the margin in the same hand:* "ex originali." *No indorsement.*

Nov. 8. **730.** MARY TO MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

C.P., Vol. IX. Monsieur De La Mothe, I have received your letters and those which you sent me by the same means with great joy, knowing as soon as I saw the superscription of some of them that they came from my relations, and seeing the date so fresh I hoped to find therein all good news, as I have done, except in that I see by yours, it is impossible for the diligence or good affection that I may employ to guard myself from the venemous speeches of some. Nevertheless one thing comforts me, that however many lies shall be told to the Queen my good sister of me, those who compose them shall have their just recompense, which is to lose all credit in her regard. However, they give me little annoyance. God reward them. I do not write one word to the said lady my good sister but what I lay open to you, to the end that there, as you have well commenced, you may be well able to demonstrate to her my innocence and the little reason that I have had till now to mix myself up in this affair in one sort or another. You know very well what my intention is, and therefore you will be able to answer this sufficiently easily, which I pray you to do in a fashion that no scruple remain to the Queen concerning me. For I protest that I have written to her the truth for my part as clearly as I could, without troubling her with very long discourse or offence to anyone. I desire so much that you may be able to clear her of all doubt that I am not able to write to you more at length, except to beg you to send this word of answer made in haste to the Cardinal, my uncle, and to aid me by your letters to excuse me for having dared to keep back this

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1573. despatch any longer. For I am sure you would not have counselled me so. By your first letter let me know what I shall have to do for the prior's affair or any other thing which could gratify you. I hope you have seen what is written to me, otherwise I would send it to you by my second [letter], which will be, as I hope, at the end of this week. I shall write you more at leisure. I beg you, however, to hasten my secretary, and not to forget Rallay. Please make my commendations to the High Treasurer and the Earl of Leicester, without forgetting Mr. Welschingam [Walsingham], who has caused me to receive your letters of the 30th of October two days ago, Sunday (qui ma fait tenir voz lettres du xx October davant hier, demanche), and before, another of the 19th of the past month. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie.

Postscript.—I do not yet thank anyone for having presented my token until I send another, and then I will return double thanks.

2 *pp. French. Holograph, also address:* "A Monssieur de la Mothe Fénélon, ambassadeur du roy treschrestien Monssieur mon bon frere." *Indorsed.*

Nov. 12. **731.** FARNYHURST TO SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Since he sent his last writing to him, not only the town of Jedwart [Jedburgh], but also the men who remain therein, daily cut and destroy his woods, harass his tenants, and slay his deer. Desires him to write to the Queen and her Council and see if he can get the men of war transported out of Jedwart [Jedburgh] to the "incuntreth,"* or to any other parts where they think good, that he may be harmless of them, for if his woods and deer be destroyed in this manner, and his tenants harassed, it will serve him to run another course for his relief, which he would be "werray laith to do," as this bearer, his servant, will show him. Oxnemcrage. *Signed:* Farnherst.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. No flyleaf.*

Nov. 13. **732.** THE REGENT MORTON TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleis it zoure majestie," I have of late caused the houses of Hume and Fastcastell to be received forth of the hands of your ministers, of the manner whereof I doubt not but your highness is already certified by the treasurer of Berwick; at which time, albeit it was covenanted and promised, according to your letters sent me, that upon the 30th day of the last month so much of the ordnance being in Hwme as might be proved by the sufficient testimony of the late Lord Hwme, or otherwise, to appertain to the King my sovereign or crown of Scotland, should be delivered to such persons as I should send sufficiently authorized for the same, and that I caused the "dyett" [to] be kept, and sufficient testimony to be made whereby the ordnance might well appear to belong to the King my sovereign and crown of this realm, yet could I have no delivery thereof, the treasurer of Berwick affirming that he was to deliver none of the same but such as by the marks were known to belong to the King and crown of Scotland, and so deferred the delivery till he should have

* in country.

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1573. other commandment from your majesty. Whereupon I am constrained to importune your highness by my letters, thereby to inform your majesty that the greatest part of all the ordnance being in this realm has been formed and made in the parts beyond seas, "sa as gif questioun occurrit quhethir thay belangit to the crown or not, in respect of markes we suld shortlie faill in oure pruiff." But the testimony sent by me I trust shall appear sufficient to your majesty and your honourable Council, and according thereunto my expectation is, and I will most humbly beseech your highness that commandment may be sent to the treasurer of Berwick to deliver the pieces to such as I send for them without further delay.

I[n] what state the house and grounds were left, I doubt not but your highness has partly already understood, and I have written somewhat more amply to the Lord High Treasurer thereanent, who, I trust, shall thereby perceive, and thereupon inform your majesty that the keepers of the house have had a large commodity by the intromission therewith and possessions thereunto belonging, wherein this realm was so much "dampnifiit," although your charges were nothing at all thereby spared and relieved; and now, in the end, I am driven by sundry occasions to greater charges than I may well bear out, wanting your highness' favourable support, "for nather is there corne nor cattel left about Hwme Castell, bot the groundis and maniss in default thairof liand unlabourit." The castle of Edinburgh was in many parts ruined and defaced, and lacking powder constrains me to augment the "garnysoun" thereof, and therewithal still to retain an ordinary force of horsemen and footmen for keeping the Borders in quietness. "To quhilk state charges bene panefull and verie expensive for me to reduce thame, and to the performyng of thir sa divers and wechtie chargeis I find litle releif in the Kingis rentis, quha is sa far behind with his officiares throw the superexpensis, quhilkis the quene his moder in her reignn and the troublous tyme past hes put thame unto. Tharfor a lang season to cum I am like to have no releif that way." Which necessities compel me to have recourse to your majesty, and of the same to crave some present support of money and powder, which shall not, God willing, be lost, "bot keipit or spent and wairit, as the occasioun sall require, for the weill of baith the realmes. Beseking zoure majestie to conceave na utherwise of me, bot that I am maist laith and unwilling to burding zoure hienes with thir chargeis," and that the occasion thereof is with a small support to prevent inconveniences, "quhilk a far gretar mater thairaftir will not help, quhen maters in default of tymous provisioun ar sufferit to cum to a strait." My intention (as God knows) is, next his glory and the preservation of the King, to travail for the good order and quietness of this realm *etc.*, and for the same effect to be ready to aid and assist your highness and your dominions to our power, as we shall be required, by sea or land, so that whatsoever benefits your majesty has already, "or sal pleis hereafter bestow upoun ws, sall prufe alsweile wairit* as ony ayde or favoure schewin in helping zoure hienes utheris nixt adjacent nychboures."

"It will furthir pleas zour majestie," I have appointed wardens over all the Marches of this realm foreanent England, by whose means and

* Bestowed.

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1573. diligence in the administration of justice I trust in God good effects shall follow to the common benefit of both the realms. And by reason I have found honesty and good "furthwairtnes" to justice in a gentleman your highness' subject and officer of Bewcastle, Sir Simon Musgrave, I must be a humble suitor to your majesty in his favour, that his good service may be remembered, and his charge of Bewcastle, if it shall be your good pleasure, augmented with the stewardship or Land Sarjeanty of Gilsland *etc.*

As touching Fast Castle, I doubt not your majesty well allows that it be surely kept by such as I may well answer for, that neither have rebelled against the King nor received or aided any of your rebels. The right which the Lady Hume may claim in it is only during the wardship of her son by her first husband, the Laird of Restalrig, which draws near an end; and whatsoever right stands in her person, the same by the laws of this realm duly appertains to the King through the default of her husband and herself. All which notwithstanding, in consideration of that which it has pleased your majesty to write in that matter, she shall find herself so well used therein that she shall have no just cause of complaint. And as for Robert Melvile, I have satisfied your majesty's desire, having taken his declaration of the practices and treasons mentioned by your majesty, which I have presently sent to my Lord Treasurer to be considered, that upon advertisement of anything appearing doubtful further inquisition may be taken. For my own part I stand not fully satisfied of his declaration, touching for the most part, as appears, dead persons. "Alwyse" in respect of your desire in your several letters, I have "lettin" him upon surety to remain with the Earl of Rothes, staying his full liberty till I may understand your further pleasure. And as concerning compounding of the matter of the slaughter of the Laird of Westraw, wherein your majesty has been moved by the Duke's sons to write, true it is that the gentleman slain was my kinsman and servant, and one as worthy of his quality as any of our nation. The matter lies very heavy unto me, and if the respect of the public charge and office I bear had not impeded, I could not in honour have sustained the injury saving as I have done; but the respect of your majesty's "interesse" and the present peace procured by your good means have drawn me from my private revenge in that matter, wherein to this time I have not heard of any sufficient offer whereby the party grieved might be satisfied, or I relieved of the shame or dishonour of the world, which I could not fail to incur if I should lightly overpass the loss of such a friend and servant. Trusting your majesty will not condemn me *etc.* Dalkeith. *Signed:* James Regent.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Nineteenth century copy. Addressed. Indorsed. Marked* "Conway Papers."

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 127. Draft of the same.

Nov. 13. **733.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorable and my verie gude lord, efter my maist heartlie commendationis," I looked for some more particular and direct answers in the matters which I "wrait" and delivered to Mr. Killigrew at his departing to be communicated to her majesty than

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1573. yet I have received, and thereupon am constrained newly to importune your lordship with a letter of mine, thereby heartily to require and pray your lordship that by your good and favourable means "I may be furtherit to be resolvit at hir hienes handis in the thingis befoir and presentlie writtin be me, quhilk as zit remanis doubtfull and in suspence. Specialie not only discharge of the indent maid at the incuming of hir hienes forces to the expugnatioun of Edinburgh castell. Tweching the recompens of peces, pulder and schott, seing of peces nane war brokin, and for the pulder and shott, the like wer not found in the castell, and for the valew of the same it wes gretair nor I am weill able to satisfie, bot as in consideratioun of oure present necessitie quhat evir may happin to grant unto the King my soverane sum support of money and pulder," as in my former letters and that which I have presently written to her highness is expressed, whereof now I will make no "superflew" repetition. And herewithal I must likewise pray your lordship that by your good means commandment may be made to the Treasurer of Berwick to deliver the ordnance pertaining to the King and crown of this realm which was in Hwme Castle to such as I shall send for it, without further delay, according to her highness' goodwill and pleasure declared in her last letter. I have sent to your lordship a copy of the covenant agreed upon touching the ordnance at the delivery of Hwme Castle, a copy of the late Lord Hwme's testimony thereupon, signed with his own hand, and a copy of the Treasurer of Berwick's letter bearing his "refuse" to deliver the said pieces of ordnance without a new commandment, pretending cause of delay, for that the same pieces are not marked with the King's arms; which allegation admitted, it would be "difficill" to prove any of the King's ordnance falling in question to be his, for that they were "foundit and formit" for the most part in the parts beyond sea. Of this, therefore, my "lippyning" is that your lordship will have good consideration, "as alsua of the gaynis and commoditie quhilk the keparis of Hwme castell hes had of Scotland contenit in a memoir quhilk I send zour lordship heirwith, and at quhat poynt thay have left the hous and groundis thairunto belanging," whereby it may appear how far this country is "dampnifiit," although her majesty's charges were nothing at all thereby spared and relieved.

I am likewise a humble suitor to her majesty for Sir Simon Musgrave, keeper of Bewcastell, her subject, and one whom I have found honest and "forthwart" in the advancing of justice and common good order to be observed at that March—that it might please her to grant to him the stewardship or "landsargeant" of Gillisland, in the west wardenry of that realm, now in the holding of Thomas Carltoun, servant to the late Duke of Norfolk attainted; which matter I may recommend to your good favour as far as you shall find the same reasonable to be granted; and the causes that move me so to do are the present disorder of the evil men of that country, disobedient to the laws of England and redress of Scotland, the experience I have of Sir Simon's goodwill and forwardness in service to the doing of justices, that the joining of those two offices at Bewcastell and Gillisland in the hands of one good justiciar will do much good in staying the evil men as well of Liddisdale as of Bewcastell and Gillisland, that such officers as I have appointed on the Borders "dar not

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Elizabeth.
1573. weill traist to mak uthers previe to thair secrete serching of oure fugitives," except the said Sir Simon, whose help is very needful in the same; and the joining of these two places in one office would make him the more strong and able to concur with the opposite officers, as he should be called upon, and the same two countries being inhabited by the worst men over all the frontiers, governed by one officer of good account, would breed great quietness to the peaceable subjects on the Borders of both the realms. Furthermore, for satisfaction of her highness' letter, I have sent you a copy of Robert Malvil's examination, the principal whereof written with his own hand I have thought good to send to "Maister" Killigrew in case you think meet to call for it. Dalkeith. *Signed:* James Regent.

1⅔ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Nov. 13. **734.** THE REGENT MORTON TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 468. I received your lordship's gentle and friendly letter by Captain Cockburn "of zour hous of Kenelworth," for which I thank you most heartily. "Now, having ressavit Hwme and Fastcastell, the ordinance being still stayed at Barwick, I have written of new unto hir majestie for a new commandiment as tueching the same ordinance and in certaine my utheris effaires, ower quhilkis I mon pray zour lordship to be cairfull, according to zour accustumat favoure and benivolence alwyse declarit to the avancement of all thingis that micht continew the amytie betuix thir cuntreis or pleasur my self in particulair, and above all thingis that I may understand hir majesteies pleasur in thay thingis that I have writtin, and quhat I may lippin unto in that behalf, for that delay of tyme gretly hinderis me and can bring na commoditie, quhilkis I have partlie writtin to hir majestie and partlie utherwise informit, I think it superfluus. Not doubting bot zour lordship wilbe maid previe to the haill, and I louke as I have befoir writtin for the continewance of zour lordship's gude mind and freindship, as ze may surelie mak accompt of me to be maist reddy and willing to acquite zour lordship with sic honnoure and pleasur as it lyis in my pouer to schew zow. And thus langing to heir of the foreyn occurrentis I tak my leif. Dalkeith. *Signed:* "Zoure gude l. richt assured, James Regent."

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. Much faded.*

Nov. 13. **735.** SCOTTISH MATTERS.

The causes that induced the Council and nobility of Scotland to fear the French intentions to reduce Scotland to their absolute obedience in the Queen Regent's time are diverse. Her pretence to have had an importable new exaction of all the subjects, the like whereof had never been heard of before, as she spake, to maintain the wars, according to the valuation of every man's lands and goods, "quhilkis at that tyme wes callit the testamentis," so far proceeded that commandment passed to every parish to know the names and number of the inhabitants, and the value of their lands, rents, and goods. She travailed also to have had in her only power and disposition the

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Elizabeth.
1573. salt and "coill" throughout the whole realm, but the "inconvenientis" of both being felt and considered, her intents were not granted. The laws and "lovable" customs were by her and the Frenchmen placed in the public offices changed and perverted. The ambassadors that passed into France for the marriage of the Queen with the Dauphin were the Earls of Rothes and Cassillis, the Archbishop of Glasgow, the bishop of Orkney, the prior of St. Andrews, Lords Fleming and Setoun, and the Laird of Dwn, provost of Montrose; of these were "prisoned," as was supposed, and died in Dieppe as they should have returned home, the Earls of Rothes and Cassillis, the bishop of Orkney, Lord Fleming, and sundry gentlemen of their train of good calling. Some of them in France began to fear the French intentions toward the conquest of Scotland, seeing the arms of Scotland placed directly under the arms of France on the right side. The travails for the marriage of Lord Darnley with the Queen are thought chiefly to have proceeded of the Earls of Murray and Atholl, the full circumstances whereof are not fully known, but may best be declared by the Countess of Lennox of any now living. That the Queen sought the crown of England after Queen Mary's death cannot be verified. It is true, indeed, that at her home-coming a great quantity of her plate was marked with arms bearing quarterly the arms of England, some whereof were extant within these few months, and some clothes . . . . . to mullets having "broderit" on them the same arms. Touching the value of the offices and lands that Lethington had by gift of the Scottish Queen, he had the office of chief Secretary with 1000 marks Scots by the year; he had the lands of Strathnarne and Cullard in the north of the Laird of Findletter, and the same were "shortlie" given to the Earl of Murray for his lands of Cynnynghame in Lothian; and the lands of Cynnynghame were by Lethington given to the Laird of Bass for sundry parcels of land in Lothian and the Merse, worth 1000 marks Scots by the year. He had the "few" of the temporal lands of the abbey of Hadingtoun and the abbey itself: the Earl of Boithvile [Bothwell] coming into credit dispossessed him of the abbey. "Alwyse he broukit the landis to his forfaltoure," which benefice and lands were thought better worth than 1000*l.* Scots by year. He had by means of his credit in Court two parts of the lands of Boltoun in Lothian, before belonging to Lord Ruthven and Lord Hwme, worth 500 marks by year; and the lands of Dernik in "few" of the abbot of Melrose, worth 300 marks and better. He had the priory of Coldinghame to his brother John Maitland, better worth than 1000*l.* or 2000 marks by year. His father, himself, his brother, and cousin, "Maister" Robert Maitland, were all Lords of the Session, and his said cousin was Dean of Aberdeen and one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh. Bothwell, having spent and consumed his whole patrimony at his returning from France in 1565, was first made lieutenant-general over all the Borders, which before his intromission [was worth more] than 500*l.*; he got the abbey of Melrose and the abbey of Hadingtoun, worth 1000*l.*; the castle and lordship of Dumbar, being of the property of the crown, worth 2000 marks; he was made Captain of Edinburgh Castle, with yearly allowance of 1000*l.*, and . . . . for custody thereof; he was made Duke of Orknay . . . Zetland, being of the property of the crown, wor[th] . . . . marks Scots; he should have had the

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1573. super . . . . of the "Canogait" beside Edinburgh to . . . . the . . . . party to the . . . . of Edinburgh; and he had delivered to him of the Queen's jewels worth twenty or thirty thousand crowns.

2¼ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Answeres to the notes;" *and in Burghley's hand:* "Novemb. 1573, from Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 148. Copy of the same.

736. Embassage of the Bishop of Ross.

C.P., Vol. IX. "A discourse conteyning a perfect accompt geuen to the moste verteous and excellent princesse Mary Queene of Scottes and her nobilitie, by John Leslie Bishop of Rosse, ambassadour for her highnes toward the Queene of England, of his whole charge and proceedinges during the time of his embassade, from his entresse in England, in September 1568 to the 16 day of November 1573."

132 *pp.* *Marginally noted.* *Printed at length in James Anderson's "Collections for a History of Mary Queen of Scotland," Vol. III.*

Lansd. MSS., vol. 231, fol. 244. Copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 152. Another copy of the same.

Nov. **737.** The Regent Morton to Walsingham.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 128b. I have at last the two houses of Hwme and Fastcastell delivered to me in such sort as I doubt not before now you know. What is promised by the covenants of indentures before the taking of the castle of Edinburgh shall, God willing, be performed on my part, and no occasion of just complaint left in that behalf. For . . . has yet craved that which was promised, which are not satisfied, as the "remanent" shall be how soon it be required, and as possibly I may. Howbeit the means whereon I should relieve that charge are greatly hindered and cut away by reason the lands about the castles . . . found sown and "plenished" with corn or cattle to sustain the houses, or to labour and sow the ground this . . . year, as I trust you will perceive by such information as I have presently sent, wherein it may appear that this realm has been so much "dampnifyt," albeit her majesty's charges yearly were little or nothing relieved. The King my sovereign's ordnance is still detained. I pray you heartily be a mean that some better consideration may be taken and new commandment sent upon that for which sufficient testimony has been given to the treasurer of Berwick.

1 *p.* *Draft.* *Stained and torn.*

Nov. **738.** The Regent Morton to Leicester.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 128. "Richt honorable and my very gude lorde," I received your lordship's gentle and friendly letter by Captain Cockburn from your house of Kenilworth, and most heartily thank your lordship. Now having received Hume and Fast Castle, the ordnance being still stayed . . . . . have written anew to her majesty for a new . . .

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1573. as touching the same ordnance, and in certain . . . . . over which I "mon pray zet to be cairfull," according . . . . . accustomed favour and benevolence always declared . . . . . of all things that might continue the amity b . . . . . or pleasure myself in particular, and above all the . . . . . understand her majesty's pleasure in those things that . . . . . and what I may "lippin" to in that behalf . . . . . of time greatly hindered me, and can bring no com . . . . . to trouble your lordship with a long repetition of the particular . . . which I have partly written to her majesty, and partly otherwise . . . , I think it superfluous. "Not doubting bot zour lordship wilbe . . . privie to the haill," and I "louke" as I have before written . . . continuance of your lordship's good mind and friendship, as your lordship [may] make account of me to be most ready and willing . . . with such honour and pleasure as lie in my power to show you.

1 *p.* *At the head:* "To the erll of Lecester." *Edge destroyed by damp.*

Nov. **739.** THE REGENT MORTON TO AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 129. [*A letter very much decayed, a few words only being legible. Mentions the expugnation of Edinburgh Castle. Incloses a copy of the covenant agreed upon touching the ordnance at the delivery of Hume Castle. Refusal to deliver ordnance without a new commandment.*]

1½ *pp.* *Draft. Stained and torn.*

Dec. 3. **740.** W. HAYWORTH TO LEICESTER.

C.P., Vol. IX. "The disloyall intentes of the Papistes of Lanc[ashire] doe tend to theis endes followinge." (1) To enlarge the Scottish Queen. (2) To convey the said Queen into Lancashire, either into Hawghton Tower or to Horneby Castle. (3) To raise up our sovereign's subjects for the aid and defence of the Scottish Queen. (4) Be it so (which God grant) that the said Papists shall not be able to make their party good in open field against our sovereign's majesty, yet, nevertheless, they have at hand sundry fit ports and creeks in Lancashire from whence they may safely within few days convey the said Scottish Queen into France, Spain, or Scotland, and it is vehemently suspected that there is fit shipping for such a purpose. If it may please your honour to examine Mr. Glaseor, your honour's officer at Chester, what more suspicious traffic there is made now by arrival of vessels at secret creeks in Lancashire than has been of many years heretofore, I think he can satisfy your lordship therein. These things considered, I humbly beseech your honour for the "deare" of the passion of Christ to enter into deep consideration and present provision, by godly policy, to prevent these imminent perils. Remember how "Judesly" your dear father was betrayed by trusting too much to the children of men. If your honour would take this secret course to commit the searching of these dangers to the bishop of Chester, Mr. Butler, Mr. Thomas Stanley, and Mr. Glaseor, I will pawn my life that we shall bring to light great traitorous intents of many mighty subjects. The matters

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Elizabeth. 1573. committed by me to writing and sent herewith to your honour, I am ready to justify. *Signed:* W. Hayworth.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Dec. 9. **741.** WILLIAM WHARTON TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 473. When he remembers how honourably the imperial estate of this realm has been governed ever since the beginning of the Queen's majesty's reign, and also godly reformed and directed to the advancement of God's true glory and the comfort of all her grace's faithful subjects, until now of late that in these north parts a wicked company of notorious and malicious traitors committed and stirred up a most unnatural, odious, and detestable rebellion, the origin whereof was ambition, with impatient poverty, secretly maligning and repining at the worthy vocation of others placed in high authority, and although God has poured down on them his just vengeance, and has supplanted and overthrown their wicked devices and practices to their perpetual infamy and extinction of blood for ever, and to the terrible example of all others, yet there is here a remnant who are vehemently to be suspected, by divers great and apparent presumptions, to be favourers and privy supporters of that seditious company. For consanguinity and affinity, with hope for a day, bear here such a stir and sway, that by means thereof divers good members and well-willers in these parts are "pessundidate" and clear out of countenance, and all good and politic directions set forth by proclamation against the supporters of the rebellious fugitives are little or nothing at all regarded or anywise executed; wherefore he has thought it his bounden duty to signify to his lordship that if it would please the Queen and Council and others with whom they may . . . of this his letter, to place here immediately . . . usty and dearest friends in the south parts . . . industry and vigilant regard their crooked natures may . . . aptly bridled and abandoned, a sort of lurking tr . . . to light, and their privy supporters weeded out. There is no do[ubt] but that their common peace (which now stands in great peril) shall not only be the more firmly established and preserved thereby, but also that the Queen's majesty, his lordship and others of her Council, together with her faithful subjects, should live in more perfect security. Craves that by his means he may have such friendship that he need not fear the violent hands of any adversaries, who will by all means and devices possible seek to persecute him with secret mischiefs and extremities, otherwise he will be enforced to seek a receptacle for his poor wife and children in another country, or else to remain here with continual fear of bodily harm. If his ability was such as it was before that crafty and hated traitor, Richard Norton, brought him to extreme poverty he would not have made this his letter a spokesman to his honour in this behalf. His only trust and expectation is that his lordship will accept this advertisement in good part as unfolded out of the bosom of a faithful and obedient subject, and whensoever it shall please him to direct his commandment to him for further intelligence touching the "canckred" estate of this country, infected with the poison of disloyalty, he will prepare himself to the uttermost of his power to make his repair to his

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Elizabeth.
1573. honour, and not to leave any person untouched with commendation or reproach, as he or they have justly deserved. Ripon.

2½ *pp.* *At the head:* "The copie of a lettre sent from William Wharton unto the right honorable the L. Treasorour." *Damaged at the top.*

Dec. 17. **742.** WILLIAM WHARTON TO HUNTINGDON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 474b. Incloses a copy of a letter of his to the Lord Treasurer [Burghley]. Craves that he will stand his good lord in all his lawful causes, and especially that, in respect of his faithful service towards the Queen's majesty, he may receive such favour at all times as may be a terror to his adversaries to attempt any unlawful act against him, for he knows that his doings shall be touched with obliquy, and, as poverty never lacks enmity, so shall his poor and ragged fortune be a fit instrument that his base estate can in nowise stand free from the malicious lips of detraction. Beseeches him not to let the trespasses of his youth be a means to deface him and his doings, to suspend his judgment until such time as he may come before him to answer his causes himself, and not to participate this advertisement to any other in these parts but the Archbishop of York, the bishop of Durham, Sir Thomas Gargrave, and Mr. Dean of York (whom he knows to be dutiful subjects towards the Queen's majesty) till such time as he receives other direction from the Lord Treasurer, or shall think the contrary more requisite. Asks for credit for the bearer, his son. Ripon.

1½ *pp.* *At the head:* "The copie of a lettre sent from William Wharton unto the Erlle of Hunt., L. President in the north parties, the xvij of Decembre 1573."

Dec. **743.** EXTRACTS FROM MARY'S LETTERS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 498. "Conteynid in the Scottish Queen's packet directid to the French Ambassadour, Mons[r] de La Mo[the]."

To the French ambassador.—A letter to the said ambassador from her, containing that she gives to two of his gentlemen, at his choice, the one half of a confiscation happened to her in her dowry in France, and the other half to Verac. She has given to the bishop of Rosse some helps of living in France. She prays the ambassador to furnish that bishop with 300 crowns for his charges, and for that, and 500 crowns more, which she borrowed of him, she appoints payment to be made by her treasurer in France. That he solicit her officers to send her some money and her apparel. She writes now to the Queen's majesty to thank her for giving leave to the bishop of Rosse to depart hence. She will follow the advice of the Lord Treasurer and the Earl of Leicester, hoping they will get her means to take the air for her health. She desires a passport for Rallay. That the ambassador solicit the Queen's majesty to write to Morton for the inventory of her jewels, and that she may have them, and if by her highness' means she cannot get them, she will make a "transport" thereof to such one as has means to get them of him, with a long discourse

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1573. upon that matter. Her misliking of the words "Regent and King of Scotland" as titles falsely pretended. Her opinion with opprobrious words of the Earl of Morton. A discourse touching the motion to have her live at her own charges, and her reply to the answers upon the articles touching that matter. Of the exercise of her own religion, and evil report made that she was content with the other religion. Of the articles concluded upon by the Spirituality of England in the last Parliament touching her. Thanks for his news out of France. She desires to hear how her son does, and that the Queen's majesty would suffer her to have oft news of him to ease her of her grief. That from henceforth she looks to have no tidings but by the ambassador's means, seeing that the bishop of Rosse goes away. She prays the ambassador to procure of her majesty that she may write oftener to her. She prays the ambassador to deal herein with the Queen.

To the bishop of Glasgow.—She finds fault with her officers' evil dealings in her affairs, and not with him, as he seems to fear. Of the causes that moved her to make the President Du Vergier her Chancellor for her affairs in France, and the bishop to deliver up the seals, being her ambassador, not meet to follow her common causes and processes of her finance. That she sent to him a "mandement" of a gift of 6000 francs, and now another of 12,000 crowns of the sun, besides his ordinary entertainment. Nothing to be altered touching her affairs without her consent. She likes well his motion to come over hither to her, but because she has been denied small things at her reasonable requests, she dare not at this time make request to the Queen's majesty for his coming, but will be glad if by the means of her highness' ambassador in France he may get such a passport. She prays him to help her to some money for herself and for hers, and to pay such as go and come to her, and that the money may be sent to Monsieur de la Mothe that he may pay himself the debt she owes him, and may send her the rest, and that he would also hasten her apparel, whereof she has great need.

To Du Vergier, her Chancellor.—She finds fault with him that he has not imparted his memorials to the bishop of Glasgow; that he follow her order and advertise of such as gainsay; that according to the advice of Monsieur De la Mothe she desires of the Queen's majesty passport for Rallay, and that if he, the Chancellor, understands that the Queen's majesty will not grant it, and that Rallay comes not over, then he do not look for him, and yet that he do not stay the sending of her apparel; and that he advise with the bishop of Glasgow how to send money to Monsieur De la Mothe.

To the bishop of Rosse;—that she has satisfied his requests, not as he desires, but as well as the time will suffer, and when means will serve, and that she be out of debt, he shall be further considered as the service of an honest man and faithful servant deserves. She writes letters of recommendation for him to the King, the Queen mother, the King of Poland, the Duke of Alençon, and others her friends and kinsfolk, if he shall have need of them, and refers all the State and how things have passed here to his report. If he may have so much favour as to kiss the Queen's majesty's hand, that he shall remember her to her majesty for his last farewell, and likewise to the Lords of her Council, and tell them that since she has nobody

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1573. left to keep her in their good opinion or that will speak for her necessities, it may please them to suffer some one of hers to abide with Monsieur de la Mothe, whom he may send from time to time to see her and understand of her necessities, and to enquire of her usage and health. That he may tell in France, if he be asked, that since she was at Buxton she has been well, saving that within this fortnight her side begins to trouble her. She wishes that he might get leave of the Queen's majesty that some of hers might be sent from the other side to see her son by her majesty's commandment, and may also have leave to report to her the truth of his estate openly in the hearing of the Earl of Shrewsbury; that this "depeche" was the longer in making by Raullet's sickness, and that the Earl of Shrewsbury was offended with the length of the time about it. That she has so far helped her old servants that she cannot yet help the rest, having but a small portion for her necessaries left.

Item;—A "mandement" or warrant to her treasurer to pay to the bishop of Glasgow, her ambassador in France, of her gift, besides his ordinary, 1200 crowns. A like to pay the bishop of Rosse 666 crowns and 36 sols. A like warrant to the treasurer to pay yearly to the bishop of Rosse 1200 crowns until he shall be provided with a benefice. A like warrant to deliver to Verac, lately the French King's agent in Scotland, the one half of a confiscation escheated to her upon one that murdered within her dowry, and the other half to two of Monsieur de la Mothe's gentlemen. A "brevett" of the gift of the next avoidance of the deanery of Tours, or of another benefice that shall next happen within her dowry for the said bishop of Rosse. Two testimonials commendatory for the bishop of Rosse in Latin and French requiring his quiet access into other countries, being forbidden to abide in this realm, and not daring to go into Scotland.

A letter to the Queen's majesty.

Item;—Letters to the French King, the Queen mother, the King of Poland, the Duke of Alençon, the Cardinal of Lorraine *etc.* Letters to the Earl of Leicester and Lord Treasurer. [*In the margin*]: These have not been seen, they are (as may be gathered by the letter to the ambassador) in favour of the bishop of Rosse.

A letter of courtesy, and sorry for the hurt to Adam Gordon.

A letter to Sir George Barcley, knight, one of her masters of household, wishing him to be with her, and for that purpose she has written to the Earl of Leicester and Lord Treasurer.

3 *pp.* *In the hand of Burghley's clerk.* *Indorsed:* "Notes."

744. ORDER BY THE REGENT MORTON CONCERNING THE MARCHES.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 141. "James by the grace of God King of Scots," to our lieutenants *etc.* Forasmuch as for the conservation of the good peace and amity betwixt our realm and lieges and the Queen of England, her dominions, and subjects, we have made and constituted wardens over all our Borders for giving and receiving of redress for all attempts, against the breakers, and keeping and observation of good rule and quietness in time coming; and because for a long time bygone there has been no

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Elizabeth.
1573. order found for redress nor meeting on days of "trewe" at the East March of our realm foreanent England, it will be very grievous and scaithful to such as have received recent injuries, and have had their goods spoiled and reft from them to "tarrie" the redress thereof, it is thought expedient by James, Earl of Morton, Regent, by advice of our Secret Council, that a meeting and a day of "trewe" shall be kept by our wellbeloved Sir James Hume of Coldingknowes, knight, our warden of the East March, with the opposite warden, at [ ] the [ ] day of [ ], and there so proceed in filing and delivering of all attempts committed at the said East March since our said Regent's acceptation of his office, without discharge or prejudice of the redress of the other attempts committed before the said day, which are to be redressed as shall be accorded upon betwixt the wardens or commissioners. Our will is, therefore, and we charge you straitly and command that incontinent, these our letters seen, you pass to the market crosses of Lawder Dinis and other places needful, and there by open proclamation, in our name and authority, make intimation and publication hereof, and that ye command all and sundry our lieges and subjects within our said East wardenry, and others whomsoever "quhilk hes to do, parsew, followe, and defende," at the said day of "trewe," that they come to the warden's clerk at [ ] the [ ] day of [ ], and "roll your bill," to the effect that the "fawtours" may be in due time arrested, and redress of the attempts craved at the said next meeting, according to the laws and customs of the Borders, and that you charge our lieges to readily answer and obey the said Sir James, suchlike as they were accustomed to answer other wardens before; and that they concur, assist, convene, pass and convey our said warden to the appointed day of "trewe," and fortify and assist him in punishing of open transgressors, as they will answer to us upon their obedience "undre all heast, panne, chardge, and offence, that they and ilk on of them may committ" against our majesty in that behalf, as ye shall answer to us thereupon. Given under our signet, subscribed by our Regent, at Holyrood house.

2 *pp.* *Copy.* *At the head:* "The Regent's order for the Marche."

[1573.] **745.** EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Plan of the fortifications of Edinburgh Castle.

Indorsed: "A new plot of Edinb."

746. EDINBURGH.

Plan of Edinburgh.

Indorsed: "Plot of Edenburgh."

1573-4. Jan. 7. **747.** PASSPORT FOR MONSIEUR VERAC.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 244. Charles by the grace of God King of France, to all our lieutenants *etc.*, and to all other our justices, officers, and subjects to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Sending our dear and wellbeloved the Sieur de Verac, one of our ordinary valets de chambre, present bearer, to reside in Scotland for our service, and to do all

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. good offices to continue the course of the negotiation commenced by our deputies and those of our very dear and beloved good sister and the Queen of England for the peace and quietness of the Scots, therefore we will and command you to allow him to pass and return through your jurisdictions and districts with his men, property, horses, pistols, and other arms, which we have allowed him to carry for the safety of himself, his people and property, without trouble, stoppage, disturbance or hindrance, but, on the contrary, to aid him through the places where he shall pass with post horses, guides, ships, and other things which shall be necessary for the accomplishment of the said voyage upon reasonable payment. We beg and require our said good sister and cousin the Queen of England and all other Kings, Seigneurs, Princes, and foreign potentates to give free passage and sure passage to the said Sieur de Verac through every of their realms, countries, lands, and seigneuries of their obedience. Paris.

1 *p. French. Copy.*

Jan. 16. **748.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., B.VIII., fol. 333. Has written to Monsieur de la Mothe entreating him to ascertain what she can suppress or amend in her letters which will render them worthy of some favourable reply. Hopes she will no more find her ear deaf to her entreaties. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Printed at length, Labanoff, Vol. III., p. 120.*

Jan. 20. **749.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

I have a suit wherein I must be an earnest solicitor at the hands of the Queen's majesty and of your lordship; that is, in the favour of "Maister" Francis Dacres, one of the lawful sons of the late Lord Dacres, "in the north," who, although he be English, yet is he my cousin, and of my blood, being "of late discendit of the house of Angus." And seeing God has "saulffit him unfallin in hir majesteis displeaser" with his other brethren, nevertheless divers things which might have seemed to have provoked him to the contrary, as natural affection to his said brethren and kinsmen, "zowthfull zeris," lack of living and preferment allurements in that troublous time, and that I trust he shall make such assurance of his duty for the time to come, as shall be appointed, according to his possibility, I heartily and "effectuuslie" require and pray your lordship to stand good and favourable lord to him, "being a branche reservit of the blude of ane of the ancient houssis and blude of that realme," that by your good means he may be restored to that which the offence of his brethren has barred him of, and as is in her highness' to bestow upon him with her majesty's further favour and law. And also I "mon" particularly recommend this suit to your lordship, as having the chief charge of the Court of Wards, for the said "Maister" Francis's annuity, in consideration of his great charge bestowed in the same, as also for that he had never other help or preferment of any the goods or lands that were his late father's. Herein, as I would be very glad my recommendation should avail and profit the young

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. gentleman, being of my blood, so would I receive it as a special favour and pleasure procured by your good means, and would be no less careful thankfully to acquit it where anywise it might lie in my power. Hadingtoun. *Signed:* James Regent.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Jan. 21. **750.** THE REGENT MORTON TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleis it zoure majestie, I ressavit zoure hienes lettres of the vth of this present with a copy of the late Lard of Pharnyhirstis offers, quhilkis, with zoure majesteis lettre, I have weill considerit of, and becaus as zoure majestie richtly understandis that man hes bene a bissy and wickit instrument to the great inquietation of baith the realmes, and is not like sa far to alter his nature as to forbeare the like in tyme cumming, I wald be advisit in ony thing him concerning with the nobilitie and counsaile as my custume alwyse heretofore hes bene. But they now being dispersit, and I heir weill solitar occupiit in administratioun of justice and quieting of the cuntrie, I mon besik zoure majestie not to tak it evill part that I answer not zoure hienes presentlie in that poynt, quhilk notwithstanding [I] sall not faill to do, God willing, within few dayes."

"I have writtin to the Erle of Ergile, geving him knawlege of that quhilk zoure majestie writtis as twoching Soirll bwy, and hes willit him to tak guid head sa far as in him sall by that nathing be attemptit to the annoyance of zoure majesties subjectis in Ireland, and gif the contrary pruiffis indeed, zoure majestie sall, God willing, find it turne to the panis of thame quhilkis interprisis that viage. And as I ressave the Erll of Ergiles answer, or sal have intelligence of the dealing and intentionis of oure ilismen, I sall advertise zoure majestie or sum of zoure counsaile thairof."

"Althocht the practizes of foreyn nationis, comoun inemeis to the religioun and present state of baith thir kindomes, mon be far bettir knawin to zoure hienes and zoure honorable counsaile, and better, I doubt not, provided for, nor I am able to advise, zit may I not forbeare humbly and effectuuslie to beseik zoure majestie to be naless carefull heiranent for common defence; nor the inemeis of Godis trewth be treasoun and utherwise ar sene to be ernist and diligent to overthrow the same; and for this purpose to draw in league and associatioun the Christian Princes and States professouris of the true religioun, quhilkis glaidlie I doubt not will follow, seing anys zoure majestie to leid and direct thame. As for the King my soveraine and this countrie, I sall not be found last according to pouer. And principally I wishe of God that the Prince of Aurenge [Orange] and people of the Low Cuntreis having sustenit sa lang and feirfull persequutioun, micht now in tyme be succoured and releivit, least thay being owerthrawin throw want of tymous ayd, the perrell suld be nerar and gretar to this haill Ile."

"I wrait heretofore at several tymes to zour hienes concerning the heavy burding of this my governament, quhilk hardlie had I enterit in, war not ane assured expectatioun of zoure majesties lesting ayd, supplie and comfort, quhairof, as heirtofore, I have had gude experience. Sa mon I beseik zoure majestie that in thay things be me latelie required, I may have zoure favourable and gude answer."

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Elizabeth. 1573-4.

"It is advertised unto me that the Erll of Huntlies brother, Adame Gordoun, now in France, unmyndfull of the grace and favoure schawin unto his brother and him be zoure majesties meanes, is now bissy offering to troble and alter the state heir, gif he may find ayd of men and mony grantit unto him. To quhais motioun it is said gude ear is gevin. And althocht the mater seames not greatlie to be fearit, and that I doubt not, God willing, but it suld turne to the mischief and confusioun of him and his followers, gif ony sic thing be him sal be attemptat. Zit considering that zour majestie hes done and promist for the Erll of Huntlyes saulfety and quhat he hes promist to zour majestie, it wer convenient he wer letten understand how far zour majestie mislykis of this his brother's dealing, and that he suld certefie and assure zour majestie be his lettres quhat wer his part thairin, or quhat suld be loukit for at his handis, that thairupoun zour majestie micht repruif or declaire zoure displeasure as ze suld find cause worthy thairefter. Advertising me in the meyntyme of zoure majesties pleasoure how it is convenient that I proceid in this mater."

"And further, it may pleis zoure majestie, that commandiment may be send to all zoure Wardanis on the bordouris to proceid in doing justice and furthering all thing quhilk may retene the present happy quyetnes, quhairin, God willing, thay sall find thame selffis sa answerit in justice, as the better hes not bene in ony tyme of this aige, quhairthrow the favour and guidwill quhilk zoure majestie hes bestowed toward the King my soverane, me and this cuntrie, sall not prove to be unfructfullie employed. I have moved my Lordes of zoure hienes honorable counsaile tueching sum pure men of this natioun stayed in England to their heavy losse and undoing. Beseeching zour majestie to commend the matter to be considerit of aswell for the relief of the pure men presentlie stayed, as for the removing of the ground and substance of the controversie." Hadingtoun.

2 *large pages. Indorsed. Marked* "Conway Papers."

Jan. 21. **751.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"Richt honorable and my verie guide lord," as I was very sorry to understand of your lordship's long and dangerous sickness, so am I heartily rejoiced to hear of your convalescence, not only for the common benefit of this whole isle, but in my own private respect, who has always found your goodwill and friendship, and would hardly know on whom to repose my trust, your lordship taken away; whose days I wish of God may long endure, for I desire to see no exchange in your estate and place for my life, as well for your favour to God's word as for the entertainment of the amity and friendship betwixt these countries. At sundry times I wrote to her majesty since the departure of "Maister" Henry Killigrew forth of this country, and latest, as I remember, about the middle of November, declaring my chargeable estate in this regiment, "quhairin, as I enterit be hir hienes advise and allowance, sa behuiffit it me to depend and louke for hir majesties ayd, specialie for the present, of sum money and pulder, for that I am constrenit still to retene sum horsmen and futmen," partly for the quieting of the Borders, and partly for my

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. own guard, finding the roots of malice and sedition not yet fully removed, though (praised be God) the outward face of trouble has not these many years less appeared. "And the pulder is for Edinburgh castell, the stoir quhairof wes consumit be the late troubles, and throw the raising and defacing of that house, it behuiffis to fortefie the same with double garnysoun of men quhill the wallis may be repairit." In these things, as also touching the ordnance belonging to the King my sovereign and crown of this realm that were in Hwmecastell, I have long looked for her majesty's answer. The occasion of the delay whereof I take to have been the infirmity of your lordship. And since God has restored you to sum better health, my hope is presently, by your good means, to receive her highness' answer thereanent to my contentment.

I hear from France that the Earl of Huntly's brother, Adam Gordon, under pretence of seeking his own promotion, offers and "takis on hand," being supported with men and money, to alter the State here; wherein, I doubt not, if he proceed, it shall turn to his own confusion, and little to the contentment of such as give ear to him, "alwyse" the Earl, his brother, by her majesty's means, has received great favour and ease, and is bound in that respect to her majesty, "quhairthrow" it should serve to good purpose, "me think," that her highness write to the Earl of Huntly, putting him in mind what her majesty has done for his relief and safety, what he has promised to her highness, what is his part in the dealings of his brother, and what her majesty shall certainly look for at his hands, "quhairanent his answers will resolve hir hienes how to think of him, quhatsoevir faloue thairefter." Herewithal I pray your lordship that her majesty's ambassador, now "liand" in France, may be admonished to take good heed to the dealing and usage of the said Adam Gordon and others of this nation now remaining in that country, known enemies to the present state of both these kingdoms, that I may the rather have "tymous" warning to prevent their practices, or anything else that they or their "fautoures"* may move for the "inquieting" of this State, which I doubt not, with God's help, to be able enough to withstand, except it appear that the force and malice is very great, and intended against both these realms. In which case I doubt not but her highness will "tak it in head," and provide for the matter accordingly.

Moreover, I am suited to, and so must heartily request your lordship to stand good lord to one Gerald ["Gerat"] Lowthere, of the West Border of that realm, who I "traist" is in some good hope of his pardon, that for my request the same may be furthered so far as conveniently you may; wherein I had altogether forborne to write "wer not thair wes thocht sum possibilitie in the obtening of it, and that it is hoped not to speid the worse for my commendatioun."

Finally, I commend to your lordship's good consideration the misery of our countrymen there stayed and hardly handled upon the suit of one Walter Dull, of "Bristo" [Bristol]. Haddington. *Signed:* James Regent.

1½ *pp. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

* Favourers.

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Elizabeth.
1573-4.
Feb. 1.

C.P., Vol. IX.

752. THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE TO MARY.

You will find this cipher corrected according to what Monsieur Raulet wrote me by yours of the 27th November;—namely, note that that cipher "H" will be for the King of Poland; and this "ff" for the Duke of Lorraine; and this "ss" for his wife, which will be used hereafter. That which follows is from the Cardinal of Lorraine, written with his own hand. Madam, you will not find it strange if you have not had news and letters from me often, having no means of writing to you. But believe that never have I worked more willingly nor with more care than I do to see you free of trouble, and in the greatness that you desire, and that I assure myself God will let me see before I die. Madam, console yourself in your ills and in the faith which you have in Him, and He will recognise it.

The King of Poland has arrived in his country, having crossed Germany and gladly returned. He has with him my nephew, the Duke of Menne, and my nephew, the Marquis d'Elboeuf. Here we have the Grand Prior (Duke of Guise) and Monsieur d'Aumalle, and all are well born and have great expectations, strengthening themselves in the desire to die or to render you good service. My mother never was better. The Duke and Duchess of Lorraine have been here eight days, and have brought their eldest daughter to the Queen mother. The King is working hard. We are all here united and reconciled and willing to do his service, and the Duke of Montmorency is reconciled with us, and we are good friends. As to your affairs there, they are managed with great integrity and so faithfully that there is no princess in Christendom better served. And believe, that where the Bishop of Glasgow is, there is nothing to be desired, and there is no more honourable man. Poquillon is here also. A settlement of your affairs shall be sent you. He is a really good man in every respect: so is Osguilly. But you have given us a chancellor for your affairs whom you should not have, and he has not three ounces of brains. There is no remedy. We will make all that good; but it is advancing a small companion too much, and lowering your affairs too much, in regard to which he is so new, that it is pitiable. I would not dissimulate anything with you, for I love and honour you too much. But that is nothing. I hope that I shall have soon the means of writing to you surely, and by an express man, what concerns you, and that you will know I am not sleeping. Monsieur "15" has come. He is charged on your pension, which is only paid at the end of the year, and meanwhile we help him with our pence. [*] is satisfied with the four thousand pounds income which have been saved you last year. If you will put in his place "15" it will be well.

Madam, in conclusion, believe that I will never forget you, and will neither spare my goods nor my credit, nor the lives of my nephews. And since you have so much patience, dissimulate still a little and do not embitter anything, and imagine how I love and honour you most in this world, and who wishes to work the most for your greatness and liberty. St. Germain.

Postscript.—All your uncles and cousins kiss your hands. Madam

* Symbol.

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. d'Aumalle died eight days ago. She is very happy, for she was very unhealthy.

1½ *pp. French. Cipher. Underlined in parts.*

Decipher of the same.

Feb. 2. **753.** JAMES MELVILLE TO BURGHLEY.

"It may pleas your lordship, that albeit my brother has great cause to be thankfull so long as he has lif, and in lyk manner all the rest of us his frendis which lakes no good will therto. Yet in respect he is chargit be the regentis grace not to wret fourth of the contree, your lordship's wysedome and consideration will accept in good part his excuses, and be assured your lordship never travelit for any persoune that can think them more obliget, nor may be more willing then he is to acquyt hymself of his dewty to yow and all yours so far as his abilitie sall ever reach, and also lyves in good hope that your lordship will continow your accustomed favour towardis hym as your lordship's wysdome may se tym and occasion, not only in putting in remembrance with the quenes majeste how that her majeste's benefit and clemency schewed on hym can never be acquyted with wordes, nor yet sufficiently with any dede or service. For what recompence can a man mak for his lyf? He has obteaned so much good of hir majeste, and so much favour at your lordship's handis in his greatest nede, that all his frendis and the bearer heirof, his kinseman, callit Mester Adamsoun, hopes that your lordship will also bestow of your humanitie on hym in his sute, if so be that such kynd of thingis may be obteanit without hurt of the contre. If we wer not impedit to serve your lordship in all your godly proceedings, we culd not be so bald in making humble request for uthers also that requyre the same. So ernestly thinking our credit may do them plesour, I prey God we may mak so good occasion as may move your lordship to continow your wonted favour towardes Edenburgh, whom I prey also to grant your lordship long and happy dayes for that contreis saik which hath bene so nesessaire ane herbery to Christis Church thir many yeares. Wreten in Scotland" *etc. Signed:* "Your l[ordship's] most adettit and obliged, James Melville."

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Feb. 7. **754.** BISHOP OF GLASGOW TO MARY.

C.P. Vol. IX. Madame, depuis mes dernieres du xj^me^ Octobre dernier et ce qui y estoit adjousté du xix du dit mois, il me convient vous rendre raison de ce qui cest ensinuy le plus briefuement que je pourray. Et par ce je ne toucheray que les pointz principaux qui concernent ma negotiation. Je partis de ceste ville le xx du dit mois vers Villiers costé Retz. Mais trouvant la court desia esbranlée des ce jour la mesmes, et les majestez de la Royne mere et du Roy de Pollogne sacheminans vers Paris pour le dernier adieu du dit Roy de Pollogne, et achever ce qui estoit requis pour son voiage, ayant aussy entendu que le Roy sacheminoit droit a Reins et a Challons en entention de se trouver tous ensemble la vigille de la tous Saintz a Joinville, je

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. changeay de propos, et mascheminay droit a Reins. La ou estoit desia Monsieur le Cardinal de Loraine votre uncle en tresgrande perplexité et ennuy pour la maladie de Francois, monsieur son nepveu, quil plait a Dieu appeller a sa misericorde le lendemain que je y fuy arrivé sur les six heures du matin; et a la verité non sans cause. Car cestoit une vraye perle, et pour son aage le plus advancé en tout ce qui cestoit requis de literature et bonté qu'on ayt jamais veu. Je ne fuz a mon dit seigneur (encores que je ne soye que ung pauvre ver de terre) du tout inutille durant ses angoisses et fascheries, ne aussy a Madame de Saint Pierre, qui a la verité se comportait plus modestement, et n'avoit pas tant besoing de consolation que luy. Laquelle deslors me commanda de treshumblement par mes premieres vous baiser les mains de sa part. Durant les trois jours que je demeuray au dit lieu de Reins, je obtins l'expedition dune année de votre pension. Non pas en argent contant, mais assignation de rente sur la ville de Paris, ce que avoit este auparavant le partement de leurs majestéz du dit Paris solicité et accordé, et a Villiers coste Retz par les bons offices et instances faictz par mon dit seigneur le Cardinal commandé au Thresorier de l'espargne. Et par ce que le Roy ne faisoit sejour que dune nuict au dit lieu de Reins, par commandement de mon dit seigneur le Cardinal le jour mesme qu'il y debvoir arryver je mascheminoy vers Challons et a Vitry, la ou le lendemain mon dit seigneur estoit deliberé de se trouver au coucher, pour estre le lendemain a Joinville; et faisoit ses diligences parce qu'il ne voulloit que la mort de son nepveu fust communiquée a madame sa mere que par luy; et aussy pour veoir que tout fust en bon ordre pour recepvoir leurs dits majestéz qu'il attendoit pour le plus tard au jour susdict deliberé. Ce que n'advint, et pour deux causes; l'une, que le retour de Paris fut beaucoup plus tard qu'on ne pensoit, pour navoir trouvé les affaires en telz termes qu'ilz pensoient a leur arrivée; principallement que les finances qui estoient requises pour le dit Roy de Pollogne ne se pouvoyent trouver. Et, a la verité, une bonne partie des dites finances furent trouvées en Loraine (apres qu'ilz se furent retirez sans riens faire) par le moyen de mon dit seigneur le Cardinal. Lequel engagea tout lestat et villes de l'evesché de Metz pour cautioner ceulx qui les furnissoient, et l'obligea luy mesme et son privé nom. L'aultre cause fut que le Roy estant a Vitry les attendant, devint si malade quil ne bougea du lict et de chambre par tout le mois de Novembre. Le lendemain que nous fusmes arrivey au dite Joinville, avecq longues circomstances, mon dit seigneur le Cardinal declaira a madame sa mere la mort de son petit filz. Laquelle de premiere face l'oyant discovrir ne scachant que cestoit, s'estonna ung peu, et a la fin luy respondit, "ny ail que cela? Dieu nous l'avoit donné; Dieu la pris"; pryons Dieu pour luy, sans sesmouvoir ne tourmenter autrement,—chose digne et remarquable, et rare en une Princesse, et de veoir en une si grande vieillesse une si belle resolution conjointe avec une magnanimité non pareille. Et ce que nous estouna le plus, cest que lors que nous pensions quelle se deust fondre en l'armes, elle ne changea jamais de contenance ne de voix.

La maladye susdite de sa majesté et le temps qui pressoit fort le Roy le Pollogne (car les Pollonois estoyent infiniment faschez et offences de sa longue demeure, et mesme commencoient desia a braver que si on les desdaignoit, itz prendroient aultre voye) feit haster le

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. dit Roy de Pollogne vers Vitry. La en trouvant le Roy en lestat ne se pouvoir mectre aux champs pour longtemps, apres avoir sejourné la trois ou quatre jours, il print congé de sa majesté, non sans bons pleurs et infiniz regretz tant de leurs majestéz que de toute l'assistance. Le Roy de Pollogne fut tiré de la chambre du Roy par force, et le Roy retenu par pareil moyen, qui voulloit suyvre son frere, lequel saschemina vers le dit lieu de Joinville pour continuer son voiage, accompaigné de la Royne mere et de toute la court, hors mis de messieurs le Cardinal d'Est et de Monsieur [*sic*] de Fescamp, qui demeurerent avec le Roy au dit lieu de Vitry. Et au dit lieu de Joinville ne sejournerent que une nuict. Je m'estois le jour auparavant par l'advis de mon dit seigneur le Cardinal achemine vers Thoul (la ou estoient arrestez tout le reste des ambassadeurs en attendant la venue du dit Roy de Pollogne, pour luy baiser les mains et luy dire adieu; ce quilz feirent tous a Gondreville) pour dela m'en aller avec luy jusques a Nancy (car on ne trouva point expedient que j'en approchasse si pres sans vous rendre compte de tout ce mesnage); et sadvancoit mon dit seigneur le Cardinal pour servir de Maistre de ceremonies, comme il a avoit servy a Joinville, parce que la Duchesse de Loraine estoit en couche du septiesme enfant. Et apres avoir baisé les mains de leurs excellencés, je receu a votre adveu tout de courtoisye quil ne m'estoit loisible (jusques a la venue de leurs majestéz) quasy sortir hors la veue de mon dit seigneur Duc de Lorraine; et fuz mené par plusieurs fois pour veoir les singularitez de la maison par tout, et suis constraint de dire que onques en ma vye je n'ay veu tant de beaux et riches meubles que j'ay veu en ces deux maisons de Joinville et Nancy. Ce que j'ay l'esperance avecq l'ayde de Dieu, quelque jour vous discovrir par le menu. Mais le plus beau de tout, c'estoit de veoir le soir que nous y arrivasmes tous messieurs et mesdames leurs enfants a l'entour du lict de la Duchesse leur mere, trois filz et quatre filles bien nais, et pour la plus part la representent au vif. La court y arriva le lendemain xvj^{me} Novembre assez tard, et furent festoyez et receuz avecq grande magnificence et despence. Car ce ne furent que festins tout durant le temps qu'ilz demeurerent la, et maison ouverte a tous venantz qui fut lespace de douze jours entiers. Il avoit esté rosolu que le Roy de Pollogne s'advanceroit jusques a Metz. Mais pource que les ambassadeurs de l'empire estoyent la en intention de la recepvoir comme en ville imperialle (et quils avoient aussy attenduz pour ce mesme effect a Thoul, qui fut cause que leurs majestéz passerent la riviere de la Mozelle ung peu plus hault) il fut advisé de prendre aultre voye, et de passer par Vict et Blamont, et sur les confins de Lorraine entrer en Allemaigne, sans passer le pays de Metzin. Quy me feit solliciter audience du Roy de Pollogne, craignant lui commodité du chemin et de logis au partement de Nancy. Laquelle audience me fut accordée le xx^{e} du dit mois de Novembre. Ou apres avoir remonstré au dit Roy le regret que votre majesté avoit de ceste sienne retraicte si loingtaine, et qu'en luy vous esperiez apres Dieu et leurs majestéz treschrestiennes plus de ayde et de faveur qu'en aultre Prince qui c'estoit, que toutesfois la veoyant pour une si notable occasion et advancement de ses merites, elle ne pouvoit que vous estre agreable, en louvant Dieu, et luy soubhaitant a l'advenir tel succes que une bonne sœur peut soubhaiter a son frere. S'asseurant que la dite retincte, tant loingtaine qu'elle

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. fut, n'esloigncroit et n'admoindriroit la bonne volunté avec le bon zelle que jusques la il vous avoit contynue. Je luy feis tous les bons offices qui me furent possibles de votre part, sans oblier que hors mis France, il ny avoit pays soubz le ciel la ou voz subjectz traffiquent par mer plus qu'en Pollogne, mesmes a Dansk le plus souvent. Et pour fin le suppliay de rementevoir et recommander voz affaires a son partement a la Royne mere, et par elle au Roy. Pour responce sa majesté me feit ung fort long discours de son election, avec infiniz regretz d'abandonner leurs majestéz treschrestiennes, frere, mere et patrie. Mais que tout cela ne luy donnoit tant denvicts, que de ce qu'il n'avoit eu le moyen de vous faire quelque notable service devant son partement. Que la recommendacion a leurs majestéz serviroit de bien peu en consideracion du grant zelle et affection qu'il avoit tousjours remarqué en eux; toutesfois qu'il le feroit voluntiers. Au reste, il estoit tresaise de scavoir que voz subjectz traffiquassent pardela; esperant par cela entendre plus souvent de voz nouvelles, et que pour l'amour de vous il leur feroit tous les bons offices et traitementz qui luy seroit possible; et en fin me prya affectueusement de vous asseurer que en quelque lieu qu'il fut a l'advenir qu'il contynueroit sa bonne volunté et affection qu'il a a vous faire service, avec beaucoup d'autres honnestes, courtoises et bonnes parolles. Le lendemain, ayant baisé ses mains derechef, et prins conge de mon dit seigneur et Madame de Lorraine apart, et leur avoir recommande particulierement de ramentevoir a la Royne mere voz affaires, tant de l'estat de votre personne que de votre royaulme, et avoir esté asseuré par eulx quilz feroient tous les bons offices, dont ilz se pourroyent adviser, tant envers la Royne mere la presente que vers le Roy lors quilz sachemineroyent en court, qui seroit incontinent apres les festes de Noel, par l'advis de mon dit seigneur le Cardinal je mascheminay a Metz pour le venir (a jour nommé) retrouver a Thoul, pour ensemblement retourner a Joinville.

Quelques jours apres, arriverent l'ambassadeur ordinaire d'Angleterre et Randolph en poste. C'estoit lors que chascun attendoit la resolution de leur maistresse promise au Mareschal de Retz, sur son mariage. Mais ilz n'en ouvrirent jamais la bouche (et depuis on a commencé d'avoir assez mauvaise esperance de lissue du dit mariage) seullement feirent semblant que par son commandement ilz avoient charge de venir baiser les mains au Roy de Pollogne, et de sa part luy dire adieu; et qu'en consideracion de la ligue quelle avoit avec le Roy son frere, elle ne pouvoit moins faire que de luy offrir pareille asseurance d'amitie. Les dits ambassadeurs furent fort honnorablement receuz et traictez au dit lieu de Nancy par monsieur le Duc de Lorraine, mesmes appellez aux festins et au bal, et ne demeurerent la que deux jours, et en prenant congé du Roy de Pollogne, il leur dict, "Messieurs, si la Royne votre maistresse a envoyé de me faire plaisir, je vous prye de luy dire de ma part que ce soit a l'endroit de la Royne d'Escosse ma bonne soeur; car toute la faveur qu'elle recepura (et mesmement de sa deliverance) je le reputeray faict a moy mesme, et le recognoistray a l'endroict de votre maistresse par tout ou elle aura enuye de m'employer." Pareillement, en remerciant le Duc de Lorraine des bons traictementz quilz avoient receuz (a ce que l'ambassadeur mesme m'a depuis compte, bien meilleurs quilz ne esperoient) il addressa sa parolle au dit Randolphe seul luy disant;—"Vous estez

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. gentilhomme et homme d'honneur; ne me ferez vous pas voluntiers ce plaisir de dire a la Royne votre maistresse de ma part, et que je vous diray presentement." Et luy ayant par le dit Randolph esté promis de reporter tout ce quil luy manderoit,—"Monsieur,' luy continua, "je vous prye luy dire quil est temps quelle songe aux affaires de la Royne d'Escosse, qui a desia beaucoup endure et paty, mesmement a sa deliverance; car en cella elle acquerra beaucoup d'amis, et fera plaisir et faveur a beaucoup de grandz princes, et a moy particulierement, quy ay c'est honneur d'estre descendu de sa maison, et tout de son sang; et au contraire les desdaignant, avec le temps ilz se pourront ressentir, et luy donner plus d'ennuy quelle ne pourroit a present juger." Le dit Randolphe sen retourna pareillement en poste, honnoré de force presentz tant du Roy que du Roy de Pollogne, et promeit beaucoup de bons offices. Mais vous cognoissey l'homme. J'avois informé assez amplement voz bons amys de pardeca de ses qualitez, et de quelle volunté il estoit envers vous. Je ne le rencontray point, ny ne le veis sur les chemins, pource quil m'estoit ordonné retourner par Joinville, la ou Monsieur le Cardinal apres le partement du Roy de Pollogne de Blamont se trouva le vij^{e} Decembre. Ce dernier adieu a la Royne mere fut beaucoup plus dur que d'avecq le Roy; car il avoit esté advisé que le Roy de Pollogne surprendroit la Royne de fort bon matin au li'ct, et la en presence de messieurs de Lorraine, Cardinaulx de Bourbon, Lorraine, et de Guise ne furent que criz gemissementz et pleurs, jusques a ce que par le Duc de Lorraine et Cardinal de Bourbon le Roy de Pollogne fut tiré hors, et la Royne empeschée par les deux aultres de ne sortir et courrir apres luy. De luy nous n'avons aultre chose pardeca, que des grandz festins et traictementz quil a receu en son voiage par tout l'Allemaigne; et ses dernieres nouvelles quil estoit sorty de Saxe, et entré au marquisat de Brandenburg, qui est aucunement son vassal. Tellement que lon estime a present quil y a desia assez bon piece quil est arrivé en Pollogne. Subitement quil fut party la Royne et sa trouppe a fort grandes journees returnerent vers le Roy accompaignez de mon dit seigneur de Lorraine jusques a Bar le Duc, non sans quelque effroy sur la frontiere de Champaigne (apres que mon dit seigneur le Duc se fut retiré) de quelques assemblees que a ce quon disoit, faisoit le filz de Briquemaur et aultres de la faction huguenotique. Mais il ne s'ensuyvit aultre chose, sinon que la dite dame fut constrainte une nuict de nectre a chevall environ minuict et poursuivre son cours.

Le Roy, qui estoit desia bien advancé en son chemin vers Compiegne, (la ou il avoit esté advisé de tenir estatz et sojourner le fons de cest hiver) retourna en arriere, et rencontra la dite dame sa mere a Reins. Dou furent despeschez deux divers courriers par devers mon dit seigneur le Cardinal a Joinville avecq lettres de leurs majestéz pour le haster de venir au dit Compeigne. Le semouvant le Roy sur l'amour quil s'asseuroit quil luy portoit; et la Royne, si elle se debvoit fier en ses parolles et promesses quil ne faillit d'estre la le samedy ensuivant, qui estoit le xix Decembre. Ce qui le feit partir le lendemain quil eut receu les dites lettres, qui estoit le xv du dit mois. L'occasion quil avoit retenu ceste huictaine la a Joinville, cestoit l'ameublement et dedicasse d'ung hospital quilz ont fondé, et le font a la semblance de celluy de Beaulue, et pour dresser une confrairye de la Saincte Croix, la ou pour les soeurs votre majesté occupe le premier

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. lieu. Et pour le dit meublement avez fourny d'ung lict, avec tous les utenciles et habillementz requis pour l'usage des pauvres. Je vous peulx asseurer que la il ny avoit faulte de bonnes prieres pour votre deliverance et prosperité, et particulierement de la bonne Dame, qui ne cesse jour et nuict se souvenir de vous. Cest le bon heur de toute la maison. Dieu de sa grace la vous veueille conserver en beaucoup de bon sens.

A mon partement elle me chargea de deux lettres, lesquelles je ne fauldray a la premiere commodité faire tenir a "20"* (Mon. de La Mothe) si aultre moyen ne se presente, par le passeport de madamoiselle de Rallay, quelle attend pardeca en bonne devotion il y a environ trois mois.

La dite dame me donna aussy les ouvrages que de long temps elle a receu de vostre part, pour les faire monter (suyvant votre advis) en ceste ville, qui ferout tantost prestz pour luy estre renvoyez. Elle les a dediè pour lautel des reliquaires, qui est vis a vis de son oratoire a Joinville.

Je accompaignay mon dit seigneur le Cardinal jusques a Chalons, la ou il me licencia pour m'en venir en ceste ville, affin de faire passer en votre nom constitution d'une rente pour trente mil livres sur la maison de ville, et pour le venir trouver incontinent apres les festes a Compiegne. Mais estant a Chasteau Thiery continuant mon chemin je appriue par ung Secretaire de la Royne qui estoit despesche par Douvre le Roy de Pollogne que ce voiage de Compiegne estoit rompu pour quelques aduertissementes que leurs majestés avoient reccuz de quelques secretes memes qui se faisoien sur ceste frontiere en Champagne. Et de Soissons quilz sestoient acheminez droict a Chantilly, la un estoient encores a mon arrivée a Paris. Et la se trouuerent Messeigneurs les Cardinal de Guise, le grant Prieur le Duc de Guise, et de Fescamp, son frere, si bien traictez de monsieur le Duc de Montmorency que cest merveille. (Dieu veuille que cela dure). Et des la vigille de Noel arriverent a S^{t} Germain en Laye. Monseigneur le Cardinal estant adverty de ceste nouvelle deliberation ne se hasta point pour venir audit S^{t} Germain. Et n'y arriva que apres le premier jour de l'an.

Durant les festes ayantz les pieces requises este mises es mains de votre threserier, on pourvent a la constitution de ladite rente: laquelle mondit Sieur le Cardinal depuis a baillé a ——† et luy a faict fournir le parsus, pour parfournir les quatre mil livres par an qui luy sont deuz. Delaquelle rente il jouyra des le premier jour de ceste annee en sorte que votre estat est deschargé daultant et pareille somme.

Les lettres que je receu de Messieurs "20" (de la Motthe) et "15" qui me mirent en esperance de sa liberté me retindront en ceste ville, en attendant ledit sieur "15" qui arriva pardeca le xv^{e} du dernier. Par lequel je receu votre chiffre du xiiij Novembre. Et ne me veux plus, tost persuader sa liberté que je ne le visse. Jay este tresaise de son arrivée et liberte. Et me semble que cella nous presage quelque bonne issue de la votre. Dieu me donne la grace de ne restre frustré. Il trouvera en moy toute bonne association et concurrance tant quil vous plaira commander. Et oultre frere et amy. Et ne me trouvera on point si incompatible comme on ma despaint autrefois en votre endroit.

* In the margin: "Ambassadeur de France en Angleterre." † Symbol.

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. Le xix dudit mois, nous nous achemninasmes jusques a Poissy, et le landemain allasmes disner a S^t^ Germain avec Monsieur le Cardinal. La ou ledit sieur "15" fort dextrement luy feit entendre l'estat auquel il avoit laisse votre majeste et voz affaires pardela, et communigua voz dernieres lettres a luy escriptes. Il veit aussy par mesme moyen celles que j'avois receu es tant ouvertes, que le dechiffrement nous feismes instance le mesme jour davoir audience de leurs majestés, qui nous fut appointé pour le sabmidy ensuyvant et ne lobtinsmes que le lendemain (parce que le Roy avoit esté a lassemblee cedit sabmedy) tant de sa majesté de la Royne mere, que Monsieur "pp." Votre majesté ne trouvera mauvais si de ceste audience; pour la grand part je me remmectz audit sieur "15" qui ma asseuré avoir seur moyen de vous pouvoir faire tenir les siennes. Et par ceste mesme voye il delibere suyvant l'occasion de vous escrire. Et veritablement il sacquita fort vertueusement envers leurs majestes et aultres, et fut receu fort humainement, et enquis particulierement de la Royne mere de beaucoup de particularitez tant de votre personne, de voz affaires, que de luy mesmes. Sur ce je m'asseure il vous satisfera. Pour lors je me feiz aultre envers leurs majestés que de leur ramentevoir deux poinctz desia pour parlez: pour en avoir quelque personnage de qualite en Escosse pour les occasions que je vous ay desia escriptes; et pour lassignacion de voz pensions, sur lesquelles votre majeste a ordonne ledit sieur "15" estre payé de la pension que votre majeste luy a donné pardeca pour sentretenir. De la premiere la Royne me feit entendre que lon avoit delibere d'y envoyer Monsieur Doignon, maitre d'hostel de sa majesté, duquel elle estimoit que le Roy et vous seriez bien serviz. Monseigneur le Cardinal de Lorraine, votre oncle, est en ceste opinion. De laultre et comme aussy de tout ce qui avoit esté dict par ledit sieur "15" a leursdites majestiez nous fusmes remis pour en avoir resolution au retour de mondit Sieur le Cardinal (qui estoit alle a Paris, trouver le Duc et Duchesse de Lorraine qui sarriverent le lendemain en court), et le fusmes trouver le lendemain de son arrivée pour luy rendre compte de notre audience, et luy declairer la remise que leurs majestes nous avoyent faicte jusques a son retour, le suppliant de solliciter leurdites majestes de nous resouldre. Ce que nous continuasmes envoyant de jour a aultre mon secretaire pour luy rementevoir jusques au sabmedy suyvant, quil nous commanda l'aller trouver le lendemain pour entendre la resolution telle quil avoit receu de leurs dits majestéz, de laquelle "15" vous escrira les particularitez, et ne vous en diray aultre chose, sinon que pour l'autre des deux poinctz mentionez, qui est l'assignation de voz pensions pour ung an seulement vous a esté octroyée; et suyvant ce que nous avons recueilly tant de leurs dites majestés que de mon dit seigneur, j'espere que voz affaires se porterout pardeca de mieux en mieulx.

J'accompaignay pareillement le dit "15" ches tous les ambassadeurs residantz en ceste court, qui fut receu deulx et ouy sur le discours de voz affaires fort agré, comme luy mesme aussy vous pourra rendre compte de voz dernieres tant ouvertes que dechiffrement. Vous en recepverez la responce, sil plaist a Dieu, par quelque aultre voye, comme aussy ce que vous attendez de nous ensemble sur le particulier de voz affaires.

La presente vous servira seullement pour preuve de la fidelité de ce porteur, qui m'a esté mis en main, practiqué du commencement a

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. Rouan par my Lord Ogilby (auquel, madame, je vous supplie pour la constance que je trouve en luy, et fidelité, de luy escrire pour le moins quelque honneste lettre pour le remercier. Car il se sent fort disgracie—vous ayant escript en soubsignant non Ogilby, mais Beauchane—quil n'a eu ung seul mot de lettre ne recommendation ny es miennes ny en celles du dict "15," ne par Monsieur du Vergier, avecq lequel il escrivoit. Sil ne vous plaist, cella ne face par commandement en lung de voz chiffres au dict "15" ou a moy). Et depuis ma esté envoyé en ceste ville, et le trouve en tresbonne volunté de recognoistre sa faulte pasée, et de vous fair treshumble service. Il est serviteur domestique de Madame de Lennox, comme il a esté de feu son mary, et pource il pense que sans soubson il se peult employer et executer voz commandementz. Il est frere de Gastin, et sa nomme Guillamme Stuuart. Ceste entreprinse n'est cogneue a homme vivant qu'a mon dit seigneur le Cardinal votre oncle, Monsieur Ogilby, et a moy. Et vous supplyons treshumblement ne que pardella ne pardeca il soit cogneu a aultre parsonne, comme aussy vous en fera treshumble requeste luy mesme. Nous sommes d'opinion que s'il ne vous peult accoster, que vous le faciez parler a ung de voz secretaires ou a mon frere. Il fait des ouvertures de tresgrandes consequences, a quoy nous n'avons voulu toucher sans avoir quelque bonne preuve de sa fidelité, mais l'avons remis a vous.

Il s'est reconcilié en cest monde (moyenant l'ayde de quelques gens de bien des votre) avecq Dieu et son eglise, qui ne me donne peu d'esperance a l'advenir quil travaillera en homme de bien. Je luy a donné lx escuz pour son voiage. Sy la presente vient en voz mains, je vous supplye par luy ne mender ce que j'auray a faire a l'advenir pour son entretenement.

Il vous plaira, madame, avoir souvenance assy de ——* qui est depuis huict mois en Flandres arresté d'une fievre quarte, et de son frere, qui est en assez pauvre estat en ceste ville. A la verité ce nom ——* nestoit pas es estatz qui vous furent envoyez par Monsieur du Vergier, mais soubz ce mot, de deux freres. Je les luy monstray aux doigtz, pour les vous ramentevoir. Vous avez ausy, madame, oblie en voz estatz votre pauvre Hannibal, duquel pareillement je vous supplie avoir souvenance. Votre liberalité, madame, est tel en mon endroict que je ne peult assez humblement vous remercier. Il vous pleust m'escrire il y aura au mois d'apuril prochain deux ans que vous retinses mon secretaire Chasteau, pour estre employé en votre estat. Mon dit seigneur le Cardinal estant a Rome ayant veu votre dite lettre deslors luy donna breuat de secretaire a deux cent livres, sans en estre requis par moy ne luy. Je l'avois ramenteu au dit seigneur du Vergier, mais vous l'aurez oblié. Je vous supplie tres humblement, madame, pour l'amour de moy, et pour la bonne volunté que l'ung et l'autre a de vous demeurer treshumble serviteur de me faire cest honneur quil y soit remis a telle condition quil vous plaira. Car cela va en partie a votre reputation, ayant esté employê par moy de si temps, et si souvent pour affaires, et ayant executé mon voulloir si fidellement que j'ay juste occasion de m'en contenter. Quy sera l'endroit ou apres vous avoir treshumblement

* Symbol.

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. baisé les mains, je priray Dieu, madame, pour la santé, prosperité, et deliverance de votre majesté de tant de maux. De Paris.

Postscript.—Monsieur Raulet, j'ay bien consideré ce qu'avez adjoustié de votre part, et vous prye penser que je n'ay changé d'opinion encores pour chose que j'ay veus ou ouye sur le subject dont est question. La quelle opinion vous est assez cogneuë de longue main, et suis en la mesme crainte que vous estez, et ne seay moyen pour le divertir, que le commandement de sa majestie. Car pour moy vous pouvez vous asseurer, ny chose que je pourrois pardeca quil ne sachemineroit en Escosse ny ailleurs, si cela ni vient ou de luy ou dudict commandement.

7 *pp. Cipher. Indorsed.*

Decipher of the same.

March 2. **755.** THE EARL OF BEDFORD TO HUNTINGDON.

Cott. Calig., C.III.,fol.475b. This is to signify to you that the bearer hereof, William Wharton, has been here concerning the advancement of the Queen's majesty's causes; and for that he has not only procured [ ] to be directed to your honour for the better execution of those matters, but also has used marvellous great commendation of your honourable proceedings in the north parts, I am the more bold to require you to stand his good lord. I perceive by his reporture that some, more of malice than any good matter, have been a mean to pull from him your lordship's expected goodness and friendship, charging him with the trespasses of his youth. I beseech you both to suspend your judgment therein, and also to stand his good lord. Hampton Court. Teste. William Whartone."

1 *p. At the head:* "The copie of a lettre sent from therll of Bedford unto therll of Hunt. in the favors of William Wharton, the second daye of Marche 1573."

March 6. **756.** SIR VALENTINE BROWNE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 246. Since my last letter, of the 20th of Feb. all things here, "and with our opposites," have been in good quiet, and so at present are (God be thanked). Within two days after my said letters, the Earl of Argyll and his wife, being then at Thorne, departed Edinburgh suddenly to their country without taking of leave. Nevertheless, the Regent prosecuted the action of the jewels, and extends on the Earl's lands (where they lie in these parts of that realm) for the same.

The Archbishop of Glasgow, the bishops of Rosse and Dunblaine, and all others that are in France, and suspected to be workers there against the regency, are proclaimed traitors.

This day begins a great convention at Edinburgh of the clergy of that realm for matters of the Church, and on Monday the noble and other principal men of the realm likewise compear there about the same and other causes touching the government, where they expect that some gentleman should be from the Queen's majesty.

I send inclosed an order taken by the Regent for redress of al. attempts against England since his regency, which is to the avail ot

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. our Borders, who have done far more harm in this time than they have received, and so are to receive much recompense and to yield little; and therefore the "opposites" have made great labours to have the redress made on both sides since the beginning, whereby their demands "mought" have acquitted ours, and much more, but the Regent would not otherwise proceed than as is now ordered; whereby his grace is noted by these evil members to be over favourable to the English.

There has been some bruit in Scotland that the Earls of Huntly and Atholl, with Lord Boyd and others of the north, should have appointed a meeting at Dunkeill [Dunkeld] for some practice, but, as far as I can learn, it is not so, or at least will take no effect.

I humbly beseech your honour to be a means that either my Lord Governor [Hunsdon] himself or the Marshal may be sent to this charge, I being thereby greatly hindered not only by the charge depending thereon, but by want of following my own charge and things abroad, where my purveyors, perceiving me to be here, as it were locked in prison, use the trust committed to them at their own pleasure, and it is now eleven months since I have had this charge. Berwick.

Postscript.—I humbly thank your honour for the acceptation of my suit for my son, who shall presently repair to do his duty, and so had done ere this but for your sickness.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

March 17. **757.** THE REGENT MORTON TO SIR VALENTINE BROWNE.

I received your letter with the advertisements, and for the same heartily thank you. I thought to have written presently again to the Court, but presently I am so occupied that I am constrained to stay my writing for some few days, and to return the bearer with my letter only to yourself. There has been inquisition made by the bearer, at Leith, for the ship of Newcastle, but no knowledge gotten of her. "Allwayes" if she shall arrive in any port within the King my sovereign's dominion, be assured, I shall give order to stay her and the persons being in her, with any other thing that I may know tending the conservation of the present amity and punishing of the offenders of the public peace. As touching the report of sedition and misliking of the present estate in the north, what is in men's minds, I know not. But in outward action there is no such thing, I will assure you, but such universal quietness and obedience as, praised be God, the better hath not been at any time of our age. But it is no marvel such rumours pass from us to you, seeing the like are daily dispersed here, as well of matters among ourselves as from that realm and other foreign countries, when there is no such thing indeed.

From France and Flanders I have heard of late by our ships lately returned, that they met certain French ships passing westward toward the Race of Brittany, of whose voyage and preparation sundry opinions were in France, some thinking they had meant for the succouring of Middleburgh, others for keeping the seas before Rochelle. But the most common opinion was that they passed on their own adventure to take their advantage of the Spaniards and

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. Portuguise returning from the Indies or Guinea; but as their course proceeds, we shall shortly hear.

The King of France continues sick: his youngest brother is proclaimed lieutenant general, and there hath appeared some contention betwixt the Duke of Guise and Montmorency. In Flanders the ships prepared at Antwerp are laid up; but such as were at Ostend and Dunkirk remain yet in readiness. There was an enterprise for surprising of the castles of Antwerp and Valencien; but the same being disclosed, certain of the conspirators are apprehended. The new Governor raises daily great numbers of men of war. Count Ludovic, the Prince of Orange's brother, is come towards Maestricht, in Brabant, with 3000 horsemen and 3000 footmen, "quhilkis puttis the hoole contrey in a great fraye." The Princes Electors form themselves with him, as is reported; especially one of the Palgrave's son's, who is in company with him. The people were never more like to rebell, for the dearth is great, and like to increase, and the trade like to cease, for they of Zealand are able to keep the whole coast, and permit nothing to come or pass. Holyrood House.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "The coppie of a lettre from the L. Regentes grace of Scotlande to S^r^ Valentyne Browne, knighte, Treasouro^r^ of Barwick, xvij^mo^ Marcii 1573."

March 20. **758.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. IX. The great favour and goodness of the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, my very good lord, shown towards me have moved me to seek the means to make it known to the world by writing, as well as it is already by my report to the chiefest Princes in these parts, the good affection I bear to acknowledge her benefit of my liberty. For that respect I have "caused imprent" this oration which I send, and will pray your lordship to present to her majesty as a signification of my goodwill and ready mind to do her highness service, and if it stands in my power further for the advancement of her majesty's honour, I will not spare to do the same, albeit some on this side of the sea "doeth in a part therfor murmour againis me," but I am not so much addebted to any of them as to her, and know it to be the Queen my mistress' own pleasure that I should do all the good offices towards her majesty that my ability may perform. I have also sent one of the same books to your lordship's self as a student's token, for in that and such like works I am here most occupied, having no other affairs nor charge in hand but to attend to my book and study; saving the solicitude I have how to be sustained in this dear country, in respect of the provision which the Queen my mistress made for me is far from that thing I looked for at my departing from England; for there is nothing to be had here but that which shall proceed from herself, and by her special command. Notwithstanding that she has many friends in these parts, yet they think they have enough to do to sustain their own estates, and so may spare nothing to strangers. The small allowance the Queen assigned to me is upon the pension which the King should pay to her yearly out of his own "boxis"; but never a penny hath been paid thereof these five years past, neither appearance of any to be obtained

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. hastily, his own necessity is so great. Therefore I am constrained to send to her again to desire my assignation to be "transported" upon the revenues of her own dower, which may be the more easily done, for that George Douglas, who had a pension of 4000 francs, is now otherwise satisfied, and so the pension is in her own hands, which I desire to have transferred "in" me. Whereunto I most humbly require your lordship's good furth[erance] and help, and to solicit a passport to be granted for this bearer, my servant, to repa[ir] to the Queen my mistress for that effect, for otherwise I shall have no direct answer. And likewise that it may be your lordship's pleasure to write to my Lord of Shrewsbury to further the same, as your lordship has done heretofore. For the which, and your other courtesies that I have found, I think myself greatly "addetted" to your lordship, and shall be ready "weilwilled" to acquit the same at all times, as I may.

I have given "in memoir" some things to the bearer to be shown to your lordship familiarly, whom your lordship will please credit. Please your lordship, I must needs reduce to your remembrance that the Queen my mistress wrote to me divers times to make suit at the Queen's majesty's hands for recovering the 2000 crowns that w[ere] taken, wherewith she appointed my debts to be paid. But I w[as] loth to trouble the Queen's majesty or your lordship for the same so long as I had the suit for my liberty in hand; yet now, seeing that I can get no payment of those debts, I must renew that suit to your honour, whom I most heartily pray to move the Queen's majesty therein, as your wisdom thinks good, that I may have some part thereof for my relief, whereof some time I was put in hope. For the which I shall be ready to serve her highness, and acknowledge the same as her gift. Paris. *Signed:* John. E. Rossen.

Postscript.—My lord, after the Queen's majesty's book was complete and bound, I beholding the device and dictum thereupon, which is, "circumdata marte quiesco," it came into my mind to make this allusion "insert" beside the book, which I have written "upon ye suddan" in Saphic verses, not having time to "cause print" the same; which I pray your lordship to present with the book, if your wisdom thinks it good.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 24. **759**. REPORT BY WILLIAM WHARTON.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 483. [*Copy of No. 763 with a few variations, and the following addition.*] "Other instructions by the said Wharton opened by him unto the Erlle of Hunt. his good lordshippe." Your honour shall further understand that your letters must be directed to Lord Scrope for the sending in to you of Richeis Geordye. Lord Scrope has a bond of him and sureties for the entering of him when he shall be called for to make answer to an information and articles exhibited against him and Thomas Wray, with others, for the receiving of John Goore, and other matters. This information and articles were sent to your honour from the Queen's majesty. Your honour's letter is also to be directed to Lord Scrope for the sending one John Thirkeld, otherwise called "Bailif John" to you to be examined for the conveying of John Goore into England.

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Elizabeth. 1573-4.

Item;—John Halle, otherwise called John Coke, servant to Lord Scrope, is to be called before your honour touching the apprehension of Richeis Geordie, at Richmond, and for other matters concerning the supporting of Goore by Thomas Wray and others; and also to examine him who sent him into Scotland to Richeis Geordye's house with money, and apparel to John Goore, and what his message to him was.

Item;—to send to John Mollenex for the book of prophesies delivered to him by William Wharton. The said Mollenex has had before him the party from whom it was gotten, and has examined him accordingly. His name is Christopher Metcalf, of Bainbridge, commonly called Christopher Metcalf the harper's son. The Queen's majesty is desirous to have this book sent to her. *Signed:* Wylliam Wharton.

4 *pp.* *Indorsed:* William Wharton, 1573. "Thorder concluded betwixt him and Sir Jhon Foster."

March 24. **760.** Sir John Foster to the Earl of Bedford.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 476.

I have received a letter from Mr. Walsingham by William Wharton, wherein I perceive the Queen's majesty's pleasure is that I should not only give him firm credit and good countenance, but also from time to time to be an assistant to him upon his instructions for the better bringing to light of the Queen of Scots' devices and practices as well here as elsewhere. I have in that respect communicated with him at length therein, and upon the good opinion that I have conceived of his doings, I have concluded upon order with him, and the better setting forward and advancement of his intended good service, the circumstances and effect whereof I have committed to his report to be made to the Lord President [Huntingdon] accordingly.

My lord, his service requires secret friendship, convenient time, and privy support for the more speedy expedition thereof; and as I have found him an apt instrument for this purpose, and very careful to seek the advancement of the Queen's highness' causes by all politic means, I can no less than commend him to your good report to be made for him when opportunity requires, wherein I most heartily beseech your lordship. I have written to Mr. Walsingham to this effect. Alnwick. "Teste, William Whartone."

1 *p.* *At the head:* "The copie of a lettre from S^{r} John Foster, knight, L. Warden of the Myddlemarches, unto therlle of Bedford the xxiiijth daye of Marche 1573."

March 24. **761.** Sir John Foster to Huntingdon.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 476b.

Has received a letter from Mr. Walsingham by William Wharton, the bearer hereof, and perceiving that the Queen's majesty's pleasure is that he should not only give firm credit and good countenance to the said Wharton, but also to be an assistant to him upon his instructions for the better bringing to light of the Queen of Scots' practices as well within the realm as in other places, he has communicated with him therein at length. Also perceives by this bearer that he has exhibited a bill to the Queen's majesty against one Richeis Geordye and

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Elizabeth.
1573-4. others, and it has come to his lordship's hands to be put in execution according to justice, his honour shall right well understand that the said Richeis Geordye is a man of evil behaviour, and a naughty corrupted member, as partly Sir Thomas Gargrave (if he will call to his remembrance) can further declare of his wicked doings, and his disclaiming to be an Englishman before Lord Scrope and the Warden of Scotland himself, he [Foster] and others being in commission at that time for redress of the attempts of the Grames. This service of William Wharton requires both secret friendship and privy support for the more speedy and better expedition thereof. Alnwick. "Teste, William Whartone."

1¼ *pp.* *At the head:* "The copie of a lettre sent from S^r^ John Foster, knight, Lorde Warden of the Myddle Marches, unto therlle of Huntt., Lorde President in the Northe parties, xxiiij^th^ daye of Marche 1573."

1574. March 27. **762.** REPORT BY WILLIAM WHARTON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 477. "The copie of the ordre, forme and direction of S^r^ John Foster, knight, Lorde Warden of the Myddle Marches of England forenenyst Scotland, concluded and agreid upon betwene him and William Wharton for the better bringinge to light of the Quene of Scottes devises and practizes aswell with hir secret frendes in England as also with hir favorers in Scotland, reported unto the right honorable therlle of Hunt. by the said Wharton in the garding within the Mannour at Yorke, viz., the xxvij^th^ daye of Marche in anno regni domine nostre Elizabethe Die gracia *etc.*, decimo sexto; the effecte of the devises and practizes to be considered upon by the said Erlle hereafter ensuethe *etc.*"

First;—your honour shall understand that Sir Thomas Carre, Laird of Fernherste in Scotland, is now remaining in the house of the said Lord Warden, exiled out of his country, in great displeasure of the Regent, all his goods and lands confiscated, and now rests in England, as a place for his best relief and most security. He has made suit to depart to France upon bond, with pledges neither to serve the French King nor any other, nor in anywise to deal in any action upon the Scottish Queen's behalf. It is denied by the said Lord Warden. He has since instantly moved the said Lord Warden that he might write to the Queen of Scots for her favour touching his miserable estate. The Lord Warden has utterly denied him this his request as unlawful for him to consent to. The Lord Warden intends by some lawful and politic means to seek, if he can, to bring him to be an instrument to practise with Lord Herries and the Laird of Lochinvar touching the Queen of Scots' devices and the revealing thereof. These two are known to be her trusty friends, and he, the said Carre, one whom she dearly beloves. If he may be permitted to write to the Queen of Scots declaring no matter but for her favours, and as may be thought good by the said Lord Warden, then the practice is to have one instructed by the said Lord Warden to go with the same letter to the Queen of Scots, and to deal politicly therein, according to such instructions as he shall be charged with. The enterprise cannot well take effect unless the Earl of Shrewsbury is made privy thereunto.

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Elizabeth.
1574.

Item;—if the said Sir Thomas Carre cannot be easily induced and allured to this practice, then a letter from the Council to be directed to the Lord Warden charging him to give good respect to the strait keeping of the said Carre, and that he in nowise be permitted to have any secret conference with any persons unless the said Lord Warden is present, and this letter to be showed to him accordingly. This extremity is thought to be a means to cause him for fear to be delivered of the sudden into the hands of the Regent to be a necessary practicer, and thereby to bring the devices to take better effect.

Item;—if these devices fail, then it rests that the Queen of Scots' hand, Lord Herreis's, the Laird of Lochinvar's, and other her secret friends' hands in Scotland and elsewhere to be "counterfeate" and set to such devised letters as shall be thought most meet for this purpose, and a messenger to be appointed by the Lord Warden for the conveying thereof, and when he has by policy, according to his instructions, won credit and received the letters at the Scottish Queen's hands, he to be apprehended at some prescribed place upon secret intelligence thereof.

Item;—that vigilant regard and diligent search may be had continually of the West Marches that no letter comes in there to be conveyed to the Queen of Scots. It is thought that some of the Grames—as Richeis Geordye—now being married with the Maxwells, and others of his allies and friends are practicers to come to England and buy geldings, and under that colour have to deal with some in Yorkshire for the conveying of letters and the declaring of messages to the Queen of Scots.

Item:—that no letter concerning this practice to be directed to the Lord Warden or other magistrate, be committed to the carriage of any person other than William Wharton, both because he is acquainted with this cause, and that the same is committed by the Queen's majesty to his further service and credit. "Teste, William Whartone."

3½ *pp.* *Copy.*

April 10. **763.** SHREWSBURY TO WALSINGHAM.

C.P., Vol. IX.

Good Mr. Secretary, I have delivered this Queen the bag of letters you sent me, and since came two coffers with stuff and open letters sent out of France. My servant, John Knyfton, has signified to me that all things therein were perused, and he commanded to send them to me to deliver to her. She has written to the Queen's majesty, which I have sent you with some other letters. It appears to me by her majesty's letters that her highness is somewhat doubtful of secret favour borne to this Lady by some in my house, for that she has such intelligence as her majesty finds strange, as in finding herself grieved and desirous to be tried in sundry things before she be charged, I thought good to burden her with secret practice with some in or near my house, whereby she had intelligence. Whereat she scorned not a little, and said my suspicion and untrue advertisement had wrought her much troubles, with many more words. In the end she said, if my eyesight had failed me, she would show me the French ambassador's letter to satisfy my suspicious head, and to keep me from plaguing

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Elizabeth.
1574. innocence. Which letter I thought good to send that you may show it to her majesty. At first she showed a misliking of my detaining of it, and after said she "past" not much what I did therewith, but she would write thereof to the ambassador.

Her majesty may be out of doubt, so long as she suffers messengers and letters *etc.*, to her, she shall not want intelligence. For my own part I cannot be more ware and circumspect to cut her from all intelligence and practice than I have been, and so will continue during my short time. Her majesty's most gracious letters of assurance of her good opinion of me now as heretofore are great comfort to me. I will not live to deserve the contrary. Let my enemies to serve their own turns give out what pleases them behind my back. They dare not justify it to my face. I thank God I am not so void of sense nor so miserable as they would make me. I have had charge in her majesty's brother's and sister's time, and those that had then or since dealing with me, I trust, thought not ill of me. This weighty conclusive charge I now have is the cause of all their malice to me.

Being envied for my care serves, but having her majesty's good grace and countenance, I doubt not but that when she shall command me, her people will as willingly serve under me as with any within her realm, and shall find my credit as good as cunning practisers would make it seem ill.

I have not heretofore desired the continuance of this charge either for love or affection I have borne to her. Our gain received by having of her, as the Almighty knows me free from the one, so am I able to justify that I have not received the other. He that shall succeed me shall find it, if things happen that have been in this time of my service. If he has my care to deal for the Queen's majesty's honour and for this lady's safe keeping, he shall be sure to reap small gain and lose quiet of mind. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my very lovynge frend M^r^ Fra. Walsenghame, Sekretore to the Quenes majeste." *Indorsed.*

April 16. **764.** SHREWSBURY TO WALSINGHAM.

C.P., Vol. IX. Having received a letter from you by one Lyddall, a Scotchman, servant to this Queen my charge, and perceiving her majesty's pleasure for his repair hither, I have, nevertheless, fetched and perused all such tokens and other things that he has brought, and will be very careful to carry due heed of him so long as he tarries here. Amongst the tokens that he brought, I found a note whereby I perceive that Monsieur Vergier, who has the doing for this Queen's dowry in France, has sent certain silks to my wife, as she requested him at his being here, by a carrier to London, for the which she should pay to this Queen 160 crowns or thereabout. But I, scrupulous in such matters touching her, although it be of small importance, will not deliver her any money until her majesty be first made acquainted therewith; which I pray you procure, and send me word.

I would have written to you with my own hand, but that this day I have written to her majesty by this bearer, my son; wherefore I pray bear with my weariness. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

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Elizabeth.
1574. Postscript.—After the writing hereof this Queen sent these letters herewith inclosed to be sent up.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Walsingham.*

April 20. **765**. INTELLIGENCE BY WILLIAM COTTON.

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 251. "L. M. saienges, 20 Aprilis 1574."

(1) For the Queen of Scots,—he hopes she shall never come to the crown. If she do, she shall be served with blood at her feet in England as well as she was in Scotland by h[er] secretary that was slain before her face.

(2) He has two strings to his bow, both which he means [to] use; —that is, "the Queen of England pretended," and the King of Spain.

(3) He is and will be an enemy to all those that are enemies to the Queen preten[ded], and will be her faithful servant.

(4) *Item;*—that he will touch the D. and Sir Th. with tre[ason] upon their lives.

(5) *Item;*—that he will be an enemy to all the Dormers.

(6) *Item;*—that she is no Catholic, but a hypocrite.

(7) *Item;*—that Sir F[rancis] I[nglefield] is a deceiver of the Pope and a hypocrite [to] all the religious Catholics in Flanders, as well religious, doctors, priests, and students.

(9) *Item;*—that the banished Catholics are seditious that seek for aid at the Pope, King of Spain, French King, Cardinal of Lorraine, or that write any books touching the title.

(10) Sir Th[omas] S[tukeley] is a pirate, a knave, and villain, and so he wi[ll] prove him, and challenge the combat of him in Algiers [if] he cannot obtain it in Spain.

(11) *Item;*—that Radcliffe shall not go out of Spain, but within these three days shall be in the Court, and th[at] he is but hidden within a league of the town, and shall not go away for all his sentence.

(12 and 13) *Item;*—that the D[uchess] is the worker of all this mischief for the spite she has to the house of Arundel and Norfolk, and that Sir L. S. is but her champion.

(14) *Item;*—that Alcalde Salazare said Radcliff might stay her, so as he kept him secret, and that he would wink at it.

(15) *Item;*—that he came only to the Court of Spain for this matter, and that he was determined on this broil a twelvemonth past.

(16) *Item;*—that he and his brother will spend their blood in this quarrel, and have the lives of others therefore.

(17) *Item;*—he rails on the Lord Montacute and calls him fool and ass, and a man of no valour.

Item;—that Sir L. S. betrayed the Ringrave in France, and that the Ringrave told him so himself.

Item;—that Sir L. S. dare not go out of Spain to any other Prince.

(18) In effect, he exalts only the honour of the pretended, and is against all those she mislikes.

(19) *Item;*—that the Duchess was the cause that the King had appointed him but 50 crowns a month for spite and malice against the house of Arundel and Norfolk; which seems to be the first foundation of all his malice.

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(20) *Item;*—that Sir Thomas Stuck[ley] is not Catholic nor of any religion, but a deceiver of Princes.

(21) To conclude;—he promises aid from heretical Princes to restore the Catholic faith in England, and yet will be still an obedient subject to the pretended, and seek to maintain her honour. These contraries cannot agree. All this have I subscribed. William Cotton.

The sole effect of this matter is bent upon three points. The first,—to discredit the Duchess, Sir Thomas St[ukeley], and Doctor Sanders here. The second,—to disgrace Sir F[rancis] I[nglefield] and all the best Catholics in Flanders. The third,—to withstand all attempts against the heretical pretended Queen by the Pope or King. Also, at my first coming to him, which was about the [ ] of April, he told me that he had offered articles of submission to the pretended Queen by Doctor Dale, her ambassador in Paris, and that as yet he had received [no] answer thereof, but looked for it daily.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

April 20. **766.** WILLIAM WHARTON TO THE EARL OF BEDFORD.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 479.

I have been with my very good lord the Earl of Huntingdon, and with both the Lords Wardens of the Marches of England foreanent Scotland, and have imparted to them such matters as were committed to my credit on the Queen's majesty's behalf by Mr. Walsingham, her grace's Secretary, and as I have found some friends to favour my enterprises, so want I not good store of adversaries to touch me with undeserved obliquy, who maliciously seek to exterminate and blot out my good fame and credit, charging me with the trespasses of my youth. But my only stay, truth, and comfort is that the Queen's majesty will not only suspend her judgment of me until she sees the end of my good intended service, but also that she will graciously consider that I have n[ever] sought at her hands any preferment or reward for m[y] travail and expense sustained in this behalf. And albeit, my very singular good lord, that the truth in some points touching the receiving, supporting, and maintaining of John Goore (a notorious traitor) by Thomas Wray, Thomas Metcalf, Robert Smelt, and others rests not only overshadowed by the countenance of Justice Wray, and other devised corrupt practices, but also that Baytes, being right well known to be a false, secret, lurking traitor, and a practiser with rebels (as shall be justly proved) has so cunningly handled his corrupt causes by procured friendship, has obtained undeserved scope of liberty, I cannot but marvel thereat, and in that respect I am enforced to crave your lordship to be a mean that the Council may pause in their cause, for traitors want no favourers in these parts; and for my part I have neither said nor written anything that at length shall not be proved a verity. I have communicated with my Lord Warden of the Middle Marches my faithful determined service to the Queen's majesty touching the Queen of Scots, and herein inclosed I send your honour the order thereof, and for the accomplishment of that secret service, I assure your lordship I rest in full hope to bring it to good effect. My lord, lack of ability may slack my good intended service, but want of goodwill and duty shall never be found in me. It stands the Queen's majesty in hand that

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Elizabeth.
1574. diligent search be made on the sea coasts and on the West Borders that no crays or other vessel come in at Workington, Elnefoot, and other creeks there out of Scotland, but that the same be rifled for letters from the Laird of Lochinvar and other the Scottish Queen's friends in Galloway, and that a commission be granted to George Lampleughe and John Senns to give special regard thereunto, as it is thought that the Scottish Queen receives intelligence that way. Alnwick. "Teste W^m^ Whartone."

1⅔ *pp.* *At the head:* "The copie of a lettre sent unto therlle of Bedforde by William Wharton from Alnewick the xx^th^ of Aprill 1574, ande delivered unto thandes of S^r^ John Foster not sealled but perused, he to deliver it accordingly."

May 9. **767.** SHREWSBURY TO WALSINGHAM.

C.P., Vol. IX. "Good M^r^ sekretere"; having received your letter of the 28th of April, I perceived you received mine of the 16th and 19th of the same, and made her majesty acquainted with the contents of them. It comforts me greatly that her majesty hath that credit in me your letter purports. I will never live to give occasion of other opinion, and thereof her majesty may be most assured. I delivered the French ambassador's letter with the bag to this Queen, and she has sent to me a bag with letters, wherein is one packet sealed and directed to the ambassador; the rest open letters from her people, which I have not perused, but set my seal to it. Yesterday she desired to have certain of her work sent up to the ambassador that he might present it from her to the Queen's majesty. I thought good to so do it by my carrier that you might peruse and consider of it, and to know her majesty's pleasure therein. So I end, wishing to you as my dear friend. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

Postscript.—I thought good to let you know that there are sundry in my house infected with the measles; therefore wish it may be considered if it be not dangerous for the Queen's majesty to receive before it be very well aired anything from hence. God long preserve her, she is a priceless jewel to all good men.

¾ *p.* *Holograph, also address.*

May 9. **768.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

The continual expectation of "Maister" Killigrew's returning into this country has "stayit" me from writing to your lordship all this "quhile" past, but now finding no certainty of his coming, I have presently written to your lordship, although having no present matter saving to give you most hearty thanks for your continual care declared for the interest of this good amity, and avoiding the dangerous practices of such as mean mischievously to disturb the present happy quietness of both the realms. Our State, praised be God, is quiet, so that I will not trouble your lordship with the discourse in writing of any our particular matters. Some things specially in that behalf I have written to Mr. Killigrew, that so far thereof as is meet your lordship may be informed of, and will not make tedious repetition of anything before written by me, abiding her majesty's pleasure and resolution thereanent, when she shall think time. This I

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Elizabeth.
1574. may affirm, that the Borders generally were never in better nor more quiet state, and as good redress at the East and Middle March as can be wished. Marry, at the West [March] some impediment remains, the blame whereof I cannot yet impute to any "inlaik" of my Lord Scrope's goodwill, but rather to the malicious nature and proudness of the thieves under his charge, "that hardlie wilbe brocht to mak redresse, without sum uther persoun of auctoritie or credite be directit and adjoynit to see maters at that hand put to poynt, without the quhilk further meting at that hand will serve to na great purpois." Howbeit, on the part of this realm there shall be no delay nor inlaik of justice and present redress, as shall well appear to such as "beis appointit to see the procedingis." Which matter I recommend to your lordship's good remembrance. Dalkeith. *Signed:* James Regent.

Postscript.—Some present direction should be sent to the West March for eschewing of further inconveniences, that the true men may be relieved and thieves duly punished; otherwise their boldness will so far increase that it will be far more "difficill" to order them thereafter.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[May.] **769.** Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth to Walsingham.

My lord, I have received your lordship's letter, at Berwick, the 9th of this instant, whereby I understand that which I was thoroughly persuaded of before, that was your lordship to be my great friend, for by this and other matters I have the proof of the same, for the friendship of a friend may be better known in absence than in presence. For if I had been present myself, I could have given the Queen's majesty and Council to understand that I bear her majesty and country as goodwill, and would be as sorry to wish or know any harm or scaith to either of them as whosoever he be that has made that report of me to put me in jealousy with her majesty. For, as to my passing to "Telmowcht," as God knoweth my mind, I had no meaning but only that some honest men of the town of Newcastle desired me to pass the time in hunting, and they can bear witness of my part. I pray God that all her majesty's subjects bore her no worse will than I do. "I vill wryt no forder in this porpos," but refer to my other writings sent before, whereto your lordship may give trust. Further;—I thought good to let your lordship understand that I am secretly advertised from Scotland, that since my staying here my own friends have been very busy seeking all means to put me in jealousy with the Regent's grace, and have laboured and persuaded some "deboyschit" people to avow some tales of me wherethrough I may be troubled. This I suspected before I "schowld so be wishit"; the which was the occasion of my long tarrying in England. I am informed further than I will as yet credit. I have "porschit" licence of my Lord Treasurer to send a servant into Scotland to my friends to try out the malice better; for, since my being here, my Lord Regent's grace would not suffer my wife, friend or servant to come and speak with me, as I wrote to your lordship before. If these particulars be sought out against me I will crave this favour at your lordship's hands, to purchase me licence to remain

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Elizabeth.
1574. in such place that I may live without suspicion till the time that his grace be better persuaded of my good behaviour, for otherwise I will be content to put myself in Edinburgh before his grace and Council. Provided that I may be once sure in my own house "that be qwyat practiese be my own frendis I gait no skaycht"; and to the same effect I shall make my friends give their band for me to suffer the trial of all matters [which] may be laid to my charge, and that without pardon or ransom in anything I have committed against the King's majesty, my country, or against his grace. After the "bakcomeing" of my servant I shall advertise your lordship as I proceed. *Signed:* "Your ll. waray asswrit frend to my powar, Villam Leuington of Kylsycht, knycht."

1⅔ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed:* "From the Laird of Kilsith."

Copy of the same.

May 22. **770.** Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth to Walsingham.

My lord, "it will plis yowr lordship" that I have received your writing, at Berwick, the 22nd of May, and "hais consavit" thereof. I thank your lordship most heartily for your good and faithful counsel, and, by the grace of God, shall follow your lordship's advice in all points, as your lordship shall know by my next writings. If righteous dealing may satisfy my lord's grace, he shall have no "gowst" occasion to have any jealousy of me. I have been so "ewsset" by the Regent since my stay here, that he will not suffer my wife or servants to come and speak with me, the which moves me to judge to be the hardlier handled by him. "Alwayis the trowcht will try the selff at the end," so I take the less thought. Otherwise, if his grace uses me otherwise than according to justice and the laws of our country—which I look not for—the best in Scotland will think no good of it, and I doubt not but your lordship shall stand my good friend; for only on your lordship's counsel have I gone into Scotland, for, if I had pleased, I needed not, for I have two years longer to remain out of the country, in what place I please, from the month of July. If matters fall out so that by the persuasion of my enemies I be evil handled, I pray your lordship that you write to the Treasurer of this town that I may, by his motion, have "acses" to write to your lordship of my estate and proceedings; for, since he knew your lordship's mind towards me, I can find no fault with him. Whereas your lordship writes that some are apt to judge that my removing here is rather to practise evil than good, I have taken little pleasure in my "heir byding"; but I pray God that no man may practise any worse than I have done since my coming into England, and perhaps you would live long quietly, and serve the Queen's majesty the better. But I cannot stop evil judgers from judging wickedly. It will be no end to desire me to haste out of this country, for I would be as glad "to awoyd me" as they would have me. I pray God to take away the occasion of this supposition, for the beginning of it comes of corrupted stomachs. I am not the first that has received this evil reward, "I jougeng for trew menyng." I will say no more, but the end will try all. I will request your lord-

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Elizabeth.
1574. ship to have me "excuissit" that I have been so unthankful in paying your lordship the money I owe you, for of truth it was not in my default, nor yet in default of remembrance. For if I had credit of one body to have come to me, your lordship should not want it so long, but so soon as I shall come home I shall "maik" your lordship to be paid; and think not that he lives that shall be of greater desire to do your lordship pleasure than I shall prove, when you will, "and to no less nor my pressens may exstend"; for, since my first acquaintance with your lordship, I have found you faithful and such a one as I take to fear God, without hypocrisy. But, alas! I "fear saie" that too many professing Christ with their mouths, when the trial comes shall deny Him with their hearts, and I doubt not but the trial of the same is nearer than some look for. I would be glad to understand of the Count of Montgomery's estate. I exhort your lordship to advertise me by the next that comes. Berwick. *Signed:* "Villam" Leuington of Kylsycht, knight.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed.*

May 22. **771.** INSTRUCTIONS TO HENRY KILLIGREW SENT INTO SCOTLAND.

"Instructions gyven to our trustie and welbeloved servant Henrie Killigree, esquier, beinge presently sent into Scotland the xxij[th] of Maye 1574 in the sixtenth yeare of our raigne."

Immediately upon your arrival in Scotland our pleasure is, that you shall diligently search out what alteration has happened since your last being there, as particularly, whether the Regent continues constant in his affection towards us, how his manner of proceeding in his government is liked, what party the Scottish Queen has there, whether such of quality as you know to be devoted to the present government continue constantly affected; and if they be aliened, who they be, by what practice and means, whether there hath not been any lately sent out of France to practise underhand any alteration in that State, especially to have the young King delivered into their hands; or whether they look for any shortly to repair thither from thence, and to what end. Of which particularities, and of any such other like, when you shall be thoroughly informed, we would have you to advertise us with all convenient speed. And for that we judge the Regent looks to receive answer from us touching certain points of a memorial he delivered you at your last departure thence, whereof some remain as yet unanswered, for his satisfaction in that behalf, you shall proceed in directing your speech as follows:—

First;—touching the ordnance taken in Hume Castle pertaining to the King, as he alleges, you shall say to him that we mean to give order that so much thereof as shall be proved to appertain to the said King shall be re-delivered. And as for the rest, that appertains to the Lord Hume, we cannot, without injuring our good cousin the Earl of Sussex, to whom by law martial it appertains, restore it; nor may Lord Hume, being the enemy, demand it; and we would that it were not forgotten how willingly and dangerously our said cousin of Sussex made that enterprise, so that it is not meet that he should be abridged of what is due to him for that service.

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Secondly;—whereas he desires to enter into contract with us and our crown for the maintenance of the common cause of religion, as a thing most necessary in this time in respect of certain secret leagues made for the impugning and overthrowing of the same, you shall signify to him that we, seeing how necessary it is that not only that crown should join with us, but also all the other Princes professing one religion with us, have not been unmindful thereof. Whereof you can give good account, for that you were made somewhat acquainted with the negotiation of the Count Palatine's servant who was last here.

Thirdly;—whereas he thinks it necessary to have a league between our two realms for mutual defence against foreign invasion, you may tell him that the former general league proceeding, the latter shall not be greatly necessary, for none can pretend any quarrel to invade the two realms unless it be for religion. And if, notwithstanding this answer, he shall insist to think a particular league necessary, you shall tell him, as of yourself, that you did not think it necessary to press us much in that behalf, for that you have always seen us ready to yield our assistance when any necessity hath required the same, as much as any league could bind us; as also for that you see that the general league proceeding for defence of religion, there will be no necessity of the particular.

Fourthly;—whereas he has desired some support from us for himself in respect of the excessive charges he pretends to sustain, and further thought it necessary that we bestowed somewhat in yearly pensions on some of the nobility there, our pleasure is you touch neither of these two points. But if you shall be very much pressed by him, then you may say you will write to us in that behalf to know our resolution.

Last of all, our pleasure is that in all others matters wherein now you receive no instructions in writing, you do according to that we have already by mouth declared to you, or as you shall hereafter by our letters be directed.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "1574. M^r Henry Kellegrew his negotiation in Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 254. Copy of the same.

May 23. **772.** THE REGENT MORTON TO HENRY KILLIGREW.

Of late has understood that the King his sovereign's coin has been counterfeited in a part of Galloway called Lochmabarke in great quantity, and taking diligent inquisition thereanent, found the workers had come from England; but before he had perfectly tried the matter, they had returned thither. The principal of them, as he learned, was a stranger, Italian born, and "indweller" of Berwick, goldsmith by occupation, and who there sundry years past had been a servant and dependant upon the Marshal of Berwick. Knowing him to be there, and seeing he could not apprehend him in Scotland, he made the means to cause one of the men who was partner with him in that unlawful trade, during his resort to Scotland, to pass to Berwick and carry a letter of his to the treasurer for the stay and

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Elizabeth.
1574. apprehension of the Italian till the Queen of England's pleasure should be known. According to his direction the man found the other in Berwick, and delivered his letter to the treasurer, who made direction for apprehension of the Italian, which—through what occasion he knows not—failed for that time. Cannot think but the treasurer has done his duty since. This before-named stranger, calling himself Lawrence, has used this unlawful trade in sundry places of a long continuance, namely, in Tindale, in the house of one Charlburn, thereafter with Fergus Grahame of the Mote of Liddell, in the West March, and lastly came to Scotland. He is reckoned to be skilful in that doing, and it may well be, though he has not always continued it in counterfeiting Scottish money, but has assayed her majesty's coin also. Wherefore, being thus so pernicious an instrument to both the countries, he has written to his good Lords [the Privy Council] that by their means her majesty's commandment may be procured to the Treasurer of Berwick to deliver the said Italian into his [the Regent's] hands, to be examined and used as he has deserved, seeing he is not her majesty's subject, and has done so great a mischief in the country: or if this shall not be thought good, that at least he may be stayed and surely kept at Berwick, to be examined concerning his partners and "fautors," according to the information that is had of him, and used as there shall be found cause. Prays him to "expeid" the said commandment.

Whereas in one of his letters long since received he [Killigrew] gave him warning of the direction home into Scotland of George Douglas, brother to Lochlevin, it is true that he has come home, and he [the Regent] has been jealous of his doings, and has already conferred with him, trusting so to handle the matter "as in the same thinges wherein he was employed by others to have served agaynst us, wee shall make him to serve our turne agaynst them," as more specially by his next letters, in case he cannot come hither himself, he shall know and understand. In some proof hereof he gave him [the Regent] knowledge of a boy lately come to him from the Queen of Scots out of England, who was directed to him [George Douglas] and Lord Seton to receive from them such writings or directions as they had to send. "The same boy passing throughe this towne to Nudey [Niddrie], the Lord Seyton's howse, he unknowynge of my former intelligence directed backe this boy with a servant of his owne to me, immediately after he came to him," and followed on the morrow himself, giving declaration of his good meaning. Finds him and his sons very conformable, not only to pleasure him, but they have also made their humiliation, joined to the profession of the religion, and are absolved from the excommunication laid against them. The boy being examined confesses that being in England, serving not far from Sheffield, one Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Scotsman, teacher of the Earl of Shrewsbury's children, sent word to him to Fleightburghe to meet him at Doncaster to receive such directions as he had to send with him into Scotland to Lord Seton and George Douglas; whither the boy came and talked two or three hours with this Mr. Alexander, whose directions were that the boy should address himself to the house of James Curll, in Edinburgh, and none other, except Bastian's good mother, to know what letters or other message

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Elizabeth.
1574. Lord Seton or George Douglas had to send to the Queen of Scots appointing the boy to meet him again at Doncaster at the "Red Bull" with such letters as he could get from them to the said Mr. Alexander or to the Queen; and failing that he were not found there, to send word to one Thomas Burlie, glover, in Sheffield town, who would not fail to advertise the said Mr. Alexander to come or send for the letters or directions. He declares further that there is a man of the Laird of Buccleuch's, of reasonable good stature, having a little round black beard, a blue jerkin, white hose, and a black bonnet, without a cloak, who has been a long traveller with letters betwixt the Queen [of Scots] and Lady Livingston. Likewise a woman called "Jonet," high of stature, and yellow hair, for whom inquiry is to be made at "black" James Symson's wife's in Edinburgh. Moreover, he met one called Robert Liddell, before servant to George Douglas, passing up, as he understands, with letters and message, as he came through England. There came a bastard son of James Lander, who was with the Queen, to this boy, and desired him to leave his master and meet Mr. Alexander Hamilton at Doncaster, as is before written. Has thought good to let him understand thus far on the first information, whereby the better heed may be given to the practisers and entertainers of this intelligence, and that direction may be sent to apprehend and examine them before they shall know of the apprehension of this boy. Holyrood House.

Postscript.—The persons named here among them to be partners of this dealing shall be so ordered that their practices shall be stopped. Prays him to return answer as soon as may be.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Copie of y^e^ L. Regent's lettre to M^r^ H. Killigree, dated y^e^ 23 of Maye 1574. Alexander Hamilton, practiser."

May 23. **773.** THE REGENT MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

"In twa materis laitlie heir occurrit I mon require zour lordship's favour and furtherance, being thingis that I truist zour self sall think meitt to be considerit and taken heade of." The circumstances would specially be written, but considering the same would be over tedious for your lordship—still occupied, I doubt not, in weighty affairs of that State—I have thought better rather briefly to touch the effect of my demands, than to make a letter of the full narration, "having informed the same sumquhat mair specialie to my gude freind M^r^ Henry Kyllegrew to be communicat to zow at zour lasur." "In summe," I pray your lordship to further her majesty's and the Council's commandment to be sent to the Treasurer of Berwick for the staying and making sure of a stranger, [an] Italian, remaining there, as I am informed; who, as he has plainly counterfeited the King my sovereign's money, so may it well be thought that he has semblably dealt with her highness' coin. And next, that some good heed may be taken to some persons remaining near the Queen, mother to my master, who leave not off to entertain practice and intelligence here, as partly I have already discovered, and when I get further knowledge shall make your lordship participant of the same, remitting the more

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Elizabeth.
1574. special information hereof to Mr. Killigrew. Holyrood House. *Signed:* James Regent.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May. **774.** ELIZABETH TO [THE REGENT MORTON].

This bearer, Henry Killegree [Killigrew], esquire, will give him to understand wherefore the long stay in sending him to him has grown, which she hopes he will find to be such as he shall have no cause to conceive that the same proceeded from lack of goodwill towards him, whose zeal and affection towards her she has found always to be such that she had good cause to make great and especial account of the same, and therefore would be as loth to give him any ground to suspect that she does not make that value of him that his honourable dealing and proceeding towards her has always merited, as on the other side, she would be glad to make known to the world by her deeds, that she is not unthankful to one that deserves so well at her hands as he does, which shall well appear whensoever any just occasion shall be offered to make show of the same. Hampton Court.

¾ *p. Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 506. Copy of the same.

June 1. **775.** HUNTLY TO ELIZABETH.

"It may pleis zour majeste to excuis my slawnes that hes nocht ansuerit zour gracious letter to me of ye xvj of Februare last, quharby, as I wes sorey to understand that ether thair suld be caus in deid or reportis quhilk suld move zour majeste to conceave doubt of my promise, sa have I trawallit and done quhat lyis in me trewlie and of a unfenzeit hart to stop all unlaichfull attemptis of me or ony of myne or ye suspitionis yairof, and en assurance of my awin innocencie and sinceir meanyng towart ye obedience of ye King my soverane and weill and quietnes of my nateve cuntreycht. And for releiff of my promis to zour majeste standing oblegit for me, I have without scruple or doubt offerit my awin persoun as plege and hoistaige quhill my part and doingis may be justefeit, and experience had of ye trewth of my intentionis and dealingis, quharupoun I have found in ye regenttis grace favorable acceptatioun of my offer, contentit with ye ressonable and possible suirtie be me offerit, and nawyse suitting the dangeir, harme or inconvenient of me or myne, jugeing nocht only my selff yairby in guid and happy cais, bot alsua ye haill realme under his descreit and wyse governament. Heirwithall I considder according to zour majestes favorable admonitioun howfar ye unthankfull dealing of my selff, my bruder now in France, or uyeris me belanging (as God forbeid) mycht prejuge me and put the suirtie and pacification of me and my freindes in doubt. Bot hawing sic experience of truble sen I com to mannis aige, and being anis (nixt God) sett at yis stay and quietnes, be zour majestes guid meanis, I mynd nocht, God willing, to loisse ye benefeit of zour majestes favour and of yis guid quietnes alredde experimented nor to hazard ye leist poynt of ony thing quhilk zour majeste hes promist and becum suirtie for me, bot sall, God

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Elizabeth.
1574. willing, bayth gif pruiff of my trewth to ye King my soverane and cuntre, and of my thankfulnes towart zour majeste for zour favour and benefetes, and be redde to employ my selff and all myne in ye confirmatioun yerof gif ever ye occasioun may requyir ye same at ye plesour of God, to quhais halye goverance I commit zour hienes for ever." Leith. *Signed:* Hwntlye.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. No flyleaf.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 264. Abstract of the same.

June 4. **776.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MORTON.

He shall be so thoroughly instructed by Mr. Killigrew as well of the state of things here, as foreign matters, that she shall not need to trouble him presently with many lines. The late death of the French King, though he might well be spared, considering his bloody disposition—notwithstanding who is to succeed him—cannot but be perilous to England and Scotland, and therefore it behoves them to have their eyes open, and to shake off security, seeing so many apparent tokens of some great storm approaching towards them. Hopes he shall shortly perceive by somewhat that shall be sent from England to him, that she thinks it now full time to awake.

On the same sheet of paper:—"The condicions whereupon the queene of Scottes will be content to yeld and resigne her estate to her sonne."

(1) That the young King, her son, shall promise and capitulate to follow her and her friends' counsel for his marriage. (2) That her son, together with his wife and her alliance, shall employ themselves and their power for her deliverance and such causes as may concern her. (3) That he shall be bound to restore her friends and their children to their estates who have suffered loss of goods and life for her sake. (4) That he shall consent that certain Catholic persons may repair into Scotland to dispute with the Ministers of the religion, for the better instructing of the King in the Roman religion. (5) That such as be Catholic Romans in Scotland may live there without vexation.

These articles were sent out of France, which are to be used with good discretion; for if there be any copies delivered out, it would be said that the Queen's ministers were sent into that realm to set them at dissension amongst themselves.

1¼ *p. Copy. With No. 774.*

June 6. **777.** SHREWSBURY TO WALSINGHAM.

C.P., Vol. IX. Good Mr. Secretary, I received your letters of the first of this instant the 5th of the same, together with a bag of letters sealed with your seal to this Queen, my charge, the which, accordingly, I have delivered to her. Moreover, according to her majesty's pleasure, I have forthwith sent up Alexander Hamilton by this bearer, a servant of mine, as you willed, whom I retained schoolmaster to two of my youngest children a year and a half since, or thereabouts, for these respects, his religion and honesty being recommended to me by you

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Elizabeth.
1574. and some other my friends when you were ambassadors in France, from whence he was newly come. And thereupon I moved this Lady in a suit that he had to her for the continuance of a stipend or pension that he had long ago enjoyed, but taken away from him somewhat before that time the troubles were in France, because this Lady heard of his contrariety to her religion and small goodwill he bore her, so that I had very much ado to get her condescend thereto, but in the end obtained [it]. Then went he into France again, and returned hither after the end of the troubles there: nevertheless, he could not fully enjoy the same, I being fain to renew my suit again to her, and with no less difficulty the second time brought it to pass. Hereupon, having good hope of his honesty, and knowing him to be learned, [I] put my children to him at a house of mine 10 miles hence, where they remained three quarters of a year, till he was vehemently troubled with the stone, and brought very low, and was enforced to seek help, being desirous to receive medicine at this Lady's doctor, and remained here with him a while. Yet being not holpen [he] went to London and there continued a while, and presently, after his return thence, I placed him at a house of mine, called Hansworthe, four miles from hence, because I carried respect what countryman he was, notwithstanding the show he carried of religion and great misliking of this Lady, whereof he made great shows. And for my own part I could never perceive otherwise than well by him; and surely my children have profited greatly by his diligence and pains in their continual instruction; and this is all I can know or write of him. I would be very glad to understand the cause of his sending for; the rather, he having been here with me, it should seem, if he hath been a dishonest man, some devices have stretched towards myself appertaining to this Lady, so that thereby I might be more provident. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To my very loving frende M^r^ Francis Walsingham, one of the Q. Ma^ties^ principall secretaries." *Indorsed by Walsingham.*

June 6 and 8. **778.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO WALSINGHAM.

On his coming hither, which was on the 5th of this month, he sent one to signify the same to the Regent, and withal to prepare him a lodging at Edinburgh, where he means to be, God willing, on the 9th of this month, and will from thence advertise him of his proceedings with the Regent. Has nothing to write at present, but that about the end of May the Earl of Huntly came to the Regent at his house of Dalkeith, and tarried there with him till the 2nd of this month, when he returned home again so well pleased that some say he will be Chancellor again; but he [Killigrew] thinks not in haste.

The Earl of Caithness, who was no courtier for many years, is at Edinburgh, and very obsequious to the Regent—a man sure of great living and power in the farthest part of Scotland northward, by whose assistance the Regent may bridle the disordered persons, if any shall so show themselves in those quarters. Kylsith, as he hears, goes to Edinburgh under surety to answer when he shall be called. Berwick.

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Elizabeth. 1574.

Postscript.—Abiding his messenger's return that he sent to prepare him a lodging, which must of necessity be had, he received his packet and the news of the French King's death *etc.* Prays God it breeds not a dangerous change for them. Is advertised by some Englishmen who were of late in Scotland, that the Regent has great complaints made to him by such of his countrymen as have been spoiled of late by English pirates who lie about Scarborough and Flamborough Head; a thing so unkindly taken by the Scots that, it is told him, unless it be well answered, it will help to breed an alteration of their devotion towards them, which, he understands by merchants who came thence lately, begins to decay. Some of the pirates lie about Ferne Island, which grieves the Scots the more. But he omits to write any more of this matter till he has spoken with the Regent, whither he is presently going. Assures him he finds, indeed, some alteration above his expectation, which he fears will not be remedied by words, but he will do his best—and there an end. Wonders not a little that Captain Colbrone is not yet come to him, who has been here 3 days.

Recommends to his remembrance Mr. Herlle's diligent and good service as a thing desired by him [Herlle] and promised by him before his departure. Understands the Earl of Shrewsbury is greatly decayed both in body and memory, not to be recovered. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Postscript holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

June 7. **779.** ALEXANDER HAY TO [HENRY KILLIGREW].

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 256.

"After my maist humble commendationes." Although I doubt not you think your coming to us soon enough, yet dare I assure you that you are heartily wished for by many who, peradventure, agree not in minds. The time for a special respect "is fallen maist proper," for there is some conference to be about the jurisdiction ecclesiastical, and some misliking further entered for that cause, nor do I think it is the meaning either of the Regent's grace or ministers, and I know both will utter to you the truth of their griefs; to whom I am assured you will give your good advice, that their contention is unprofitable, and that they had more need to occupy themselves against the common enemies of our religion. Your presence, authority, and [the] good opinion had of you by all parties I hope in God shall move you to conformity and calmness.

The Earl of Huntlie and the Regent departed on good terms, and the earl is to be again with his grace in the beginning of July, as more specially you will understand in this and other matters at meeting.

John Fergussoun was to have been sent with a despatch to the Court, chiefly directed to you, but the knowledge of your coming has stayed him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* "Your worshippis alwayes to command with lawfull service," S. Hay.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

June 8. **780.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

I humbly thank your honour for your letters to Sir Valentine Browne, who also gave me a letter of Mr. Dale's, which came from

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Elizabeth.
1574. your lordship. I pray God the alteration therein mentioned turn to the best, for I fear it much.

I understood by the way, at Newcastle, and heard it confirmed here, that for great spoils and some slaughter done of late by some of our pirates by sea on Scottish merchants, the Regent is greatly moved, and the people's—especially the parts damnified—passions stirred, whereof I am like to have hot complaints; and surely I learn this night already that some of Scarborough, and some who went forth under Mr. Secretary Smythe's licence, [and] one Higgyns by name, have done much harm of late, and, I think, "have had som favour apon sight of ther comyssion about the Holy Iland." It is time to restrain such, for it may be doubted they would make a pique where there is no need. At this time I omit to trouble your lordship any further with these matters till further ground and occasion, which I am sure will grow on my first audience.

The Earl of Huntly was of late three days with the Regent, at his house of Dalkeith, and returned well satisfied, as I am informed. The Earl of Caithness is, and has been this month at Edinburgh attending upon his grace, who did not the like to any Regent before now. There is cross marriage between Lord Herries and the Abbot of Newbottle, who married the Earl of Rothes' sister. The Laird of Kylsyth goes into Edinburgh upon sureties.

Corn is fair in all places, and great hope of good yield since this last rain, which began the 2nd of this month and continued to this day, which hath made winter ways.

I have been here now three days abiding my man's return that I sent to take up a lodging for me, and is not yet come. Howbeit, I mean to depart hence this day, and shall, with all the speed I can, advertise thence. I beseech your lordship to write your letter to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor to favour my suit touching Lanark, for I had no time to deal therein myself, but left the matter to my wife, who will attend for your lordship's letter.

Mr. Herle has been diligent and careful about my father-in-law's matters, for the which I beseech your lordship to give him thanks. Surely his careful and true service deserves better at her majesty's hands than he yet feels. Berwick. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—I learned by the way that the Earl of Shrewsbury is weak in his body, and not strongest of memory since his last sickness, which some fear he will feel again this next winter, not without danger of his life.

2½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 257. Copy of the same.

June 12. **781.** INTERROGATORIES FOR ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

C.P., Vol. IX. "Interrogatories for Alexander Hammilton to be examined uppon."

(1) Whether he knows or has heard of any Scottish or English men, women, or boys that have [used] or yet use to come and go on messages betwixt the Scottish Queen or any attending on her, and her friends.

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(2) If he knows any such, what they be; whether he knows what the messages have been; and whether they have been done by letters or word of mouth.

(3) What letters or messages he himself has sent into and received out of Scotland since his coming to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and by whom.

(4) Whether he has not written letters to any in Scotland or elsewhere about the doings of the Scottish Queen, or business of others attending on her. If he has, then, to whom, how often, and what the same doings and business were.

(5) Who be, to his knowledge, the chiefest and most in credit with the Scottish Queen of those that attend on her.

(6) Whether he does not sometimes talk with the Scottish Queen. If he does, whereof *etc.*

(7) Whether he knows not one George Douglas, brother to Lochleven, Lord Seton, James Curll of Edinburgh, any men of the Laird of Buccleuch's, Lady Livingston, a woman called Jonet, wife of one Blacke, James Simson of Edinburgh, Robert Liddell, sometime servant to George Douglas, and James Landers, a bastard son of the said James; and that they or some of them come secretly with letters and messages, or send letters or messages to and from the Scottish Queen.

(8) Whether he knows not one Thomas Burley, glover, of Sheffield.

(9) Whether he did not send of late a boy dwelling at Flegburgh from Sheffield to Scotland to the houses of James Curll in Edinburgh and Bastian's mother to know what letters or other message Lord Seton and George Douglas had to send to the Scottish Queen.

(10) Whether a bastard son of James Launders did not come to the boy and persuade him to leave his master and meet the said Alexander at Doncaster, and whether the boy and he had not two or three hours talk there.

(12) Whether he did not appoint the said boy to meet him after his return out of Scotland at "the Red Bull" in Doncaster, and, failing him there, to send word to Thomas Burley, who would surely cause the said Alexander to come or send for the letters or directions that the boy should bring out of Scotland.

(13) Whether Robert Liddell or any man or servants to the Laird of Buccleuch have lately brought letters out of Scotland to Sheffield for the Scottish Queen or any about her.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed.*

June 12. **782.** ANSWERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

C.P., Vol. IX.

I take God to record that since I came first to this country I never knew any Scottish or English that come and go on messages betwixt the Scottish Queen and any others.

Item;—As concerning myself, I never received writing from any in Scotland, nor ever wrote to any in Scotland but one writing to Marcus Ker, eldest son to my lord of Newbottell, to whom I was pedagogue in France, to keep my coffer with books and clothes which he caused to be brought out of Paris to Scotland with his own, and another letter which he wrote to his father in Scotland in May 1573 with a Scottish man called James Stevenson, before Mr. Stringer,

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Elizabeth.
1574. master porter to Lord Shrewsbury, and sundry others of my lord's servants, signifying to his father that he was not dead.

Item;—Gilbert Curle is most in credit with the Queen of Scotland.

Item;—I never speak to the Queen of Scotland but in presence of Lord Shrewsbury, when his lordship sends for me to examine his children in his presence, the Queen of Scotland coming to his chamber by our expectation.

Item;—As concerning the persons specified in the seventh interrogatory;—I saw George Douglas, Lord Seton, and James Curll in France three years ago, but never had conversation with them. As for the rest, I know none of them. I do not know Thomas Burley.

Item;—As to the 9th, 10th, and 12th interrogatories;—if ever I spoke with any boy at Flegburgh, or know any person in that town, or Bastian's mother, or ever was near Doncaster by the space of 10 miles, or ever knew either any bastard son of James Landers to deliver writing, or Robert Liddell to have brought letters, I am ready to suffer present death without all mercy.

1 *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "June xijth 1574. Originall. Alexander Hambleton's answer to the interrogatories."

Copy of the same.

June 17. **783.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO WALSINGHAM.

Sir, hitherto, since my coming in, which was on the 10th of this month, what by sickness and the Regent's urgent affairs, I have not been able to do anything to purpose; the rather because, finding some change of humours, I was persuaded not to be too hasty, no necessity constraining, and therefore you have not heard hitherto from me, although I have, at Berwick and here, received three packets from you with occurrents—the last touching Hamilton's confession, whereof order is given by the Regent. I will not, therefore, trouble you presently with any part of my negotiation, referring the same to the next, which shall be, I trust, within two days, having audience appointed me this afternoon. I find here hath been some practising for France, but cannot yet come to the knowledge thereof, as I trust I shall hereafter. But great obedience to the Regent in all Scotland, and for anything I can learn yet, if he were gone, they know no more here where to find another for the purpose than you or I do a successor for our weal in England. The Lord preserve her majesty. The Earl of Huntly left this inclosed letter here at his departure with Alexander Hay, to be sent to her majesty. He is to be here again on the 2nd or 3rd of the next month, so that the Regent and he seem to be on good terms, and the Earl of Atholl likewise, who was here with his grace since my coming, and attended on him to the sermon, which he never came to before. He is also to be here again shortly; and the Regent, unless some new impediment hinders him, is to pass to the north on my Lord Huntly's return hither, at which time I think I also may be spared hence.

I understand by sundry godly men well affected to the mutual amity, that the many and great spoils committed of late by our pirates against their merchants have wrought a kind of alteration in the minds of many. Howbeit, with good handling, I trust it may be

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Elizabeth.
1574. remedied. They are about to send a man on purpose to our Court for that. It were requisite to write earnest letters to the rulers of Berwick and the islands to apprehend all such as they may well fasten on, for it is supposed here that it will do good for some redress of this inconvenience. I learn the Regent is grieved with the escape from Berwick of him that coined false money in Scotland, and dwelt and was at Berwick when he sent to advertise of him. But Sir Valentine Browne assured me that he made earnest search, and doth yet for him. That we have been so slow in answering of their request touching a league, hath done much harm, and brought many in doubt of our intentions, but I shall do what I may to satisfy such scruples, although, I fear me, words will not satisfy. Understanding these lets, I was driven to be slow, and take advice in my proceeding, which, I trust, shall make for the best.

For the matter touching justice between my Lord Scrope and the Lord Maxwell, order shall be set down and sent to you. In the meantime, I find my Lord Scrope hath [dealt] and doth deal very dutifully and honourably, but to go through with the matter, he will require for three or four months a band of the soldiers of Berwick, which may be done without any extraordinary charge to her majesty. I write to you now after the manner of a "caste," which hereafter shall be fully set down. In the meantime, for the causes above mentioned, to wit, my sickness and others, I beseech you to hold me excused yourself, and to help to excuse me to others, for henceforth I trust to make amends, if any be needful. Thus for a day or two I take my leave of you. Edinburgh.

Postscript.—The inclosed from Montgomery and Kilsyth, I recommend to you. Kilsith is abroad, and little said to him. He excuses the letter written to the Bishop of Ross upon the agreement between your honour and him, to grope and suck out of the Bishop what he could for the Protestants' avail *etc.* How truly he doth this yourself knoweth, and I think you told me upon reading of his letters threatening the same upon you, which I have not forgotten to make his grace privy of when time shall serve. The Lord bless you and yours. *Signed:* Kyllygrew.

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Occurrents in Scotland.)

Trusts he looks not to be answered for his occurrents from this barren soil. They came well to purpose, and, as the wind served, were confirmed presently both out of France and Flanders in all things. There is a man come out of Sweden who affirms the loss of above 3000 Scots there, partly in service, but the most part by mutiny: there be not 500 left alive of them all that first went thither. Another man from Poland affirms the King to be straitly used, and has no Frenchmen but in his inner chamber; all the other doors and gates be guarded by the Poles. All the archers of the Scottish guards here are warned to return into France, whither they go out of hand, and Monsieur de Molyns' wife also, and two of Lord Livingston's sons. Here is news that Monsieur d'Anville should be taken by them of

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Elizabeth.
1574. Montpellier, and kept there; so that it is supposed here the house of Guise will triumph daily more and more. Here be many hulks out laden with beer and grain, which hath furnished this country very abundantly this year: they drink beer instead of wine. A ship of Bristol going a fishing to some of the lochs in the west of Scotland landed two men about Ayre, where they were taken, seized with false coin of this country to a good quantity. The men are brought to this town,* and are to be examined. He has heard of a little book set forth by a scholar of St. Andrews against the order taken by the Regent and the Council for placing ministers through the realm. The man should have appeared yesterday and answer . . . . which he durst not, and therefore is fugitive. There be many miners arrived in this country out of Germany to work in "Crafordmoore" and other places in this realm.

The greatest matters now in treating here are about the policy of the church, for which there be commissioners both for the King and the clergy. There is a ship which came of late from Callice [Calais] with wines for the Regent, and brings news that they fortify with great diligence there, and keep strait watch and ward.

¾ *p.* *In the same hand as Killigrew's letter.*

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 261. Copy of the same.

June 18. **784.** ORDER CONCERNING WILLIAM WHARTON.

"Instructions delivered unto the right honourable therlle of Huntington *etc.*, by William Wharton at Yorke" *etc.*

First;—your honour to write to the Earl of Shrewsbury signifying to him thereby the cause of the said Wharton's repair thither, and the effect of his intended good service for the revealing and bringing to light of the Queen of Scots' practices.

Item;—that immediately upon the said Wharton's repair thither, to apprehend him, and commit him to ward, and his associate, if he brings one with him, for the avoiding of suspicion.

Item;—after deliberation, to call him to secret examination, and then to deal with him by conference touching this action, and in the end to give him liberty of the house with a keeper, and so by overlooking, and his cunning handling of the practice, to make his attempt from time to time, as opportunity shall most aptly require. *Signed:* William Wharton.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed:* "Wharton's papers touching his request to the Lord Hunsdon."

Cott. Calig., C.III.,fol.478b. Copy of the same.

June 21. **785.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO WALSINGHAM.

I promised you in my last to make a full despatch within two days, but I reckoned without my host, and therefore must tarry yet two days more, so long be they here in deliberation. In the meanwhile, I would not leave your letter touching Hamilton unanswered,

* Edinburgh.

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Elizabeth.
1574. and therefore, having taken the boy's examination again this morning (who was at Dunfermline with his mother when your letters came), I send the same to you, here inclosed, written this forenoon.

Touching my instructions, I received like answer to the substance of them, and find that they begin to wax suspicious of our intentions, whatsoever the Regent says, who seems to continue very devout still.

For the great matter, I can yet write nothing, for I shall not till to-morrow have occasion to deal in it, and I must alter my course in that matter. For all this, if we would do soundly, they would be brought in tune again, although the luck-strings be waxen loose and slack. Very shortly you shall have a full and resolute despatch. I know both you and others are not a little grieved at my silence, and truly I cannot help it, for unless I would write I cannot tell what I could not hitherto write more than I have done. I therefore refer all men to my next despatch, with the which I go in hand to-morrow, the 22nd. I understand Kyllsyth has secretly confessed a truth since my last to the Regent, and is, on promise of amends, pardoned, because of his great repentance: this is secret, but hereof you may gather that all is not gold that glitters. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

Postscript.—"This lettre is pryvatt to your selfe."

2 *pp. Holograph, also address:* "To the Right Honorable M^r^ Francis Walsingham, Pryncipall Secretary to the q. most excellent m^a^^te^—at the Court." *Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Examination of John Steward.)

"The examination of John Steward taken in the presence of me Henry Killigrewe at Edinbroughe the xx^th^ of Juue 1574."

First:—the said John Steward, being of the age of 18 years or thereabouts, saith that he went out of Scotland into England about the year 1570, with Lord Clinton, but, as he was not able to follow him so fast, he took his way to Cattesford [Chatsworth], where the Scottish Queen lay for the time, with whom he remained as a boy in the stable, and the third year, with Alexander Hamilton, at Boser [Bolzover] Castle in Derbyshire, four miles from Chesterfield. During his being with the said Queen he was sent with letters to Lady Livingston. Thomas Glover was a secret host and concealer of them that came with letters, and one John, the Earl of Shrewsbury's servant, was a conveyer of letters. Departing from Alexander Hamilton, he went to London, to one John Graye. *Item;*—Cuthbert Reade, the bishop of Ross' secretary, Morgan, Jervis Lascelles, and many others haunted much to that house. There he fell into service with Mr. Jervis Lascelles, and came with him into Nottinghamshire, and there remained a year, sometime at Fletborowe, sometime at Chatsworth, in the forest, during which time he sent Alexander Hamilton word by market folks where he abode, and thereupon Alexander sent him word by James Loder's bastard son that he should take his leave of his master and come to him, alleging it should be for his weal; which he did, and obtained a certificate or passport, sent herewith. *Item;*—Being asked who Ralph Fletchwoode was who subscribed his

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Elizabeth.
1574. certificate, he said he was brother-in-law to Mr. Ellis Markham. *Item;*—being asked where he was appointed to meet the said Alexander, he said at Hansworth, two miles from Sheffield, at the house of a man called Ramesdale. *Item;*—being asked what apparel the said Alexander had on, he answered that his hat was of black tafita, his coat and cloak of black cloth, like a scholar, the upper stocks of his hose of black tuffed mockard, like figured velvet. *Item;*—he confesses that he came thence to Doncaster with the said Hamilton, who rode on a black nag, and when they came to "the Bull," being the house of the mayor of the town—describing him to be a lean man with a grey beard—the said Alexander delivered his horse to the ostler, and went into a chamber on the south side of the house, where, when they had eaten some meat, Alexander gave the boy his directions, as written in his former confession. *Item;*—he adds to his former confession, that he was willed to ask an answer of Lady Livingston to the letters that the Queen sent her by Dick Baies. Alexander gave him 6*s.* in "testerns" for his charges. *Item;*—being threatened that he lied, and that he knew not the said Hamilton, he affirmed certainly that all he said was true. *Item;*—being further asked what manner of man Mr. Alexander Hamilton was, he said, a man of indifferent stature, and had a black beard, sometimes sickly and troubled with the colic and the stone. *Item;*—he affirms that he dwelt with him a year, and that for the most part he lay in Bosworth Castle, whereof one Henry Smithe was bailiff; and for further circumstance he named these servants in the house, as follows:—maiden servants, Jone Jaxson, Elizabeth Wise, and Jane Mason, chief guider of the house. He said the said Alexander went commonly in an old black tafita hat, and his upper stocks of buckskins, laid or striped down with black parchment lace of silk. He is content to come into England to affirm and prove the same to be true, or else to lose his life.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "The examination of John Steward taken in Scotland the 20 of June"

C.P., Vol. IX. Copy of inclosure.

June 23. **786.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO BURGHLEY.

I have been the slower in this despatch, for that I found some occasion to move me thereunto at coming hither, which I have declared in my letters to Mr. Secretary: as time changes so alter we in time. I found the Regent not changed, methought, in good affection both to her and her realm. Howbeit, I durst not venture upon the matter my Lord of Leicester and your lordship gave me in charge to deal in at my former being here, nor am yet assured whether I may well enter thereinto but after the Regent's return from Douglasdale, whither he went yesterday. On my return from Stirling I shall be better able to judge of this State. In the mean-time I find the Regent well obeyed over all. He repairs the Castle [Edinburgh], builds at Dalkeith, and keeps horsemen and a band of footmen in pay. This will ask relief in time, which he will not want, although we refuse to give it, and so much, methinks, I find already

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Elizabeth.
1574. since my coming, whereof I have written to Mr. Secretary, to whose relation I refer myself for avoiding tediousness. Your letters were very welcome to his grace, as, by the answer, I trust your honour will find, which his grace has sent by a man of his own, who is gone for some remedy against our pirates, who have offended them so much of late upon our coast. One of late is fallen into their hands, whereof I have written to Mr. Secretary; not meaning to trouble your lordship any further at this time, but with my humble suit to procure my revocation, who has so earnest business at home of my own, and sees small occasion of doing any good here. I say not this for want of good usage here, for sure a man cannot be better welcome, though I say it, nor more made of by the Regent and his nobility, and all other kind of persons; but that is not the thing I would be at. I have wife and children at home to care for, whereof I beseech your honour to take pity. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. IV., fol. 270. Abstract of the same.

June 23. **787.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO WALSINGHAM.

I have in my former letters signified to your honour the cause of this bearer's repair to our Court, who is sent by the Regent's grace to have some remedy against the pirates who have spoiled the King his master's subjects. I am desired to write in favour of his speedy despatch, which I need not to your honour, who has so great care that justice should be ministered, especially to so good neighbours. His name is John Fergheson [Ferguson], a man well thought of by them of the best sort. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed.*

June 23. **788.** HENRY KILLIGREW TO WALSINGHAM.

I have here inclosed sent you a hodge-podge or a motley coat; I pray you make the best of it, for I have presently no leisure to alter the disposing of the matter in better order *etc.* I leave it to be used at your own discretion. I mean the observations and occurrents which he confounded and mixed together. As for the other papers, they be as I have received them from others. I had by mouth four things in charge from her majesty, to wit, the advertisement which you gave her upon Villars'* letters of the French ambassador's writing into this country, the recommendation of the Countess of Argyll, and Robert Melvin, which I have done; but the fourth, touching "Madame" *etc.*—Mr. Randolph knows her name—I could see no occasion to make mention of it, and am desirous to know what resolution would be taken for the entertaining of amity before I deal in that matter, considering how wavering things stand there in such kind of resolutions.

I found the Countess of Argyll that was in the Castle of Edinburgh during the siege, at the Regent's board, well used, and therefore I

* Marquis of Villars.

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Elizabeth.
1574. thought she needed no great recommendation, although I did use compliments with her; but finding the Earl of Argyll's wife, sometime my Lord of Murray's, press me by messengers to speak for her, I took the liberty to do the same for many respects, whereof I thought good to forewarn you [in] my sort.

We have here news that the King of Poland shall marry the Duke Augustus' daughter, by whose favour his way is made to return by Germany into France, and the Duke of Guise abides him on the frontiers of Lorraine with an army to welcome him home. Hereof you may better judge than we.

I saw letters that the Count de Retz is come into France, and had to follow him 8000 ritters, 7000 Swiss, and 6000 Italians. If this be true, then the state of the Protestants of France well weighed, and the weakness of the Princes of Orange also, judge how convenient, yea how needful it were for us to join with this nation, who, being very suspicious, begin to think that all the benefits they have received of us lately were to serve our own turns, and that now, when we have quietness, we care not whether they sink or swim, because we do not join in league with them that have abandoned all others, as it were to cleave us. The piracies before spoken have increased the suspicion, and wrought as I have said. I fear, therefore, that if need drive us to use their favour, we shall find them not so willing and pliant as when the iron was hot. Patience yet—better late than never: and therefore if you find any disposition in the heads, write me your opinion, and I shall gladly bestow my labour, otherwise I pray you urge and take occasion to procure my revocation.

For the great matter, I think it will be compassed after the manner I first delivered the same after my return out of Scotland, but otherwise hardly. I write to this effect to my Lord Treasurer, and to my Lord of Leicester, and to Mr. Hatton,—I mean in general terms—touching their coldness here for want of the league, and by occasion of the piracies, but of nothing else. Shortly, and now every week, you shall hear from me. Edinburgh. *Signed:* H. Kyllygrew.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(News from Scotland.)

"Observations and Occurrents."

Your honour may perceive by the manner of the Regent's dealing that he uttereth not all; and I find, methinks, I cannot tell what, which makes me suppose there is some less affection than I left behind me, but whether it be by reason of these piracies, want of league for their sureties, or some further apprehension, I leave to riper judgment than my own. But Sir James Balfour (who has always made profession of plainness to me) assured me that the want of the league, and so little account made of them by our sovereign, together with the late piracies, have bred a marvellous alteration; the first in the nobility and the zealous in religion, the second in the merchants, mariners, and commons. I observe all the French practices begun by [Mons.] Molins and George Douglas, and nourished by the archers of the Scottish guard and others, who be sprinkled through the realm.

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Elizabeth.
1574.

Of late one George Seton was sent hither by Molins (since the King's death, I mean), and letters brought from the bishops of Glasgow and Rosse to entertain men in good devotion. I hear also the Regent has been assayed with promise that if he will give ear to France all shall be forgotten that is past, but I cannot learn hitherto that the Regent inclines that way. Howbeit, I observe that such as favour France are more borne withal than when I was last here, and such as have been suspected to have been doers for the Scottish Queen be very gently handled. Also, I am made believe that Molins' purpose was to procure the King to send some man hither to the Regent, which, I think, would have followed, had not the King's death been a stay.

I cannot learn that there is anything intended for the transporting of the young King, but assuredly there is favour sought of those that are about him, and he much exercised of late in the French tongue; which moved me to ask the Regent whether he would have a schoolmaster for him in the Italian tongue—meaning by Alessandro Citolyni. His grace said that they had nothing to do with Italy in comparison with France, and therefore could not agree that the King should have any such until he had overcome the hardness of the French tongue.

For the Regent's government, I see it generally, in outward show, well liked and obeyed. But if any noble or "meane" man be restrained of his desire in this country, he will show misliking incontinent, as the Earl of Argyll did of late, because his wife was required to deliver the King's jewels which she hath in keeping, and the Regent constrained by Act of Parliament to demand them and all others.

The Earl of Atholl is but cold, and the Duke and the Earl of Huntly, I think, but temporisers; but the Regent is commonly well accompanied. At this time I found with him the Earls of Caithness, Erroll, and Angus, Lord Glammis, chancellor, Lord Ruthven, treasurer, Lords Boyd, Sempill, Oliphant, Drummond, Cathcart, and others.

Of late there have been certain marriages between Lord Herries and the Abbot of Newbottle's daughter, between the Laird of Lochleven's daughter and the Laird of Wymes, in Fife, all allied to the Earl of Rothes, of whom the Regent makes sure account, and now of Lord Seton also, whose daughter is assured to the Lord Claud Hamilton of late, so that there is no party to encounter him. His grace now begins to repair the ruins of the Castle. He builds at Dalkeith, and is to ride this week to Douglasdale to survey a house of the Earl of Angus, which he will repair for him to dwell in.

Some little grudging there hath been towards the Regent by the clergy and zealous in religion, especially of this town, upon the occasions following:—he has a merchant, called Gorlye, to whom he gave leave to transport some corn beyond sea, and to bring home some powder in lieu thereof. This man, being a deacon of the Church, was accused for carrying away corn in the time of the dearth (a thing prejudicial to the poor of whom he had the charge). This was done by the elders, not knowing that he had licence, which he had not confessed, doubting lest he should thereby offend the Regent, and therefore was the rather contented to [do] penance openly and confess his offence to his brethren: at the doing whereof the Regent happened

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Elizabeth.
1574. to be present, who, not knowing the circumstances above written, said openly that he had given him leave to transport the corn for the King's service, and further said it was a matter not pertinent to that place to be dealt with. This bred the unkindness.

Another was for one Davidson, a scholar of St. Andrews, who wrote a little book affirming that one minister could not supply the want of four churches, contrary to a public order set forth by the Regent and his clergy for the better instructing of the people in general. The man being called to underly the law, had many suitors for him to the Regent, who showed favour at their request. But, when the party would needs justify his doings, the Regent commanded to proceed according to the law; so that the party is fugitive.

Now, who should be Regent—as I wrote before—if this man were gone, I know not, nor can learn of any man that can yet make a likely guess, but I will write what I hear, abiding better instruction. Some would have Atholl, because he is a Stewart, but the Protestants mislike him altogether. Some would have Glencairn, and those be the religious of the west country, but the man is too old, weak, and poor. Others would have Angus, but he is too young; others the bishop of Caithness, the King's great uncle, who is of small credit. Some others would have Lord Glammis, Lord Ruthven, and to the number of four to govern in the King's minority; but this is unlikely, and therefore, by all appearance, if God should take the Regent, the Hamiltons' blood and their friends would rule, or else give strokes for it. I mean the Duke, Huntly, Argyll, and their allies, who be great in this realm; and besides, the Lord Boyd, the Lord Herries, and the Lord Seton a great many. This is the best I can yet advertise for that matter.

Now, if there be any meaning to give pensions, men must be chosen out of all these that may be likeliest to serve to purpose, which I shall diligently search for, in case you give me any hope that good will follow. This you may build upon, that unless some chance takes away the Regent, or God [ ] hand, he is like to stand; who, besides the buildings aforesaid, is at great charges, for he keeps in pay 100 footmen and 24 horsemen that still attend on his person; and, though he has borne out well hitherto, yet can he not continue, and therefore will not be nice to receive wherewithal, rather of France or Flanders than nowhere, because he cannot look back again with surety to himself if he leaves his soldiers.

His grace's journey into the north will be about the 10th of this next month, and would gladly have me with him, but I think it better to be in England for anything I see to be done here, unless her majesty would deal more roundly, for now my being here is but to spend her majesty's money, which might be well spared.

What order the Regent took at his last being in St. Andrews for reforming the abuses in the Colleges, I send here enclosed, as also how far the commissioners who sat about the framing of a Christian policy for the Church have proceeded, and the occasion of their superseding.

Grange's wife, whose "being" was unknown ever since the winning of the Castle until now, is come to light, by this occasion:—she was called for jewels, and, in default of appearing, put to the horn; by means whereof her friends and counsellors, being in danger of the law, have offered to bring her to answer.

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Elizabeth.
1574. Here is a constant bruit that the French Queen should be with child, and that the late King, her husband, was poisoned.

Whereas means have been made to the Regent by them of Rochelle and the Prince of Orange for horsemen and footmen to be sent them upon conditions, the Regent, since news of the loss of 3000 Scots in Sweden, will grant no more to depart the realm, alleging that this fleet coming out of Spain may cause occasion to need and use men at home. His grace makes account of 50 good ships of war in his realm, if need required to employ them.

Many tales come hither out of France. Among all others, that the Queen mother is misliked for conveying the treasure out of the realm. At my last being with the Regent there were English minstrels who sang a vehement ditty against her and the house of Guise for the massacre at Paris.

A barque of Hastings, in Sussex, coming to Montrose with two prizes, while the captain and certain of his men were on land, the owners of the prizes, being men of Rotterdam, came in a Scottish ship that found them floating in a boat on the sea beside Norway, and stayed those that were on land; which being known to the barque, she cut her cable and made to the seas.

Item;—in discourse of Adam Gordon's being in France, I heard it confirmed by good arguments that at present he did less harm there to this realm than if he were at home. With all circumstances considered, I believe, and it is thought it were fitter for him to be in Italy than there or here.

Item;—you may do well to write somewhat hither to wake us from our sleep, for peace and rest make us think no more of perils than some others, and yet I say that their staff is next the door when the fray shall rise, because they be the weakest party, and therefore the easier won to serve others' purposes.

Many things in the observations above written, with other considerations (which I omit till better opportunity) have made me forbear to move anything tending to the great matter, but defer the same till his grace returns from Douglasdale, and I from Stirling, whither I depart to-morrow to visit the King in her majesty's name. In the meantime I may hear from you, and gather more experience of their doings here. Last of all, howbeit you are tired with these trifles, yet for duty's sake I may not forget the honour done to me by the Regent for her majesty's sake since my coming hither. First;—the morning after my arrival he sent the Earl of Angus to visit me; afterwards, understanding I was not well at ease, he sent the Chancellor to see me, and to offer me all courtesy. Thirdly;—when I came to this town from Leith he caused my lodging to be hung with aros, and a fair bed of crimson velvet, with appurtenance, as carpets, chairs, and stools. He sent also horses with fair foot-clothes for me, and two gentlemen of my company; and, last of all, sent me some plate to furnish my board and cupboard, because he knew I came in post; and further, hearing of my going to Stirling, he appointed the Lord Seton to accompany me thither. I would be sorry that this should be hidden from her majesty, to whom his grace will shortly send of the best hawks in this country. I have been so troubled with visitations since my coming that it would ask a great time to describe them: amongst others, the Bailiffs of Edinburgh, whose thankful

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1574. remembrance for her [majesty's] gracious goodness towards them, they protested to me with great reverence.

This day my Lord Maxwell, my Lord Herries, my Lord of Newbottle, with the Laird of Lochinvar, came to me from the Regent about Border matters. Our conclusion was this, that whereas there were some matters between Lord Scorpe and Lord Maxwell to be cleared, Lord Scorpe is contented to do the same in case that Carmichael, keeper of Liddesdale, answer him the like. These demands be for offences committed by both sides long since, and not [since] Lord Maxwell came to be warden; and therefore they will be hardly answered on either side, although both promise after the manner of the Borders; but because the Grehms are now in quarrel, and many others ready to become fugitives in case my Lord Scrope "put at them" earnestly, which may cause greater inconvenience to the borderers of both realms, Lord Scrope writes to me to write to her majesty that it would please her to send thither a band of Berwick for 2 or 3 months until these matters be well ended; and so may justice be fully answered to her majesty's honour, and no extraordinary charges. I beseech your honour to travail with her majesty for the performance of my Lord Scorpe's honest desire, and send me your opinion therein, as you may conveniently.

Concerning Walter Dulle's matter against Patrick Lough and others of his society, for which my Lords of the Council wrote to the Regent when Lindsay was there, order is taken that the matter shall be heard before me on the Regent's return from Douglasdale.

Touching the two men of Bristol taken at Ayr with false hardheads, and brought to this town, I have obtained the one to go home, and left the other remaining until he may "try" himself innocent by ignorance, or guilty of malice.

3½ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Observations and occurrentes owt of Scotland which came with letters of the 23 of June."

Cott. Calig., C.IV., fol. 264. Copy of the same.

June. **789.** COMPLAINT TO THE REGENT AGAINST ENGLISH PIRATES.

"Un to zour grace humlie menis and maist lamentablie complenis, zour puir oratour and liege to our soverane Lord, Williame Burnes[yde] indweller in Anstruther, that quhan upone ye threttene day of this instant July, I beand cummand furth of Norruway [Norway] with my ship laidinit with tymmer, and be contrarius wyndis put furth of our way upone the coist of Ingland, ane pirate Inglish ship full of men of weir, cruell and merceles theves, tuik me per force and hes spuilzeit, reft and away tane fra me my haill guidis and geir being in ye said ship (ye tymmer onlie except) with my haill shipis aperaling, sik as saillis, ankeris, cabellis, warblomes and haill vittuallis, quhairupone I and my kuppagne suld have leiffit, dang and straik me and my kupagne becaus we wald not reveill to yame yat we had mony in the said ship, and thraetinit to have hangit ws all becaus, as yai alledgit, zour grace had canssit yer marrowis in Scotland shortlie of befoir, and pat ws to ye see naikit spuilzeit of our claithis without vittuallis, except onlie thre laiffis and ane barrell

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Elizabeth.
1574. of watter, tending yerby yat we suld have deitt in ye straine, and will not faill to do ye like or wars to eny uyer Scottis man quhame yai may overcume be yer tiranny, except your grace provyde remeid, that our soverane's puir liegis may saiflie travell be see, for we ar wars handellit now then in tyme of weir, becaus gif weiris war denuncit betwix ws and Ingland yai wald do na evill to our personis, but tak ws prissoneris and handell ws gentillie and caus ws pay ransom. Quhairfoir I maist humilie beseik zour grace in ye bowellis of mercey of our Lord Jesus Cryst yat ze wald in our soverane Lordis les aige tak sik order heiranent yat his hienes' puir liegis may be preservit under his protectioun in yer travell be see fra merceles piratis, and yat restitutioun may be had of geir reft in manner foirsaid, and zour grace's guid anser."

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed by Killigrew:* "The Copye of a Complaynt presented to the Regent agaynst our pirattes of late." *And by Walsingham:* "Referred to [in] lettres from M^{r} Killigree of y^{e} 23 of June."

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APPENDIX.

Correspondence of the Regent Mar.

1571. [Sept.] **1.** Instructions by Mar to [James Cunningham].

First;—after presenting my letter and the letter from the Estates with most humble commendations of my lawful service, ye shall declare unto her majesty the manner "of the lait unhappie accident of the supprysing of the toune of Striviling, the taking of my Lord regentis grace now resting with God, and dyvers utheris noblemen takin prissoners, the ordour how they war releivit and how his grace was tressonable schott efter his taking, of quhilk schott he schortlie depairtit this lyf," besides other gentlemen who for his relief gave their lives. If any report or advertisement already written remain doubtful, William Stewart "can weill aneuch declair the treuth" as being present at the time.

Item;—ye shall declare how the nobility and estates being together, and the Parliament then undissolved, considering the realm deficient "of regment," and the King and his cause in such danger *etc.*, and for that purpose, respecting the commission of the Queen, the King's mother, toward the constitution of the "regment," and putting the matter to election upon the persons contained therein, living and professing the King's obedience, the burden was laid upon me, though very unable therefor *etc.*

Ye shall further declare that the late Regent, at the beginning of the late Parliament, remembering his promise made to her highness in his letter of 22nd July, moved and showed to the Estates the contents of her highness' letter to him of 19th July touching the sending of Commissioners for the King to her highness' frontier at Berwick, where also her majesty intended to send some person of her Council to hear deliberately all the matter of contention as well for the matters and titles of the crown as other ways. At the receipt of her majesty's letter, the matter seeming of such importance, "na few number durst presume to treit" or grant commission in it, but, as it touched the whole estate, so the opinions of the whole were to be required and had therein; therefore, moving the same to the Estates, they have taken her majesty's meaning in very good part, feeling a continuance of her accustomed care toward the preservation and safety of this young King and his good subjects, and the amity betwixt the realms, and gladly willing to embrace proceeding on her highness' motion, they have thought the meeting of the commissioners on the Borders expedient, and no ways for the part of the King will refuse the same to confer and treat with her majesty's commissioners, of like degree, upon all differences and matters depending betwixt the subjects of either realm

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grown on the occasion of the late truce, or for further confirmation or augmentation of any treaty of peace heretofore made betwixt England and Scotland, or for contracting or perfecting any new treaty or consideration as well for the maintenance of the true religion publicly professed by the inhabitants of both realms, or for resisting any foreign power or [*sic*] that might be stirred up within the same "ganging about to disturb the amytie quhairin it hes pleasit God to conteine both the realmes in the unitie of the said relligioune," as also for the increase of amity, peace, and concord betwixt her majesty and this young King, our sovereign, "and hir realmes, dominions, peiple and subiectis." To these effects, if it be her pleasure to authorise commissioners, and send them to her frontiers, they shall be met by noblemen and others of like quality. For which purpose there is presently a sufficient number named by the Estates; namely, the Earls of Mortoun, Chancellor of Scotland, Argyll, Muntrois, Glancairne, the Lords Ruthwen, Lyndsay, Glammis, Sempill, and Boyd, the bishop of Orkney, the Commendators of Dunfermeling, Sanctcolmisinch, and Portmook, Sir John Bellandene of Achnoull, Justice Clerk, and Mr. James Makgill of Rankellour Nether, Clerk of Register, or any four, three, or two of them; but touching the title of the crown—that being a matter of such weight and consequence—they cannot condescend to grant any commission to confer or treat thereupon or enter it in question, thinking the burden greater than can be laid on the shoulders of any one or few number, "and sa man reserve that to themselves, quhilk ther trust is hir majestie upon due consideratioune will tak in guid part."

Further;—that where her highness was certified before, partly by letters from the late Regent, and partly by instructions sent "to my lady his gracis wyfe," and to you James Cuninghame to be declared to her highness "of the arryvill to this cuntrie of ane Verac, ane French man, calling himself valet of the King of Francis chalmer, about the beginning of July last, quha being takin in the castell of Dumbartane in the tyme of the rendarrie therof, albeit he mycht then have bein justlie useit a prisoner and enemie, zit was he favourabillie interteinit and sufferit to depairt at his pleasour toward his owin cuntrie. Bot notwithstonding the favour of him at that tym resevit, he schortlie returnit, addressing himself towards our adversaris for prejudice of the King our soverane and his estait, upon quhilk respect ther was not onlie thocht goud caus to stay him, but als in consideratioune of a lamentabill complent givin in aganis him be a subiect of this realme, inhabitant of the toune of Irving, quha was spoilled by the sey, by the said Verakis schip, never the les for that he was a strengear he was na forder restrentit, bot stayit unpast to the adversarie, and sa upon his promeis gevin not to resort nor have intelligence with them he was licencit to remain at his pleasour within the cietie of S^{t} Andros, quhair efter he had taried a certane tym, neglectand his promeis maid, and makand moyen with our adversaris, he past without the toune, and hevand sume horsmen of theris without the toune apoyntit for the purpos, escapit and past to the castell of Edinburgh, quher he now abydis, quherof it was thocht meit to give hir majestie wairning not onlie that scho mycht persave therby the frowdulent dealing of the man himself, but also that hir majestie mycht consider the cours of them to quhome he is now past and quhilkis practeisit his escaping,

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for howsoevir they wald seime to follow hir hienes ordour and auuise in things concerning this estait, zit be ther haill actionis they schaw the contrarie, speciallie in this caice, as the yssew of ther interprys sall lykwayis declair, I dout nocht." In conclusion, ye shall move her majesty of new touching the troubled estate of the country so long continuing upon the occasion of the holding of the town and castle of Edinburgh against the King and his authority, and because the matter was enterprised, the forces levied, and the fortifications begun within the time of the abstinence agreed to by her highness' order, when the commissioners for the King, at her majesty's desire, passed into England, and the late Regent went to the west for the affars of State. "Therfor it is thocht be the estaitis that hir majestie in honour aucht to sie that repairit be hir ordour and forces quhilk under hir hienes pretence was innovat sa far to the disadvantageing of the King and inqueyiting of the haill cuntrie, quherupon I am willit humblie to crave at hir hienes quhat certane aid and confort salbe loukit for at hir hienes handes towardis the reparatioune of all thir mischeiffis and disorderis quhilk ar augmentit be the tressonable murder of my Lord Regent recentlie perpetrat upon precogitat malice and determinat purpos aganist the law of armis lang efter he was takin" *etc.* "Quhilk considerationns in honour now leid hir maiestie not onlie to seik the just revenge of so gritt outrage and crueltie, bot als hir hienes cair, aid and confort mon be imployed to the repressing of this rebellioune and setting the stait to his hienes obedience, quherthrow his lyf may be the better preservit from the mercieles hands of sik as heve be sinister meinis [. . . . .] of his faither, grandschir, guidschir and uncle be ther haill actionis declairis na uther intentioun to be in them bot to heve his owin lyfe also schortinit that he cuming to maturitie sell not be able to punisch the murther of his partentis and friends, bot they efter so many mischeiffis to possesse and injoy his rowme themselfis, quhilk they heve long and all meins socht to attein unto, and speidilie for the present—sieing the number of men of weir heir interteneit—that it will pleis hir hienes to grant hir present support of mony for ther payment."

Sept. 6. **2.** THE ESTATES OF SCOTLAND TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleis it zow maiestie to understand" that the Earl of Lennox "guidschir" late Regent of the King, and we the Estates professing his obedience convened at the town of Stirling, at the parliament appointed in the latter end of August, when having perfected in effect the matters that were to be "intreitit," and looking for no assault of the adversaries, considering the distances of the places, and that the King's power lay so near them at Leith, "zit was this toune surprysit the fourt day of this moneth, in the morning, and the enemies fullie mesteris therof in sic sort that the regent now resting with God and the most part of us the nobilitie war takin, and fyre rasit within the toune for that effect befor we could know the mater or assemble togidder for our saiftie, notwithstanding, sik of ouris as mycht possibillie convene chergit the enemeis befor they departit out of the toune with the prisoners and spulzie, and releivit the haill personages takin, in quhilk conflict they not being able to convoy away the regent,

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schott him deidlie with ane pistolat lang efter he was takin, as ther intentioune was always to heve murderit him, with quhilk schott he departit this lyf within ten hours efter." This lamentable case, with the estate of the King and the country considered, we thought it best, being together, to deliberate towards the government [*etc., as in the previous letter down to* "King's obedience"]. "For escheuing of confusioune of mony governouris, the burding with ane uniforme consent, voce and agriement of us all, is laid upon the Erle of Mar, thinkand him for mony considerationns meitist for the rowme" *etc.* Wherein we had not used such speed in making your highness privy to our intention were it not the present necessity so constrained us, and that we thought your majesty should as well like the person presently placed in charge as any other in this nation. We had also consideration of your highness' advice given before the constitution of the late Regent, "that zour hienes wald best satisfie zou quhom we be commune consent sould choise and appoint to that purpos," and as the Earl of Mar is entered by that order, so we trust assuredly none could have been placed in the charge better affected to your majestie nor more zealous to entertain the peace and amity betwixt the realms, whereof we doubt not your majesty shall have good proof and experience. Beseeching your highness favourably to respect his estate and this young King *etc.* At Striviling. "Zour Majesties maist humbillie with lefull service, Ergyll, Angous, Mortoune, Craufurd *etc.*, S^{t} Androis, Glesgow, Ruthven, Semple, Dryburgh."

Sept. 13. **3.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

Gives an account of the election. At no time since the King's coronation have there been more noblemen and good hearts of this nation "more bent and affectionat" in his cause than presently. The whole country is troubled, and the chief town and place of justice is oppressed by a few upon foreign support. Beseeches her that he may have certain knowledge what present favour to look for at her highness' hands. None of this country has borne her greater goodwill. Has instructed James Cuninghame, or, in his absence, has written to the Countess of Lennox to be declared to her majesty. Stirling.

Sept. 15. **4.** SIR [*sic*] FRANCIS WALSINGHAM TO THE LATE REGENT LENNOX.

Has received his letter bearing date 22nd of July, by which he understands how he has moved the Queen's majesty, by his lady, to give him command to render account to the King here touching the staying of Verak. Has received no such command from her majesty whereby he may safely deal in the matter, but as soon as any such command shall come, he will willingly do what lies in him. Will not fail (according to his grace's request) if he shall hear the matter talked of, to make answer on his behalf, according as he has been informed by him.

Is very glad to learn that he has had so good success against the rebels, which he prays God may continue. Informs him that 150 "frankis" have been gathered in Poictou by the Queen of Scots' officers, and there "barrellit" and sent to Paris to be conveyed to her

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faction in Scotland. Doubts not but his grace "will tak sic ordour as to encounter it weill aneuch." The Admiral arrived at the Court on the 12th September, and was graciously received by the King, the Queen mother, and his brethren. Blois.

Sept. 25. **5.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Is glad of the worthy choice of those who have put him in that place, and hopes that good will ensue thereof. Offers his lawful service in all good offices that he can for the advancement of all good purposes that may be intended for the King's preservation, quietness of the country, and continuance of friendship betwixt the two countries. His grace cannot be ignorant of what a labyrinth the Duke of Norfolk has brought himself into. Sends him a letter written by Mr. ambassador in France to his grace who is with God, which contains some matter which may some way profit him, and if he thinks good to write to him, he promises the speediest and best conveyance that he can give it. London.

Sept. 25. **6.** JAMES CUNNINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Since his last letter, written on the 22nd instant, he has attended here at Court. Lord Burghley has told him that the Queen would have no time to give him an answer till she came to Richmond, where he desired him to be on Friday next, and on the same day the Queen at her departing said to him that she would despatch him at Richmond. Most of the Council are present here, and follow to Richmond at the end of this week. It is best not to send William Stewart till knowledge be had of their proceedings. There is no other news than he wrote in his last letter. Perceives little favour borne to the Duke and the Queen mother here. Mr. Killigrew has his service recommended to him, and is shortly to depart to France to supply the place of Francis Walsingham. Last Saturday John Case came from the Marshal, and presented his letters to Lord Burghley. Hears that certain of Liddisdaill and others have ridden into England.

Sept. **7.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Cannot marvel to hear how "dollouruslie" she takes the loss of her husband. Beseeches her to take the least of evils, and to follow forth the likeliest and "best appeirand" course for the comfort, weal, and safety of herself, the King, and her only child now living, "Mr Cherlis," in which last two she may repose her trust. Looks for answer to what he wrote with William Stewart. The bearer hereof, Lawrence Nysbit, who served her husband truly, having put some order in the late Regent's private matters, returns to her grace, to whose sufficiency he commits the report of all the matters. Stirling.

Sept. **8.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Remits the manner of the "unhappie accident" to the report of the bearer, her servant, who, being present, "hard and saw the haill." No doubt there was over little care taken. The chief loss is fallen

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on her grace. The nobility and Estates made choice of him. His reasons for accepting the Regency. Beseeches her not to let her accustomed care and favour "inlaik" toward that cause and action which her husband had in hand. Has sent some new instructions to be used by her grace's advice, and has also written to her majesty. Prays her to give knowledge of her pleasure as to her husband's affairs in Scotland, which, to his best, shall be furthered and used to her contentment. Leith.

Oct. 1. **9.** JAMES CUNNINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Looks for answer from the Council this night or in the morning. Is put in hope that the answer will be good. Has sent to Alexander Hay, by whom his grace may know what he has done in his long remaining here. Thought it best that William Stewart should remain till they should understand what would be further required of them, or what answer they are like to have. Richmond.

Oct. 4. **10.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO THE REGENT MAR.

Though "perverst" fortune has been such towards her in that realm that she has lost her "choiseist confortis," yet the natural love that she bears to the young King, with his lordship's friendly dealings and last letter—of which she is informed, though she saw it not—are some comfort to her. Will do all she can in the advancement of the King's actions. Whereas his lordship offers to advance the house again to the ancient estate, whensoever she hears that the same is done, it will be to her comfort. There is money "awand" to servants and poor men, which she wishes him to discharge. The Earl of Lennox meant to recompense such gentlemen and others who served him, but had not time. Commends them to his lordship to be "guid" unto them, and especially the bearer. Hackney.

Oct. 7. **11.** THE MARSHAL OF BERWICK TO THE REGENT MAR.

This bearer having lately arrived with letters from the Queen of England, has addressed him to his grace to the end he may "to zour gracis better instructioune informe and impairt all theise caicis and poyntis with the quenis maiestie have speciall cair to sie zow satisfieit" [*sic*]. Berwick.

Oct. 8. **12.** DECLARATION OF JOHN CASE.

"The declaratioune of Jhone Cais to the Lairdis of Grange and Lethingtoune, zonger, upon the viij day of October 1571."

The Queen of England's pleasure is that they should give their obedience to the King, and in doing this she will deal with the Regent to receive them into favour. She says that the Queen of Scots, for that she has practical treasons, shall never bear authority whilst she lives. *Printed in Robertson's* History of Queen Mary, and Robertson's Works, *Ed. 1839, Vol. II., App. xxxiv.*

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Oct. 11. **13.** G. BUCHANAN TO HENRY SCRIMGER.

Has frequently written to him by this nearest neighbour how desirous the Earl of Lennox, late Regent, was of his companionship, and how the King had abundantly ordered him to promise according to his will, for he determined to transfer to him not only some part of the public care and honour, but also if there was any spare time from his labours, to take rest in his agreeableness. The Earl of Mar, for the same reasons, vehemently urges and promises the same thing,—that he will be a participator of all his fortunes and successes; but if in any way it should happen otherwise, it would not become him, a man of such learning and experience, to fly from it, especially in the cause of his country, to fail which he cannot without the greatest crime. Does not think it necessary to recall to his memory the examples of those men who, in the desperate affairs of their country, willingly devoted their lives to it. Exhorts him to serve his country. Will write nothing now concerning Peter Junius. Wishes him to salute D.* Beza and Henry Stephens in his name. Knox is indeed alive, but is being borne to his end by his teachings. Stirling.

Latin.

[Oct. 12.] **14.** INSTRUCTIONS TO JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

"Instructionis to our cusing James Cuninghame to be declairit to my Lord Hunsdone, Lord governour of Bervick and Lord Wardener of the east parte of Ingland."

Ye shall present our letter *etc.* Declare unto him that, as the Queen's majesty's his sovereign's late letter reported by you, was greatly to the comfort of all the noblemen and others here professing the King's obedience and lovers of amity betwixt the two realms, "sa thocht we all with the first that his lordschip being appointit to deall in the matere it could not bot the rather tak guid and hastie end, quher unto na guid will lyand in our possibilitie sall inlaik." And for that we perceive by her highness' said letters and your report her majesty's intention is to deal in our favour to help us to an universal quietness by a general obedience to the King, and that his lordship is appointed presently to repair hither with power to treat and conclude with us and the rest of the nobility of such things as may tend to the common repose of both the realms, ye shall desire his lordship to use all convenient speed in his repairing hither, "considering our adversaris hes rejectit his [*sic*] hienes gentle admonitioune and offeris, and that now we ar in actioune withe them for recoverie of the libertie of this toune of Edinbruche, sua that now it restis only that we may be aidit with hir henes men, munitioune and all uther thingis necessarie to be had against theme to mak them be conformeable be force, and therfoir the soner that his lordschip wilbe heir, the grittar will our confort be, and the mater therthrow is lyk [to] tak the mor suddane end and be the less chargeable to hir henes, and therfor housone that ye can let ws understand of his lordschips dyet we sall direct folkis to meit him and convoy him the way."

Ye shall let his lordship understand that it will be "difficill and langsum" to make any treaty without his lordship comes here, "for

* More probably T.

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that sic as man deall chieflie in that mater cannot weil be sparit from the service heir in hand, and further on that pairt it mane depend upon the consentis and approbatioune of a guid nwmer quhilkis ar now togidder, and ther ansuer may easielie be had in cais any dout arryse."

But in case there shall seem any delay of his lordship's own coming hither, ye shall pray his lordship that presently "we may have mony to the men of weir, quhilkis now being in service will cry out gif thay want, and peradventure hinder the present actioune mair nor a grit mater is able to help heirefter."

"Farder, ze sall requir tuo hundrethe men with croslattis and pickis to be send hidder with speid, quhilkis ar maist necessarie to supplie our harquebussiers, and ma we will not crave, considering we understand na new forcis ar leved, and this support mon be bot of the ordiner gariesoune being in Bervic."

"Item;—ze sall requeyr thre thowsand pund wecht of corne poulder and [ ] of commoune poulder to be send with speid, quhilk being grantit, caus sum quantitie of the corn poulder be convoyed hither with speid on horsbak, and caus the rest be ballat* at Haymouth and brocht about to ws."

"Immediatlie upon zour aryvall at Bervik dispache ane agane to ws to let ws understand zour opinione of materis and quhidder my Lord Hunsdone be cumit or not, or quhat apperantlie is to be lipinit for in all behalfis. Gif ze think zour owin tarie neidfull, in cais my Lord Hunsdone be not zit cumit, ze sall requyr the merchell of Bervik to let ws have this present, and to be doand with quhilk we hoip he will think to be convenient to be done in respect of the quenis majesties mynd declarit, the refuise of hir gentill offeris to our adversaris, and our present state and necessitie."

Oct. 15. **15.** COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO THE REGENT MAR.

Requests that a cast of falcons may be sent to Berwick, where a man from her tarries to receive them.

Oct. 18. **16.** THE KING OF SCOTS TO THE KING OF DENMARK.

Testimonial that Andrew Keith, a friend and kinsman of Earl Marishal, and a subject of his, who had served as a soldier to his highness for some years, is a man of noble family, lawfully born, and a brave man. Holyrood. Subscribed by John, Earl of Mar, "regni nostri administratore."

Latin.

Oct. 18. **17.** TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM MENZEIS BY THE KING OF SCOTS.

William Menzeis, a Scotsman, served the King of Sweden faithfully for some years, and has lately landed in Scotland to defend himself in certain matters, which having been put in order, he is again sent to the King of Sweden. Asks all whom he shall meet in

* Packed.

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his journey not to hinder or trouble him. Given under our signet, John, Earl of Mar, "regni nostri administratore," subscribing. Holyrood Palace, near Edinburgh.

Latin.

Oct. 21. **18.** MARSHAL OF BERWICK TO THE REGENT MAR.

Lord Herries is now ready to yield himself to the King's service. Asks him to consider thereof, and to accept and receive him with honourable conditions. Berwick.

Oct. 22. **19.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

By her letters of the 2nd instant he has not only received assurance of her gracious intention towards the person and state of the young King, but also that she had appointed Lord Hunsdon to repair hither to treat of such things as may tend to the common repose of the two realms. As there is some delay in Lord Hunsdon's coming, and their matters here craving present resolution, it is thought meet that he return this bearer to declare their proceedings here of late, and to require such favour at her hands as he trusts she will think expedient to be done, beseeching her to credit him, and to despatch him with her favourable answer as speedily as may be. Leith.

Oct. 22. **20.** THE REGENT MAR TO LEICESTER.

Has returned the bearer, James Cunninghame, towards the Queen's majesty instructed to impart to her the state of matters here. Prays him to credit him. Has understood by the bearer his lordship's favour and goodwill towards the matter they have in hand, and to himself in particular. "And althocht heirtofore I have not had acquentance withe zour lordship, zit sall zour lordschip have experience of that thing I may quhensoevir ze will imploy me." Leith.

Oct. 22. **21.** THE REGENT MAR TO SUSSEX.

Understands by the bearer, James Cuninghame, how favourably he respected this State during the time he attended at the Court, and especially how by his good means the Queen was induced to so good a resolution, for which he thanks him heartily, but seeing the delay of Lord Hunsdon coming to Berwick, he has returned the bearer again. Captain Brikwall has accompanied him "this quhyll," a man "honest, painfull and loveing." Recommends him to his favour. Leith.

Oct. 22. **22.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

By the Queen's letter of the 2nd instant he understood her intention to direct him hither, whereupon he directed the bearer, James Cuninghame, before to Berwick. Seeing the delay, he has deliberated to despatch the bearer to the Queen amply instructed in the matters touching this "estait," and has commanded him to communicate with him if he meets him on the way. Leith.

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Oct. 22. **23.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Requires him to credit Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick, in such things as he shall impart to him by any messenger whom he shall send with credit, or with his letter. Richmond.

Oct. 22. **24.** INSTRUCTIONS BY MAR TO JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

"Instructionis to my cousing James Cunninghame presentlie direct to the quenis Majestie of Ingland frome Leith the tuentie tua of October 1571."

Declare how welcome and acceptable her highness' favourable letters reported by you were to the whole noblemen professing the obedience of the King, "presuming in the same ane assuirance of hir henes intentioune and dispositioun toward the saulftie of the persone of the zounge King," as also her meaning to help us to a universal quietness by a general obedience to the King. "Bot sieing the malice of the King's disobedient subjectis our adversararis continewand to the truble not onlie of this our native cuntrie, bot sa far as in them is to the inquietatioune of the haill isle, having rejected hir majesties gentle admonitionis and offeris, we find na meane how this evill and inconvenient salbe takin away, considerring how they intertein the warre upon forrane ayd, bot that be hir majesties support and forcis they be constrenit to zield, for with sic ordinance as we possibillie could have in Scotland, being the best that is in the same outwith the castell of Edinbruch, have we assayit at this tyme to recover the libertie of Edinbruch, quher dyvers noble men hes not sparit to tak greit and extraordinar pains, how be it hes not availlit, our ordinance not working that in lang tyme, quhilk we lippynit it would have done on the suddane, and we wanting sufficiencie of the chief necessaris quher withe the sege sould have bein maintenit," and having no certainty of my Lord Hunsdone's coming thought better to retire our men of war and ordnance to Leith and the palace of "Hallierudhous," where the noblemen and others might repose themselves "nor to ly langer on the feildis," having no likelihood that our enterprise could presently take effect, and to defer the execution of it "quhill as nane mich geif knawldge of the estait of the mater to hir hienes, and obtain hir majesties aid of men, munitioune and utheris necessaris to end and consummat the materis quhilk can not be fullie quietit, albeit the toune of Edinbruch wer fullie put to libertie, without also the castell wer recoverit out of the handis of sic as commandis in it" *etc.* And therefore you shall "beseek" her majesty that "how sone" possibly it may be done, she will direct her sufficient aid of men of war, ordnance, munition, and other necessaries to join with us for recovering of the said town and castle, which being performed she may be assured not only of quietness and good "nychbourheid at this hand," but also may look certainly to find thankful men "for her benefeit ressavit," who will not spare in her cause and quarrel to bestow themselves and theirs at all times. You shall declare likewise that we looked for my Lord Hunsdon's coming before now to treat and conclude of all such things as may tend to the common repose of both the realms, according to her majesty's letter, who coming shall find sufficient men, of the number

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already named at the Parliament, authorised to answer and "go" forthwith with him in treaty in all things for the part of the King and this realm. If her majesty resolves to send this aid, you shall beseech her that expedition therein may be used *etc.* You shall further let her majesty see that until such time as by her means we be helped, we cannot "brek" the men of war levied for the defence of this cause. If you be asked what forces were sufficient for this enterprise, you shall let her understand what we think were able to bring the purpose to "hestie" end;—that is, 200 pieces of battery, whereof eight to be with powder, bullet, pioneers, and other necessaries for the same, 3000 footmen, whereof a good number to be pikemen with corselets, besides the entertainment of 800 here already levied, which for the most part are harquebusiers. The town being once recovered, a very few number will serve to "incluse" the Castle. Beseech her majesty presently to write to her wardens and officers on the frontiers that they "denunce" to such of this realm inhabiting the opposite Borders what her intention is in this matter, willing them, namely Lords Maxwell and Hereis, and the Lairds of Bacluiche and Farnehirst, to forbear and leave off such assistance and fortification; which if they do not immediately, that then they be "persueit" as enemies to both the realms. And because there is not anything more prejudicial to the cause of the King than the assistance given by some of her own subjects inhabiting the Borders "to our said adversaries, as in speciall at the murthour of the King's guidschir and lait Regent in Striviling, Johne Forrester in Borshoipsfute, with utheris hir majesties subjectis under the charge of the Lord Wardane of the West Merche of Ingland or Keper of Bewiasdaill [Bewcastle dale] accumpaniet the said Laird of Farneherst, and were pairtineris of the murtheris and other mischeiffis at the same time committit," for which, if her majesty command not condign punishment, it will not only stay "ane pernitious preparativ" to enter on her own Borders, but it will also comfort the hearts of good men here and assure them of her justice *etc.* If there be any delay in direction of her majesty's forces toward Scotland, you shall require, till the same come, that her majesty will bestow money to pay those men of war, that in default thereof they leave not their ensigns. And for that lately I was constrained to burden the Marshal of Berwick with 1000 pound weight of corn powder, and for payment of the same have given my band, you shall crave her majesty to have her warrant to the Marshal "quherthrow" my band may be relieved. In case you meet Lord Hunsdon by the way, present my letters with my most hearty commendations, to whom you shall communicate these instructions, and if he assures you that he has commission to treat and conclude on all these points, then you pass no farther. Otherwise pass forward to the Court and use your instructions, as before is directed.

Oct. 23. **25.** MARSHAL OF BERWICK TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received the Queen's letter, the circumstances whereof he has referred to the report of the bearer, whom he prays him to credit. Berwick.

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Oct. 23. **26.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Received her letter of the 4th of this month, for which he thanks her. None can marvel that she takes the remembrance of this country grievously, having lost her chiefest earthly comforts therein, and for his own part he finds nothing but "cairis, restles bussines and daylie danger" to such as occupy this charge of government which now is laid upon his shoulder, and which no respect would have caused him to take on hand were it not for the preservation of the innocent person of the King, her "nepho," being subject to such present danger after the murders of his "guideshir" and others his dear friends, if some present remedy had not been found by placing another in the "regiment." Understands that her travails, nothwithstanding this "dollourous sessoune," have greatly furthered the King's actions, wherein he beseeches her to continue her earnestness and former affection, "for that the trubillis heir still lestis and zit hes na appeirance of suddane end" unless the Queen's majesty declare herself more specially than heretofore she has done in the matters concerning this State, whereof by her highness' late letters they were put in assured hope, and looked that Lord Hunsdon would have been at Berwick ere now. Towards the furthering of the matters of the house, her grace may be assured that they "inlaik" no goodwill in him, but requires her to send her own opinions in special touching the same, and whom she likes best shall be employed in her cause, for many are busy to have handling of things belonging to the same which he still defers, remitting the suitors till he has knowledge of her own mind. As regards the debts and "recompance" of Lennox's servants, the same inability remains as in the life of his grace. Through multitudes of troubles and "inobedience" to the King it "lettis" things be performed with such speed as the necessity of the servants requires. Howbeit, no sooner shall the commodity serve than they shall be considered and remembered. Leith.

Oct. 23. **27.** COMMISSION FOR LORD HUNSDON.

Commission by Elizabeth to Henry, Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick and Warden of the East Marches toward Scotland. Thinks it very meet for the pacification of the inward troubles in Scotland to send some person of credit to her frontiers for the furtherance of this her intention. Appoints him in the usual form. Richmond.

Oct. 29. **28.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

This day, being the 28th [*sic*] October, I met with this bearer, Mr. Cuninghame, almost at "Gramletham" [Grantham], who delivered me a letter from your grace. Upon some talk had with him I "returned" him back to this town of "Newark" with me, and upon the sight of his instructions I have thought good to return him to your grace again, because I am coming down with as convenient speed as I can with full power to conclude with your grace or any other sufficiently authorised from you; which commission I have showed to this bearer,

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a copy whereof with a letter from the Queen's majesty, I mean to send you upon my arrival at Berwick, which will be, God willing, on Saturday at the farthest. Berwick.*

Oct. **29.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

The Queen's meaning declared lately to him and the noblemen professing the King both by her own letters to himself as by declaration of Mr. Cais was very acceptable. It was also acceptable to them to understand that his lordship was appointed to repair hither with power to deal in her highness' name in their favour. Cannot persuade himself but that good fruit will come of his direction at this time, because their matters here are in action, and require "spedelie to be at poynt." Has sent the bearer, his cousin James Cuningham, lately returned from the Court, to attend his lordship's coming, instructed with his mind, whom he prays him to credit. "From the Campe befoir Edinbruche."

Oct. **30.** THE MARSHAL OF BERWICK TO THE REGENT MAR.

Received his letters of the 24th of September by the bearer hereof, Mr. George Livingstonn, for his passage into England, to whom he signified the passage of Lord Livingston to France, who then was resolved not to travel any further, but to return from whence he came. Berwick.

Nov. 4. **31.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

According to his letter sent to him by Mr. Cuninghame, he directs this bearer, the "Provest Merschell" of this town, to his lordship with the Queen's letter and a copy of his commission, with divers other instructions. Prays him to send some person sufficiently authorised to treat and conclude upon such articles as shall be requisite for this enterprise, and that if they of the Castle will not come to reasonable appointment, in what sort such forces as her majesty shall aid withal shall be used. Berwick.

Nov. 10. **32.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letter of the 9th instant by John Case, wherein he perceives the Regent's intent to send Morton and others to Berwick, who shall be heartily welcome. Mr. Andrew [Melvill] to come to him [Hunsdon] from the Castle. Requests that if they of the Castle desire to send any hither, his grace would license them in such sort that they may do nothing prejudicial to the King's service. Berwick.

Nov. 10. **33.** SAFE-CONDUCT FOR MORTON.

Safe-conduct or passport by Lord Hunsdon for the Earl of Morton. the Commendator of Dunfermline, and Mr. James MacGill, Clerk of Register. Berwick.

* *Sic;* but mistake for Newark.

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Nov. 11. **34.** LORD SCROPE TO THE REGENT MAR.

Received his letter of the 25th of October whereby he required redress of an attempt committed by one John Forrester and others the Queen of England's subjects against the Commendator of Newbothell, and charged Forrester to have been at Stirling assisting at the murder of the late Regent. Has bound Forrester in good sums to take order with the Commendator to his satisfaction or to enter himself in ward to him [Scrope] till he shall be satisfied. Assures him that he has always had special regard, and from time to time given strait order to the borderers within his office to abstain from troubling any professing the King's obedience.

Nov. 14. **35.** INSTRUCTIONS TO MORTON.

"Instructions to James Earl of Morton *etc.* Chancellor and Great Admiral of Scotland, Robert Commendator of the Abbey of Dunfermline, the King's principal Secretary, and Mr. Macgill of Rankellour nether, Clerk of Register, as Commissioners, to treat with Henry Lord Hunsdon, Commissioner of the Queen of England, given by John Earl of Mar *etc.* Regent, with advice of the Privy Council, at Leith 14th November 1571."

His meaning is to deal friendly and familiarly with Lord Hundson. Are to treat that the Queen of England shall take upon her the protection of the true religion preached and established by law in both the realms, and the recovery of the castle and town of Edinburgh. Lord Hundson to "denunce" to those of Scotland who assist the rebellion to yield. If any force of strangers arrives in Scotland that the Queen of England send force to resist them. For this the Regent will support the Queen of England. Hostages to remain in England during such time as the Queen of England's forces remain in Scotland. Security for those who submit to the King.

Nov. 20. **36.** THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO THE REGENT MAR.

Thanks him for the continuance of his most noble and friendly mind towards her and hers. Is determined ere long to send some to his lordship with instructions for such affairs as she must be bold to trouble him with. Desires him to take such order for the present that the bishopric of Glasgow be employed in the redeeming of the earldom of Lennox "healalie out of wed sett," and that he take speciall order that Lord Semple "nather tak nor wedset ony landis of the abasey of Paislay" in feu. Understands that the bishop of Caithness is somewhat straitly dealt with for the priory of St. Andrews. Desires him earnestly to extend his favour to him that he may enjoy that benefice "heallie" for his portion, paying all such sums "as said is for his brother's saik," the rather at her request, and for his [Mar's] honourable offer for advancing her son Charles [to] the earldom of Lennox. Requests him that he will

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cause the isle of "Inchennen,"* appointed for her dowry, to be kept by Robert Cuninghame to her use. Requests him to be good to certain musicians there. Commends poor Robert Nysbet to him. Islingtoune.

Nov. 28. **37.** INSTRUCTIONS TO [DRURY] BY [MAR].

"A memoir of sic things as we will desyr zow to remember and communicat in our behalf to the queneis majestie zour soverane and my Lordis of hir honourable counsall. At Berwick the tuentie aucht of November 1571."

The order of our proceeding are best known to you, a part whereof you have beholden with your eyes, and have heard and understood the rest by true and infallible advertisements. You have dealt on her majesty's behalf as well with us as our adversaries. We know what you moved to the Regent by direction received from her majesty in the beginning of October, and what certification of her majesty's mind you gave to our adversaries in the Castle of Edinburgh, according to the which James Cunningham shortly thereafter returned with her majesty's own letter to the Regent.

[*Recapitulates the instructions to James Cunningham of 22nd October 1571. See Appendix, No. 24.*] Such answers as my Lord of Hunsdon has hereupon delivered to us are also known to you, by which "in soume" we perceive the matters must be considered by her majesty before we be resolutely answered, to the speedy procurement whereof we pray you to be a good mean that with such expedition as may be [we may be] resolved what certainty to look for, and "how sa evir hir majesties force mon have tym in preparatioune," that yet in the mean season we be not frustrated of money to pay the men of war already levied, and to raise 200 horsemen, with the sending in of the 500 of her highness' own subjects.

Dec, 3. **38.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

Received assurance of her gracious intention toward the person and estate of the King, and how she had appointed Lord Hunsdon to repair hither. Received her liberal support, and thanks her therefor. What has proceeded betwixt Lord Hunsdon and the King's commissioners he forbears to repeat in writing, but therein thought meet to direct the bearer hereof instructed. Leith.

Dec. 3. **39.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER.

Has sent his cousin James Cunningham to the Queen instructed to solicit her answer in such matters touching the State as the commissioners have conferred upon. Desires the Earl to credit the bearer. The Regent thanks the Earl for the favour and goodwill he has shown. Leith.

* *Sic.* Badly written, but distinctly enough "Inchennen," which, however, is not an island. Perhaps "Inchmurrin" or some other island in Loch Lomond is meant.

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[*The following are letters of the same date, differing in phraseology, but practically the same in substance.*]

"From the regent to the Marqueis of Northamptoune."*

"From the regent to the erle of Bedford."

"From the Regent to my Lord Burglie." [*Cf. Cal. of State Papers, Foreign, Elizabeth 1569–71, No. 2154.*]

"From the Regent to the Lord Chalmerlane."

"From the Regent to my Lord Keiper of the gritt seall of Ingland."

"From the regent to Sir Francis Knollis."*

"From the regent to Sir Walter Myldmay."*

"From the regent to Sir James Croftis."

Dec. 3. **40.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

Upon consideration of such things as have passed betwixt his lordship and the commissioners for the King, has thought fit to direct the bearer, James Cunningham, to her majesty, and desires Lord Hunsdon to grant him ready passage, and provide him with post horses. Leith.

Dec. 3. **41.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE MARSHAL OF BERWICK.

Does not doubt that her majesty and her Council consider "how pretious tyme now is, and quhat harme slypping of guid occasioune may breid," and is well assured the Marshal will leave nothing undone to further the matter, "zit consideratioune of our owin state and necessitie weying our present danger in caice of delay," has moved the writer to send James Cunningham to procure her majesty's "guid and speidie resolutioun."

Dec. 3. **42.** THE REGENT MAR TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Requests him to send information concerning the state of Scotland to the Queen of England's ambassador in France. Leith.

Dec. 3. **43.** INSTRUCTIONS TO JAMES CUNINGHAME.

"Instructionis to my cusing James Cuninghame directit towardis the Quenis Maiestie of Ingland, at Leith, the 3 of December 1571."

To present his letter to her majesty with humble commendations of "lauchfall" service, "reduiceand" to her highness' remembrance in what order he was despatched in the beginning of October, and how "comfortable" the letter reported by him was to all professing the King's obedience. To thank her for liberal support of money and "poulder" received about the same time twelve months. To "receit" to her the order of his last direction and message, the occasion of his stay and returning, and how the King's commissioners passed to Berwick. To put her in mind of what comfort they received by her letter, how willing they are to treat and conclude with her commis-

Those so marked are dated 3rd November, apparently an error; while the letter to Burghley is dated 2nd of November, clearly a mistake, as appears from the calendar.

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sioner, in what terms the matter is left, and their present necessity. To travail to know her resolute meaning. "Allways present money to the men of weir," and for 200 horsemen to be levied with 500 of her majesty's own people "is to be earnestlie craved." To beseech her that without delay they may have her certain and special aid, and that the houses of Hwme and Fascastell may be delivered into the Regent's hands; which being done he will appoint a Warden on the East March of Scotland to answer her officers and subjects, and justice.

Dec. 12. **44.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

Has received his letter from his servant John Cramme "bearand" that those in the Castle of Edinburgh are desirous to return Andrew Melvill, requiring that, if they desire, they should have safe-conduct. Trusts that he shall not think it requisite that any have safe-conduct to pass from the adversaries. They have desired no such thing of him [Mar]. The same answer he must make in effect for Lady Hwm, to whom, as the blame of her husband's revolt is chiefly imputed, so cannot her travailing seem good furthering to his obedience nor common quietness of both the realms. Leith.

Dec. 15. **45.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Understands that they of the Castle are desirous to return Andrew Melvill to him again, and begs a safe-conduct for Melvill, as also for "my Lady Hume," who wishes to treat with him about her husband. Berwick.

Dec. 16. **46.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letter [in] answer to his [Hunsdon's] sent by John Cramme, wherein he wrote for a safe-conduct for Andrew Melvill and the Lady Houme, whereof he has had flat denial, which he neither thinks reasonable nor fit for him to receive. If they at any time are desirous to confer with him and offer reasonable compositions, he [Hunsdon] is to hear them, and his grace not to deny them from access to him, otherwise her majesty has sent him here in vain. His commission is not only to treat with them of the Castle, but with any other that holds that part by all good means and persuasions to bring them to the King's obedience, or else her majesty will use force; which cannot be done without conference. Is not ignorant what practices are daily used to accord among themselves without her majesty,—and yet, he thinks, to small purpose. If these practices take no place, and they do not permit him to treat with any of them, they are to blame themselves if such success come not of it as they would gladly have, and for his [Hunsdon's] part, except he may have safe-conduct for whomsoever he sends for, he will deal no further in the matter, but must advertise the Queen's majesty of the lets thereof. Touching the suspicion of the Regent's people for the alteration of his [Hunsdon's] resolution, it seems a very slender cause, but, whatsoever it is, he is not to weigh their suspicions, but to follow his commission and directions from his sovereign, which, if by his grace impeached of, his commission is ended. Berwick.

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Dec. 30. **47.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

The Queen, loth to use extremity towards them of the Castle, unless they by their wilful obstinacy in refusing to return to the King's obedience upon reasonable conditions do force thereunto, has commanded him once again to see what may be done with them by treaty, and if they do this second time refuse the King's obedience, then may her majesty force them thereunto, which she will not fail to do. Prays him to give safe-conduct to this bearer, as also to any other whom they of the Castle shall desire to send to him [Hunsdon] for that purpose. Perceives that he took the word "practising" which he wrote in his last letter in worse part than he meant it—meaning only the conferences that were had with them of the Castle, and as he wrote then, so is he sure that the Queen's majesty would be very well contented that there might be an accord betwixt them, howsoever it were brought to pass. Berwick.

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[Jan.] **48.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

Perceives he rests unsatisfied with his former answer touching the safe-conduct for Andrew Melvill and Lady Hume. Means no way to hinder him from conference, "bot I lay befoir zow quhat termes the mater left of at the depairting of the King my soveranis commissioneris from zour lordschip," wherein he [Mar] uses Hunsdon's own answer given in writing, which was that he meant no more to deal with the party by fair means, "for having adverteised up [and] ansuer therof returning ze vald adverteize ws." Has regarded his commission as appertains, and for answering him accordingly commissioners were directed to treat and conclude with him. After conference, seeing matters "behuifed" to be considered by her majesty's self before conclusion, they "stuid satisfiet," abiding—as they do yet—her highness' own answer. Though Hunsdon wrote that he has not to weigh the satisfaction of his [the Regent's] people, but to follow his commission and directions, yet he trusts the intention of her majesty being to procure a universal quietness in this realm by a general obedience to the King's authority; wills things to be done in that order as may tend to her honour and surety—"not setting asyd ws professing his quarrell quhais interest and present estait is to be respectit." Can hardly be persuaded that the passage of Andrew Melvill and the Lady Hume to Berwick can be the occasion to bring this country to a universal quietness and the King's obedience, but rather a great let thereto. Andrew Melvill is known [to be] a man of condition and calling not able to treat of matters of state. If, before the answer returned, Hunsdon should deal with such persons, it could little profit his intentions, and greatly hinder his cause. Something strange it were to see the Lady Hume admitted to be a dealer in the same, being not only the cause of her husband's revolt, but the means by whose travails the Queen's majesty's rebels had first "ressait" in this realm, and so should her passage confirm men in the opinion that the Queen's majesty's opinion toward the maintenance of the King and procuring universal quietness to him were altered. This he writes plainly and truly to his lordship for his

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opinion of the incommodity that may come of such passage. If his determined will be to receive safe-conduct for them, he [Mar] will not impeach his deliberation, whatsoever danger it may bring with it, "bot it salbe grantit and na pairt of zour commissioune stayed."

Jan. 4. **49.** TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOUR OF SIGNOR GIOVANNI FRANCISCO.

Testimonial by James VI. with the advice of John, Earl of Mar, to Giovanni Francisco, of Busa, an Italian, knight of the order of St. James, surnamed a Spatha, who performed faithful service to the King's grandmother for thirteen years, and seven years to his mother. Stirling. Subscribed by the said Regent.

Latin.

Jan. 10. **50.** JAMES CUNNINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has not received word from his grace since the 11th of December. Wrote to him the 11th, 22nd, and penult day of December. Trows what he wrote on the penult of last month concerning the advertisement he got from France to be true still, and since then he has received a writing from "Amboys" the 25th of December, a copy of the effect whereof he has sent to Alexander Hay, by which his grace will understand of the proceedings there. Showed his last advertisement to some of the Council; they were advertised of the same before. Was willed yesterday to take patience of his long remaining here. London.

Jan. 12. **51.** SIR [*sic*] FRANCIS WALSINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letter of the 23rd of October. There shall be no care wanting in him to do his grace what service he can. Touching Scotland, Lord Fleming and the Laird of Graing's brother seek here by what means they can to get some support, but the King stays them from resolving in that behalf till such time as he knew what things would fall out betwixt her and him touching amity—her ambassador Sir Thomas Smyth of her Privy Council being here at the Court, sent for the same purpose. In Walsingham's opinion they shall do very well if they accord amongst themselves. Paris.

Jan. 12. **52.** HENRY KILLEGREW TO THE REGENT MAR.

Could not answer his letter of the 23rd of October any sooner. Trusts his grace shall find in time that he has been no less careful during his abode here of such things as might concern his King, than he has been of his own sovereign's affairs, as partly he may perceive by a little discourse he sends herewithal; which, peradventure, the Regent will not judge superfluous, the rather when he shall see this King is not only persuaded to send to him for the compounding of their controversies, but also to enter into a stronger league both with "ws and zow" than heretofore has been used. Refers particulars to Monsieur de Cricque's relation, who will be shortly with him. Amboyse.

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Inclosure with the same :—

"Reasouns quhy the French King should recommend the Quein of Scottis caus." (1) He seems to be bound in honour in consideration of her marriage with his brother. (2) He is bound to aid her by reason of the ancient league. (3) It is an ill example for subjects to depose their Princes, and the Queen of Scots is innocent of all that which is laid unto her. [*With long answers to the same.*]

Jan. 16. **53.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

Has lately "understand" of some direction given to Hunsdon by the Captain of Hume Castle, and of his [the Captain's] advertisement given to Sir James Hwme of Synlawis, "knycht," young Laird of Coldinknowis, anent the profits of Ekles [Eccles]. Has thought good briefly to let his lordship understand the truth of that case. The profits of Ekklis were no old possession to the Lord Hume, but in 1568, after the conflict of Langsyd, that "rowme" was "disponit" by the King and his Regent, through the defection of the possessor, to the Lord Hume, who at that time did good service; and he, by virtue of that grant, took possession until his own plain defection from the King's obedience gave occasion "to use of new his awin exemple and preparative," according to which the "rowme was disponit of new" to the young Laird of Coldinknowis, a gentleman near of blood to the Lord Hume, but far different in course and opinion, as his good service done in the time of these troubles has declared, wherein he has not spared his blood, declaring at this time in the King's quarrel the affection he bore to his highness' father, unto whom the said Laird was domestic and familiar servant. Prays that what he has obtained by the King's authority may be quietly "bruikit" and enjoyed by him with his lordship's furtherance and goodwill. Leith.

Jan. 30. **54.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

James Cuninghame has remained here this long time soliciting the Regent's causes. The scope of his dealing was to have her altogether to employ her forces and treasure to the vanquishing of his adversaries by force. Elizabeth being advertised that his adversaries were content to come to an accord by a treaty, could not be induced to use forces. To avoid suspicion of delay they require that she would appoint some of hers to hear their offers, and thus, in offering such reasonable terms, she could not in honour but stay an attempt in force until she might understand the success of their offers, for which cause she willed Lord Hunsdon to report the same to the Regent, and to know of him what manner of reasonable conditions he might, for the King, yield to them. Whereunto she could not get any answer till she perceives by his [the Regent's] letter of the 15th of this month to Lord Hunsdon that his answer is no more than that he likes, and can be content, according to her former letters and messages, that their adversaries should leave the maintenance of civil discord, and give their obedience to the King; and in doing this he wrote that she would deal with him [the Regent] to receive them into favour upon reasonable conditions; by

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which kind of words nor by any other thing in his letter can she find that any direct answer is made to her demand, nor any way gather upon what conditions he will accept them. Is in doubt how to proceed without being particularly resolved, and the want thereof, with some other things she has heard of the misliking of that nation to have her people come into that realm in forcible manner, has made her forbear to grant such answer as might satisfy James Cuninghame in his demands. Answers him that she continues firm in her goodwill to the King's estate, and shall be most desirous to recover to him a full obedience of all forces of that realm. As she has some cause to think that the "lyk" of his said answers proceeds of some doubt of his adversaries' intents in their fair speeches, being loth to give them comfort to continue in their disobedience by any his yielding, she has determined, so that the uttermost of their intentions shall be discovered and nothing dealt therein without the Regent's reasonable allowance, to send thitherward, within these few days, her Marshal of Berwick and Thomas Randolph, esquire, Master of the Posts, to confer with Lord Hunsdon, and to employ their labours to reduce the adversaries to acknowledge their obedience to the King. Given under our Signet, at our Palace of Westminster.

Jan. 30. **55.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

The great continual care she has to procure a cessation of hostility in that realm moves her not to forbear or interrnpt her former intention. Has thought meet to send Sir William Drury, knight, and Thomas Randolph, esquire, first to Lord Hunsdon to confer with him, and so from him to do with the Regent all such good offices and services as may best and with most speed and surety procure a good accord and inward peace with a universal obedience to the King. Doubts not but the Regent and the rest of the nobility of that realm convened with him will willingly give ear to her motions in this behalf. Desires full credit to be given to the persons named, and trusts thereby the common good shall follow which she wishes to that realm. Westminster.

Jan. 30. **56.** THE EARL OF BEDFORD TO THE REGENT MAR.

Writes by the bearer, Mr. Cunninghame, who can declare the Queen's pleasure and resolution at large. My lords here are all very well affected thereunto, and have right good liking thereof, and, for his own particular, not the last nor the least in goodwill. Westminster.

Jan. 31. **57.** THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO THE REGENT MAR.

Received his most friendly letter, and is informed thereby of the King's prosperous increase. Shall be glad to further all things that concern his majesty's causes in these parts. Desires him to continue his good mind toward her. Islington.

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Feb. 12. **58.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

Understands by the Laird of Aitoune that upon occasion of a controversy betwixt him and some honest men of Berwick his lordship has required him to compear before him at Berwick, and desires that in any action that may be objected against the said Laird he will remit the same to be "persewit" according to the form of justice, ordinance, and laws of Scotland. Leith.

1572.
June 27. **59.** SIR [*sic*] FRANCIS WALSINGHAM TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his letters of the 28th April* and 13th June, and is sorry to understand that La Crock's and Master Marshal's travails take no better success. These that are of judgment see that so long as the Queen of Scots lives there can be no sound accord grow there nor be safety to his mistress. Prays God she may yield to what reason and justice require. The Flanders enterprise. Paris.

July 4. **60.** ELIZABETH TO LORD HUNSDON.

Discharge to him and the Master of Ordnance for one last of cannon powder sent to Scotland. Westminster.

July† 6. **61.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Prays her not to take in evil part his delay in writing nor his present shortness. The order of their late proceedings and present state he has sent to Mr. Randolph, with the form of the abstinence, whereby she will perceive the true report of things, and so may affirm whatsoever thing shall be other ways spoken to their prejudice and disadvantage, "whereunto it seims guid ear is givin." Trusts to write more at length soon. Edinburgh.

July† 6. **62.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Thanks him for the "cast of faulconis." Also, as to his grace's letter on behalf of John Porterfeild, he has "accomplished with suche ane sufficient conduct as I houp will serve his turne." Berwick.

July 6. **63.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Testifies the diligence of the bearer, Mr. Elphingstoune, in that charge committed unto him to deal with the Queen's majesty and her Council. Of the success and causes why it is not according to his grace's expectation Elphinstone can best declare. London.

July 19. **64.** THE REGENT MAR TO SIR JOHN FORSTER, WARDEN OF THE MIDDLE MARCH OF ENGLAND.

It is credibly reported that not only Thomas [Ker] of Fairnieherst with his children and goods are received at Harbottell with Sir George Heroune, and in other parts within his charge, but also

* Another copy of this letter gives this date as 8th April. Also other variations.
† *Sic*, but ? August.

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has procured the Queen of England's subjects of Tividell and Riddisdaill to assist him against the town of Jedburgh *etc.* The Regent cannot think it is her majesty's meaning nor Sir John's own will that he or his should have any refuge in England. Leith.

July 23. **65.** SIR JOHN FORSTER TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received his grace's letter of "the xxix [*sic*]* of this instant moneth of July" [*with the complaint therein stated, which he recapitulates*]. "The treuth is I hard he [the Laird of Fairnieherst] was in England and spak with Sir George Heroune and proffered to mak redress for all attemptis which wer committed both within my office and also the eist Merches sen the assuirance takin be the richt honourable the erle of Sussex last livetennent. Hering his proffer, I willed Sir George Herroune till pass him over till I micht heir quha wald ansuer for them that ar in Fairniehirstis boundis ewest of the streit. The Laird of Fairnieherst hes givin ansuer that he will ansuer for nane bot suche as he laid in band for to my Lord Levtennent quhilk is non ewest of the streit, so that I am forced to do that quhich I am loth to do, gif I could ony utherways do, so that the Quenis maiesties subiectis mycht not not be spoyled, and I ansuered by the wardane or ony uther auctoritie of Scotland." He appeals for evidence of his goodwill to the knowledge of the Regent himself and other Lords of Council in other Regents' times, declaring that "quhosoevir hath reportit that I have gevin Fairnieherst ony comfort of the aid of Tindaill [*sic*] or Riddisdaill or ony subiect of Eugland in the contrarie of zour actioune is a theif and ane tratour." Waits to learn the Regent's pleasure, who "sall not neid to dout that ony subiect of England within my office sall attempt ony thing in the contrar of the Kings auctoritie." Alnewik.

July 24. **66.** SIR JOHN FOSTER TO THE REGENT MAR.

The Laird of Bedroull receives one called John Hall alias John Brenshaw and divers other fugitives of England who slew a man of Sir John Foster's. Desires that he "may be ansuered be sum auctoritie in Scotland," or may have the Regent's reply that he may seek the best means he can for redress. Alnewik.

July [30]. **67.** OATH OF ABSTINENCE.

Oath of abstinence by the noblemen of Scotland. [*Embodied in the Act of the Privy Council of Scotland 30th July 1572. Register of Privy Council of Scotland, vol., ii., pp. 158–160. Cf. also Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, Elizabeth 1572–1574, Nos. 505–508.*]

July 30. **68.** THE ARTICLES OF THE ACCORD.

Prisoners as well "be north Tay as be south" shall be put to liberty upon reasonable caution within ten days after the date hereof. Persons to be kept in the Castle of Edinburgh for the guard thereof. Leith.

* See the Regent's letter of July 19.

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Aug. 1. **69.** THE REGENT MAR TO ELIZABETH.

Since the "resset" of her letter of the 4th of July, by means of the ambassadors of her highness and the King of France here resident, an abstinence is accorded beginning on the penult day of July, and to endure for two months. Thanks her for her care towards the King's preservation, and especially the travails of this abstinence, being an introduction to a further peace. Edinburgh.

Aug. 6. **70.** LORD HUNSDON TO THE REGENT MAR.

Perceives by the Regent's letter of 1st August that he is desirous to have the rest of the powder which it seems that his grace advertised to the Queen his sovereign that he [the Regent] had received; which being done her majesty was content to give him a warrant for the same, but part thereof being not yet delivered his warrant serves him not to deliver any more, for the French ambassador making a great complaint thereof to her majesty, she was fain, as true it was indeed, to allege that he had done it unbewares to her. If he should now deliver any more the French ambassador should have good occasion to complain to her majesty, and her majesty to be offended with him [Hunsdon] for the same, and the rather because [there] being now an abstinence for two months, his grace shall have no such want of that "furnitour," and besides he assures his grace that it is not here to be had, "except that I wald uterlie disfurther this toune, for the poulder quhilk I sent for to Londoune is not zit cum." Berwick.

Aug. 6. **71.** THE REGENT MAR TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

I will not, for want of leisure, spend time to answer your letter received from Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, nor yet in my letter make report of our late proceedings and present estate. Some discourse have I caused make of it, and on the sudden thought meet to send it to you that a double of it may be sent to Lady Lennox, and another sent to my Lord ambassador in France, or to Captain Cockburn. If I had stayed till the doubles had been made here, I had "tint commoditie" of the carriage, and therefore am I driven to put you to the greater pains, which I shall be willing to acquit by any pleasure lying in me to do. This I caused to write to answer the calumnies that might be spread to our prejudice and disadvantage, "for in that degrie our adversaris prevailis." Edinburgh.

[Aug.] **72.** OBJECTIONS OF THE ADVERSARIES.

"Sum obiectiounes of the adversaris, withe my Lord regent and the counsells ansuer on the margent."

Touching the Border and "Heland" men. The interpretation. Gathering of the "cornis."

Aug. 13. **73.** THE MARSHAL OF BERWICK TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received from the lords of the Castle complaints of uncourtesies and injuries (as they allege) done unto them and theirs at the hands and by the remaining of some of the Regent's men of

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war in the town of Edinburgh. The like complaint they have made to Monsieur de Crok for that they both were the dealers and only procurers of them to condescend to abandon the town. Desires him to give credit to Captain Case, and to return an answer by him. Berwick.

Aug. 15. **74.** THE REGENT MAR TO THE MARSHAL OF BERWICK.

Has received his letter of the 13th of this month from Captain Cass purporting that he has received from them of the Castle sundry complaints. Has heretofore by conference, and this day in the audience of Captain Cais himself caused the matters to be well debated, rendering reasons to every one of the said complaints. Before Captain Case's arrival the Regent caused to be delivered to Monsieur du Crocque a memoir of the attempts of their adversaries against the effect of the abstinence. The things laid against them are not comparable or in degree to be respected with murder, taking of prisoners, "counterfuting" of the King's coins—all done by them since the abstinence was accorded unto. When they are answered to the memoir of the attempt delivered to Monsieur de Crocque, their answer to their complaints shall be delivered to him. Stirling.

Aug. **75.** THE REGENT MAR TO SIR NICHOLAS BACON.

The bearer hereof, John Ramsay, Sir Nicholas's servant, having occasion to visit his native country, had presence of the King, to whom the service of the said John is very agreeable for instruction of his highness in music, whereunto he doubts not he shall be found of good ability, as he is, praised be God, in all other virtues and princely qualities, but since his age permits not that he be entered in that exercise, Mr. Ramsay taking purpose in the meantime to return into England, he has thought good to accompany him with this short letter of his hearty thanks not only for his careful good-will and counsel, but also for his favour abundantly shown to this his servant, the Regent's countryman. Stirling.

Aug. 17. **76.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Thanks him for his letters dated at Edinburgh the first of this present month, which did much content and please her, especially for two causes; the one, because she perceived some fruit of her long "travell" and desire, for that the strife which hath too long continued in that realm begins now, as appears, to come toward some agreement; the other, because he gives her to understand by the same letter that he and his party will observe and keep all such things as he has promised, tending to the surety of her good brother, his sovereign, and his estate, and the repose and quietness of that realm, and the conservation of the good amity that is betwixt that his realm and hers hitherto. There remains nothing else "meenit" in the conferences and agreement betwixt the Regent and the other lords of Scotland "so far furth as is participated to ws," although some things were done at the beginning (as she has heard) which might have been the occasion of a new "steir and breking," but, as it is reported, they are appeased and accorded. Wherefore she is

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very glad that it pleaseth God to give so good success to the troubles of the French King's ambassador and hers, and to inspire such grace in all their hearts that they would hearken unto them, and prays him that he would use such moderation in all his actions that no fault be found in him, and that it may appear that he does all things that may seem most to reduce that State into a full and perfect quietness and repose, that amity, love, justice, and good order may increase and remain among them. So doing they can do nothing more pleasant to God nor more aceeptable to her, nor more profitable to his sovereign and his realm. Warwick.

Aug. **77.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MAR.

Reminds him of his letter of 1st August, and his promises there made, of which she was glad, as she declared in her letter of 14th [*sic*]* of August. Nevertheless she has since heard complaints made by the other party that little or nothing is observed thereof, and especially the town of Edinburgh, which should have been patent, is still held with a garrison by him, and soldiers [are] placed in the merchant houses thereof, who use the honest merchants and burgesses of the town very insolently, especially [those] that were of the adverse party. Whereat she does not a little marvel, and is right sorry that on his part any occasion should be given either to continue the old grudges or breed new. The French ambassador here resident has been very earnest with her in this matter. Prays him to take great care and speedy order if anything has been attempted or now is done and suffered to be done by him,—according to the full accord indented,—that it be incontinently and without delay removed, and with as convenient speed as he can to certify her again of his doings in this behalf, that she may have wherewith to content herself and satisfy the said ambassador. Given under our Signet, at Killenworth [Kenilworth].

Sept. 4 (?). **78.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD HUNSDON.

In favour of "James Stewart, Scottisman, servant to the King of France in his guard," who "having taried ane seasoune in his cuntrie visiting his freindis and doing his uther lefull bussinesis is now desyrous to returne to his service throuch England." Favourable and ready passage for Stewart, his servants, baggage *etc.*, is earnestly requested. Stirling.

Oct. 9. **79.** THE REGENT MAR TO LORD BURGHLEY.

"My verry guid Lord" *etc.* "The abstinence and cessatioune from hostilitie heirtofoir agreeit upon is now prorogat for twa moneth zit to cume, in hoip of farder guid effect to follow, quherunto the travellis of her maiesties ambassadour heir resident ar verry agrieable. In this mean sessoune of the abstinence we intend to vissie the dissobedient subiectis on the bordouris be quhome the peacibill people of both the realmes ar heavillie agreivit and oppressit, in quhilk interpryse littill good effect can follow without the concurrance of hir hienes wardanis, alsweill for the restraning of

* 17th.

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the fugitives of this land for having recept or refuge to themselfis or ther guidis in England, as be ther joining with ws for the persuit of the rebellious and disorderrit people according to sic wairning as salbe gevin by my selff or uther levetennent for the King my soverane." Craves that orders may be sent to the Queen's Wardens and officers before the 22nd forbidding the "reset" of fugitives, and also desiring them to join with him in pursuit. Requests also that the Wardens may be instructed to show favour to those professing the King's obedience, and to "forbear sik freindlie usage of the disobedientis as heirtofoir hes appeared not only to our admiratioune but the preiudice of this estat." Edinburgh.

Oct. 20. **80.** LORD SCROPE TO THE REGENT MAR.

Has received letters from the Lords of Council, and is directed with others the Queen's wardens and officers to join with the Regent in his good purpose against the evil-disposed, disobedient, and rebellious people of both the realms, "so as zour grace and we all aggrieing upon tyme and place and running all in ane course, will and mynd may do some guid exployt aganis them," towards which he will do his best endeavour. Desires his grace to signify the day, time and place of meeting. "Carleishillie."

1573. Oct. 7. **81.** SIR [*sic*] FRANCIS WALSINGHAM TO THE REGENT MORTON.

Received his letter of the 4th of September, and, as by the same he was sorry to hear that the accord so long in treaty is grown to no better issue, so, presently, he is no less grieved with letters sent by others to understand that, notwithstanding the late miserable accident happened in France* is known to them, they remain as far from agreement as they did before. Exhorts them to agree. Paris.

* St. Bartholomew's Day.

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ADDENDUM.

June 21. PROCLAMATION BY THE SECRET COUNCIL.*

Forasmuch as the present hunger, dearth, and scarcity of divers within the burgh of Edinburgh, detained against the King's authority, is not unknown to the Regent and the Lords of Secret Council, who, desiring nothing more than the safety and preservation of Scottish people, being the creatures of God, and the King's born subjects, howsoever they have evil deserved and been the instruments of the long and dangerous trouble wherewith this commonweal has been molested, and therefore, that the poor and impotent persons shall not perish, nor the able men and soldiers be drawn to any desperate necessity, but may have commodity to serve and live either within the realm or to pass to the wars in Flanders or other foreign countries, ordain a herald, master, or other officer of arms to pass to the shore and pier of Leith, and other places needful, and there command and admonish all manner of persons within the said burgh that they remove themselves, their wives, bairns, servants, and goods forth of the same, to the country, amongst their friends, where they may be best "stakyd," betwixt [this] and the 23rd instant; commanding the King's men of war and others that none of them inquiet, molest, trouble, or search the persons passing forth of the said burgh, provided they do not return, and the said 23rd day being past, this proclamation utterly to cease, and no persons are to come forth or to repair thereto under pain of death.

Those that fail on the 23rd shall be executed to death with all rigour, in example of others.

½ *p. Broadsheet. At the head:* "Apud Leith xxj^{mo} die mensi Junii Anno Domini 1573." *Indorsed.*

* P.S. Scotland, Eliz., vol. 25, No. 75.

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